

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Catalogue of Errors

It is rather diverting to see the rush to the mourners' bench among papers in the state which previously were hostile to the selection of Dr. Kerr as chancellor of the higher educational institutions of the state. Papers as far apart geographically as the Portland Oregonian and the Klamath Falls Herald dramatically hit the sawdust trail in an "ex post facto" burst of speed. The Eugene papers are practically the only ones resisting the pleas to "flee from the wrath to come." Whether this evident panic will reach the board also remains to be seen; but it would not be at all surprising.

The issue has changed now from the simple one of the election of a chancellor to the retention of the board as now constituted. The Oregonian says, with reference to the "unified plan" that the board "has pressed on and wrought well." With due deference both to that newspaper and to the board we challenge the truth of that assertion. In our opinion the board has not wrought well but ill in the development of what plan it has. Virtually every major decision the board has made has been in error.

The first mistake the board made was in the employment of an educator with a Ph. D. degree as "executive secretary" at the munificent salary of \$7500 per year. The Statesman criticized this at the time; and subsequent events have proved the correctness of our criticism. A high-powered educator as executive secretary introduces a complication which will grow more serious after electing another high-powered educator as chancellor. This is said in no disrespect for Dr. Lindsay; although we cannot say that his selection was a happy one.

The second mistake of the board is to build up a large central bureau in Salem, increasing the overhead, adding to the duplication of clerical expenses, and detaching administration from local campuses where it belongs.

While there is reference in the law to fixing the board's office in Salem we do not believe it was contemplated by the legislature to build up an elaborate and expensive bureau at the state capital.

But the great error of the board in our judgment is in the reorganization of the university and the state college. In the past these were separate institutions, distinct in purpose, in atmosphere and in scope of work. The one, the university, was primarily cultural and professional; the other, the state college, was primarily practical and vocational. Each had a field of work and of service meriting support of the people of the state. True there was some overlapping and some duplication. Some of this was inevitable; some on each campus could be dispensed with, and this was what the legislature was striking at.

The program of the state board introduced a fundamental change however. It definitely creates two universities: one a university of arts and letters at Eugene and the other a university of sciences at Corvallis. Instead of a university designed as a field for wide intellectual exploration we have an institution cramped and narrowed and confined to so-called humanities. Instead of a state college saturated with the spirit of adapting knowledge to very practical ends we have an institution converted into a university of the sciences.

In our judgment the effect of this decision is fatal to the development of the university at Eugene. The appeal of Pres. Hall for retention of pure sciences at his institution was not only eloquent but it was logical. But the board blindly following the survey report wrenched pure sciences from the university and transferred them to Corvallis. It is as though the board had cut the heart out of the university and said it could continue to function because it still had a brain.

The board is now reaping the results of its own errors. So long as the university was a university in curriculum and atmosphere it had a justification for independent existence. So long as the state college was a typical land grant college with predominant emphasis on the vocational motive, it too had an excuse for independent existence. But when the board converted the two institutions into segments of one university it threw open the door for consolidation of the two fractions into one institution on one campus.

The action of the board in making scrambled eggs of courses, in moving professors deftly from one campus to another, and finally in putting rollers under one school of some 800 or a thousand students and moving it to another campus whose facilities for taking care of it were notoriously lacking created the unsettlement which encouraged consolidationists to carry forward their campaign.

Again the board is grievously at fault in the type of administrative organization which it has created. In its responsibility is not centered but diffused. Deans, chancellor, presidents, board secretary are left in a merry scramble to find the range of their authority. Under such a scheme the energies of the chancellor will be fully absorbed in acting as co-ordinator rather than as intellectual leader and executive. In fact the scheme will have to be radically altered or it will break down of its own complexity.

Finally the state board made a very serious mistake in its selection of Pres. Churchill to head up the normal training work of the state. Here was a glowing opportunity to lift Oregon's normal schools from the level of mediocrity into a position more in keeping with the level of culture which prevails in the state. Without disparaging in the least the fine personal qualities of Pres. Churchill we do not believe that he possesses the training or the outlook which properly equip him for the task which remains to be done for Oregon's normal schools.

These are the major decisions which the state board has made. And we challenge the correctness of each one of them. When to this catalogue of errors is added the vacillation and bungling methods exhibited by the board our conclusion is that it is no longer deserving of public confidence; and that its membership should be changed or else the board abolished.



## New Views

The question asked yesterday by Statesman reporters was: "Do you find life enjoyable from day to day? Does the depression have much effect on your attitude?"

Addie Lynch, saleswoman, "I try to keep depression from having much effect on my attitude, but when one hears all the talk it's a job, I believe I find life just as enjoyable as I did before the depression was talked."

Henry Dillon, student, "Sure things are as enjoyable—except when one is out of a job. But I've been pretty lucky in that respect."

Mrs. Ronald Craven, home maker, "I can still smile."  
Mrs. Mason Bishop, home maker, "Well, no, I don't think it is affecting my spirits very much, only I feel so very sorry for those who are 'down and out.'"

## Turner Boy Scouts Will Make Trip to Camp Near Mehama

TURNER, July 26—A preliminary meeting for the boys who will form a Boy Scout troop, was held at the school building Monday night, with D. B. Parks chairman of the Scout committee and other interested helpers present.

Waldo Riches has been chosen for scoutmaster. A party of 15 boys will be taken Thursday for a few days outing, at the Scout

## BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Where Quinaby, last of the Molalias, lived:  
(Continuing from yesterday:)  
The Geer family, for safety, went that night to the house of their neighbor, John S. Hunt, about three miles away—not knowing when Crooked Finger might come back.

The companies of settlers met the next morning at Coosta's camp, on the Abiqua, near the present Mt. Angel. All they could learn of the Molalia chief was that the Klamaths had come; which they already knew. They divided as the day before and proceeded up the Molalia, the horsemen along the open prairie on the north side, and the footmen through the timber on the south side.

After a considerable march, the whites were greeted with a war-whoop from a canyon filled with vine maple and other brush. The Klamaths had chosen what they thought was the best position. They had been told that "Boston men" would not fight in the brush, so thought themselves secure.

But they were mistaken, and surprised, for there was a quick charge by the Indians, and in less than five minutes nine Indians

camp near Mehama. The next local meeting will be Monday night, August 1.

## Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

If you have ever seen a person with "yellow jaundice," you will appreciate the annoyance of this condition. Jaundice is not a disease, but a symptom of a disease, and results from a collection of bile entering the blood.

Bile, formed by the liver and stored in the gallbladder, is an important product. It stimulates intestinal action and is necessary for the absorption of fatty foods. When the flow is obstructed, and the bile does not reach the intestines as it should, it enters the blood and discolors the skin, which becomes yellow or greenish yellow, and marked itching follows. This is the condition commonly called jaundice.

Jaundice may be caused by any inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract of the bile passages or gallbladder; it may show that gallstones are obstructing the passage of the bile, or may indicate disease of the liver, pancreas or blood.

This condition is sometimes seen in new-born babies and is then spoken of as "icterus neonatorum"—a terribly big word! It occurs on the second or third day after birth and may persist for a few days or weeks, but it is not serious.

The most common factor in jaundice is a condition known as acute catarrhal jaundice, frequently found in children and young adults. The cause is not known positively, but it is believed to be due to a catarrhal inflammation of the lining of the upper intestinal tract and of the bile passages.

In this disease the affected person complains of mild headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and these symptoms increase in severity if the patient refuses to go to bed. There is no fever, but the yellow discoloration of the skin increases and the patient is noticeably irritable. In some cases the skin symptoms may exist for a long time without any other discomfort. As a rule, the attack lasts from three to six weeks.

Treatment of this disease consists essentially of rest and careful diet, and it is advisable that the patient remain in bed while the nausea, vomiting and jaundice continue. A light, soft diet should be given. It may include toast, gruels, junket, custards, rice pudding, cereals, fruits and vegetables, but only skimmed milk, for no fat of any kind should be included. Daily elimination is essential, but severe purging is not advised. Hot applications, such as a hot water bag or stipes, should be applied over the liver region.

# The Murder of the Night Club Lady

By ANTHONY ABBOT

## CHAPTER THIRTY-NINE

HE went on through the memoranda that disclosed what was happening throughout the five boroughs of the Greater City. A trigger woman had killed her gangster lover not far from the Doyers Street bend in Chinatown. She had got away, but an hour later, her body, chopped in seven pieces, had been found in a baker's wagon on Third Avenue. From this macabre note, Colt turned to smile at the account of what happened to a young New York university student while on a walk through Central Park. A car stopped by, in which three good-looking girls were riding. They noticed him into their car and drove off with him. Hours later he was discovered stumbling along through a deserted park, the ground at last into the lights of Long Island's Merrick Road. He had been criminally assaulted by three enormous Amazons. Up to a late hour no trace of his captors had been found. A case of penny-weighting of expensive jewels was reported from one of the important Fifth Avenue jewelers. Johnny Silvers, the felon who had escaped from Sing Sing several months before, had at last been located. He had allowed himself to be arrested as a vagrant in a small Georgia town, and had thus lain perfectly hidden in a small town jail. He would have remained entirely safe in he had not written a letter to his sweetheart in Brooklyn. The police had never stopped waiting for her; they got the letter first and Silvers had been in the line-up that morning. Apparently there was a fresh epidemic of hotel thieves operating in Brooklyn and Colt made a special notation to get Flynn busy on that as soon as the scorpion murder cases were disposed of.

"You must have hopes of cleaning the murder up pretty soon," I remarked, as I read that penciled memorandum.

Colt's hand toyed with the little ivory bust of Homer that is always close to his ink-stand.

"I do," he informed me. "There is only one thing needed to set us on the right track and I believe we shall have that in our hands in a few hours at the latest. I know now that this is not an original crime, Tony."

"I have heard you say that you do not believe there is such a thing as an original crime."

"Did I ever say that? Well, doubtless I was right. Anyhow, I have just remembered the F. K. case in Vienna. There was a scorpion shoved up the sleeve of a numismatist in that case. In many of its features the two sets of crimes resemble each other. It is possible that the killer of two of our victims had known of that case. On the other hand it may be a case of spontaneous similarity—I like the patent applications that duplicate each other, constantly received in Washington. Or like the Evers case in Newark. Remember that one—where we found the body of the sailor, with a naked woman tattooed on his arm? And I said he wasn't a sailor because the United States Navy will not enlist a man who has pornographic tattooing—the prudel! Well, there is just as obvious a clue as that nude lady. It staring us in the face. I have seen it very early in the game, but there



I was grabbing hat and coat, ready to dash, when Captain Israel Henry laid a thick envelope on the Commissioner's desk.

are some missing factors which are holding me up. When I have those factors, Tony, I expect to close up this case—and we will put the scorpion legs that old Professor Luckner found for us in the glass case of the Headquarters Crime Museum. Meanwhile, Tony, let me remind you that you have not been home all night or all day. You have been without sleep for nearly forty-eight hours. What will the charming Betty Canfield Abbot think of me, if I keep you on the go like this? I stole you from her New Year's party last night and I have kept you here ever since. Call her up now and tell her that you are coming home."

The chief looked at his watch. "But you will have to be back here by eight this evening," he stipulated.

I was grabbing hat and coat, ready to dash, when Captain Israel Henry, the faithful, the silver-haired, stole silently into the room and laid a thick envelope on the Commissioner's desk.

"A long despatch from Paris," he announced.

I couldn't leave then. I knew how important the Paris information about Lola Carewe seemed to Colt. True, I could not see why. This was a New York crime and I could not understand how he could figure that its roots lay overseas. But I did know that he was governed always by sheer reason—though at times it did seem a trifle adventurous—and that there was solid, practical sense behind his great expectancy. He was my chief, and he had slept no more than I. True, again, there was no wife at home to worry and fret for Thatcher Colt. Which, it seemed to me, was all the more reason I should stick with him.

## The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

BEFORE AND AFTER  
Before prohibition Salem had a brewery, and every morning men with drays were at the brewery and piled these drays with barrels of booze. These barrels of liquor were distributed to the saloons of city and county.

We also had 18 saloons in our city that kept open seven days in a week although the law forbade open saloons Sunday.

If a policeman was informed that a certain saloon was opened (on Sunday) the policeman walked in the opposite direction.

Ferry street was so notorious that decent women were warned not to venture there.

The jail never lacked for "boarders" and most cases involved were caused by too much liquor.

The working man might find the drunk closed after his day's work was done, but the saloon was always open and ready to cash any check provided there was a prospective customer. If the bartender failed to get the customer's money there were gamblers who assisted and fleeced the man of all his earnings.

The city had men and women who were branded with names the mention of the same gave one an index of their true characters.

One of these women became so gloriously full that she fell from the sidewalk into a shallow ditch, and there she remained in a drunken stupor all night long.

Today that same woman who still bears some of the scars of years of debauchery now lives a sober life, dresses well and for once lives in a respectable dwelling.

A school principal: "This is the first time in my life that I have failed to go before the school board for books for children, and what is more, the children are well fed and clothed. I never dreamed that the absence of the saloon could make such a difference."

Statistics inform us that for every \$1,000,000 spent in the brewing industry, 75 persons are employed. For every \$1,000,000 spent in any other industry 303 persons are employed.

It has been stated that booze is now easy to get. Two Oregon women motored across this continent and were in two of our largest cities besides being in a score of smaller cities and they only saw one person under the influence of liquor and heard another who was in a hotel keeping others awake.

This shows that booze is not so easy to procure nor so freely used as quoted.

It is claimed that our depression is due to prohibition. England has plenty of booze and the depression in England is so much worse than ours that one of England's leading men said, "We wish we could have just two years of America's depression."  
C. JESSIE MARTIN.

## Daily Thought

"Nor will the greatest wealth preserve us from suffering Surprise, Anxiety and Terror."  
—Marcus Aurelius

## Chemawa Grangers Enjoy Lawn Party At Claggett Home

CHEMAWA, July 26 — The members of the Chemawa Grange drill their families and friends gathered at the home of Mrs. Arch Claggett Saturday night and enjoyed a lawn party.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Girod, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ackman, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Arch Claggett, Mrs. Gairard, Misses Dorothy Ackman, Phyllis Gunsey, Mary Stevenson, Helen Gairard, Margaret Zilinski, Glenn Savage, Robert Dixon, William Savage, Ole Harold, Harry Keeter, Eleanor Francisco, Linda Lee Girod, Shirley Girod, Raymond Elihnaki, Warren Claggett, Milton Savage and Junior Francisco.

The regular meeting of the grange will be Thursday night.