

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

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The Zorn-Macpherson Bill

UNDOUBTEDLY the most bitterly fought legislative measure on the ballot in recent years is the Zorn-Macpherson school consolidation bill. Ever since it was proposed the issue has been attended with acrimonious discussion, with commission of crime, and with a barrage of propaganda much of which roes far beyond the bounds of truth. And after the smoke clears away it will be found that people have voted quite largely as their prejudices or their personal interests dictated.

It is unfortunate that this important question did not receive some competent and thorough and unbiased investigation. The survey commission made no such study, merely dismissing it as too late a proposal for the state to consider. None of the groups taking sides one way or the other has made any exhaustive study of the question. Usually if one went behind the scenes he would find that some partisan has pulled the strings to obtain the desired resolution for or against consolidation.

Admittedly it would be difficult to make such a survey, because it would involve much speculation as to the future: the growth of our population and wealth, trends in education, etc. If we were to sketch briefly the scope of such a study we would outline it somewhat as follows:

1. Study of the capital outlay required over a 25-year period, with and without consolidation.
 2. Study of operating costs over a similar period under consolidation and under the present set-up.
 3. Study of the effect on property values over a similar period of time in all of the affected cities.
 4. Study of the probable attendance at the schools under both systems of school organization.
 5. Study of the effect of consolidation on the quality of work offered, and of institutional service to the state.
 6. Comparative study of costs and efficiency in other states operating on the single university plan and on the two-institution plan.
 7. A similar study of normal school organization.
- These are merely points which occur to us at the moment. It is not necessary to add that not a single impartial agency has made such a thorough-going study. Lacking that, how can the people vote intelligently on this Zorn-Macpherson bill? Well, perhaps they will vote just as intelligently as if they had, judging from reports of past "surveys" commissions. Oftentimes bits of statistics are as safe a guide as carefully wrought out charts and diagrams.
- It is not surprising however that figures are used wildly and recklessly both for and against consolidation. The proponents claim savings of \$20,000,000 in 20 years, but give no detail to justify the numerous figures after the first digit. The opponents are likewise reckless in assertions of costs for new buildings at Corvallis and of losses through abandoned property at Eugene and Monmouth. We think both Corvallis and Eugene will find their statements will arise and shatter the clouds in the future when they come hat in hand to request new buildings.
- The contest appears to have developed into a race for savings. Each side makes its appeal on the grounds of "economy". Comparatively little attention is given to the effect on education, whether it will be prospered or injured by the changes, whether more or fewer youth will receive the benefits of higher education. That is a question of great importance to Oregon of today and tomorrow, quite as much as the cost.
- Speaking now from general knowledge and not after thorough study of the various factors involved, these facts seem to us to be true:

1st. Corvallis "could" take care of both enrollments; and Eugene "could" get along without new buildings. In both cases the ability would be limited only by necessity, because when times are more propitious Corvallis will need for its normal present set-up additional buildings for physical and biological science, and library addition. Likewise Eugene will need for its normal present set-up additional buildings, and let us hope on a far better plan than has marked its development in the past. Monmouth likewise will call for new buildings.

In this respect however an educational institution is like the farmer: what it wants and what it needs are always limited by what it can afford to have.

2nd. We do not expect our state schools to operate indefinitely on the present program, receiving only the millage. The reason is that property values have a tendency to remain on level, increasing very slowly, while the growth of educational costs due chiefly to larger enrollments, has been far more rapid. At present the schools are "getting by" but when enrollments again increase more funds will have to be provided.

Now under consolidation the state could spend far less money than is required for two separate institutions; or under extravagant administration it could spend even more. It seems altogether reasonable to expect savings in operating by having one campus and one set of buildings and one administration. To spend more would be sheer squandering of money—and that is not at all uncommon among higher institutions.

So if one looks at the question solely or chiefly from the money angle, considering the costs over a term of 25 years, it seems to us an inescapable conclusion that under careful administration consolidation would result in lower capital costs and lower operating costs, the amount of which we would not presume to fix.

However there are other considerations than costs, which in our case determine our opposition to the Zorn-Macpherson bill. The state has established the university and state college as separate institutions, has maintained them for a half century. Each has or should have a distinct program of work. Each has performed a useful service in the past, and each can continue so to function in the future under proper direction and with proper public support. We are bitterly opposed to the butchery which the present state board of higher education has perpetrated, which purposely destroys the educational individuality of both institutions and shall not cease to carry on holy war against the state board until its blunders are rectified. We believe that these mistakes can be corrected and the university preserved as a school of liberal arts and professional training and the state college a school for vocational and technical training. And we further believe that, in view of the investment that has been made not only by the state, but by private individuals, and the traditions which have been established, the state should continue to maintain the university at Eugene and the state college at Corvallis, hoping that a single administration may remove causes of bickering, and considerable of the duplication; though we frankly admit the cost will be greater to the state.

State Prohibition Repeal

In her radio address endorsing the measure for repeal of the Anderson act, which provides the enforcement machinery for the state constitutional amendment, Mrs. David T. Honeyman of Portland urged the repeal "so that when the 18th amendment is repealed and power to regulate the liquor traffic is given to the state they can institute a system of control and regulation that is reasonable and therefore enforceable." She further recommended that we should repeal the law now "in order that Oregon can have the earliest industrial benefit of the modifications of the Volstead act which are reasonably certain of enactment at either the coming short session of congress or the first session of the new congress which convenes in March, 1933."

Mrs. Honeyman must know that repeal of the Anderson act will not enable the state to institute a system of control and regulation. She must know that modification of the Volstead act plus repeal of the Anderson act of this state will not enable Oregon to obtain the vague "industrial benefit" so far as this state itself is concerned.

For there still remains Section 26 of Article 1 of the state constitution:

"From and after January 1, 1916, no intoxicating liquors shall be manufactured, or sold within this state, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a licensed physician, or for scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes;

"This section is self-executing and all provisions of the constitution and laws of this state and of the charters and ordinances of all cities, towns and other municipalities therein, in conflict with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed."

As long as this provision remains in the constitution, neither the

A Queer Time to Send in a Substitute



Courtesy New York Herald-Tribune

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

There is some hope:

Our flax farmers, producers of walnuts and filberts, breeders of poultry, cherry growers, and men engaged in all industries on the land in the Salem district, may take courage and face the future with a degree of confidence.

"A competitive tariff for revenue," wrote the democrats in their platform. That might mean almost anything, and in its last analysis might lead to rates competitive with the countries with the lowest wages and worst living conditions; even Russia with its forced labor the cost of which may be little or nothing; comparatively, competitively.

When Franklin Roosevelt started on his great hand-shaking tour, he stood on that plank, and went it one or several better, denouncing the Hawley-Smoot tariff as a "ghastly jest," "wicked and exorbitant," "highest in the history of the world," and like tommyrot; and shouted: "Our policy declares for lowered tariffs!"

But unlooked for and unexpected things are happening, like nearly all the world going off the gold standard, and thus with their cheap currency actually lowering our protective tariff rates. Doing this as effectively as though the democratic party were in power at Washington, and living up to its platform policies.

And, north, south, east and west, cries are going up. If the campaign lasted a little longer, and Franklin Roosevelt got all over the territory, he would, to be half consistent, do an impossible thing, be promising not only all the protection to all industries that the Smoot-Hawley law provides, but higher rates.

Appeals are going up from North Carolina for higher rates on imported ores, with the plea that otherwise their mines will have to shut down; and copper miners in that state say their industry is headed for extinction unless something is done, and quickly.

Refiners of sugar, makers of steel, wood pulp, paper, and dozens of other articles, all over the democratic south, to say nothing of those in other sections, demand relief. Relief will come. How? From the flexible clauses of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, which democrats in the lower house of con-

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

Dear Editor:

In your editorial in The Statesman of November 1, concerning the potato controversy between two southern Oregon editors and commenting on the two sacks of same sent to you, you say that "All Smith would say they excel Bill Borah's Idaho potatoes. They are so dry and mealy." I think you are surely mistaken in this statement. All Smith would never recommend anything that was dry, not even a potato. If he were going out hunting he would insist on having his powder wet—in fact that is just what has kept him out of the presidential chair—his political powder has always been sopping wet. It is now, and on account of it he will fail to get his rabbit skin to wrap up baby Roosevelt in. Some people claim that Mr. Smith cannot sleep in a house that is shingled, and could really rest better in the bed of some lake or stream.

Respectfully,
C. D. CHILDS.

Yesterdays

Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

November 8, 1907

Registration for the coming city election yesterday totaled 532. Of these 439 are republicans, 56 democrats, 14 prohibitionists, and 1 people's party voter.

The H. S. Engine Works will soon be open for business in the old "Tiger" engine house on State street just west of the light company's office. The company will manufacture gasoline engines, fan spray outfits, boats and other uses.

Reports are being received here of an epidemic of bubonic plague raging in Seattle. Already three persons have died from the disease and hundreds of others are ill.

November 3, 1923

The Oregon public service commission has ordered a reduction in rates charged throughout Oregon by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company. Under the order, rates for residence and a few other services classes are reduced to the approximate level in effect before the increase ordered by the commission two years ago.

Attending an organization meeting for a younger men's club at the Y. M. C. A. last night were Frank Hutchinson, Arthur Montgomery, Alfred Montgomery, Herbert Sociolofsky, Merle Petrum, Keith Brown, Harold Sociolofsky, Edmund Daus, John Skewis, Alvin Leach, Louis Osher and Walter McGilchrist.

New York—Mickey Walker of Elizabeth, N. J., became the new welterweight boxing champion of the world last night when he defeated the Scottish boxer Jack Britton in a 15-round bout in Madison Square Garden.

A Football "HUDDLE" By FRANCIS WALLACE

CHAPTER XXXII

The Brats got the lowdown. "Stone tried to pull a fast one. He called a meeting this afternoon, or had Sheets do it, of the sophomores; told them that we had planned this thing to shut off competition and make sure that either Pat or Ted was elected so we could be sure to have control."

"I can see why he wanted to snipe me," Ted said. "But why snipe Pat? Why didn't he swing the votes to Pat?"

"He wanted it himself. It was a good scheme. He figured with all of the older fellows splitting their votes between you two he could organize the young ones and sneak in. Did you see his face? He thought he was a cinch."

"What made them pick on me, then?" Clark asked.

"Well, Clark told me. Stone gave them the old line of stuff about Pat and Ted getting all of the publicity in the line and backfield, figuring that would antagonize all of them. Then he said the seniors were just trying to get control of the team for next year and with Wynne calling signals, hog all the glory; but if they lined up with Stone and Sheets, he'd see that they got a square deal."

"That's a lotta oatmeal," Pidge insisted.

"Sure—old stuff—but they fell for it; and if Tom had been smart enough to let Sheets do the promoting and cleverly introduce Stone as the people's choice, he would have gotten away with it. But when the kids got outside they thought things over. They were sold against either Pat or Ted but didn't trust Stone. Then somebody got the idea that if they voted for Pidge they could beat us and still smooth things pretty well because everybody liked Pidge."

"Well, I'll be doggoned."

"I still don't see, though," the Brats said, "why they didn't pick me if they wanted a compromise candidate."

"I wish they had. Look at the position it places me in," Pidge replied.

"You might as well forget that," Ted said. "She's all yours. And it's okay with me. How about you, Pat?"

"Sure. If Stone had eekered in we'd have had to bump him off sometime, but we can just kick you in the ass if you get cocky."

"And you're not kiddin' either," Pidge replied fervently.

As soon as they were alone in their room Pidge began to talk again.

"You know, Ted, I feel guilty as hell—as if I had stolen something that belonged to you."

"Forget it, Pidge. Think how much tougher it would be for all of us if Stone had gotten it."

"You know, Ted, I've got it figured out. Prof. Bolger said one day that to get elected to office a man had to be mediocre. That's me. I haven't made any enemies because I just don't bother enough about things to get in anybody's way. But I'm making myself one right now."

"Who?"

"That damn Stone."

"But he made you captain, Pidge."

"That's a laugh. You know damn well who'll run that team, you and Pat—being captain means just as much to me as being Friday of Wales; but I was getting a big

New Views

"What do you think about the proposed repeal of the state dry law?" This was the question asked yesterday by Statesman reporters.

Walter Eberhard, fireman: "I haven't given that much thought yet, not made any decision."

John Fitzgerald, student: "Oh, I don't know. The state couldn't be a lot wetter than it is anyway."

Ralph Kietzing, advertising manager: "It should be defeated. What we need is more prohibition."

Anonymous Carpenter: "By golly, I want to repeal it. But you know with my work I couldn't have my name published. I've been asked that before getting five jobs just recently."

ANNE MCKENZIE, housewife: "I know there is a great deal of agitation about it, but I don't believe the bone dry law will be repealed in this state. It will be a great surprise to me."

SURPRISE MRS. SWANSON

ABUQUA, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Swanson, who recently moved into the Sforzango home, was the inspiration of a surprise when a group of her neighbors walked in to welcome her to the neighborhood. Present were Mrs. Swanson, Mrs. A. J. Lathers, Mrs. Otto Dahl, Edna and Minnie Johnson, Mrs. Edna Strum, Mrs. Sander Johnson, Mrs. Anna Overes and Dorothy and Kathelene Johnson.

Bovine Joke Played Upon Medical Man

SILVERTON, Nov. 2.—It became known that Silverton was the beneficiary of a joke played upon Dr. C. W. Keene had followed the morning following Halloween to discover that he was the possessor of a bovine that he had not bargained for. The cow, some report, was tied in his basement while others insist it was tied outside the basement entrance.

It was some time before Dr. Keene learned who the owner of the cow was and it is not definitely known as Silverton whose property but it is said the cow was returned to good use to his owner on Mill street.

Neither is it known just who the pranksters were, but the local authorities and those involved did not consider the matter a pleasant joke. It is said, and should the pranksters become known there might be some damages to pay.

Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

MUCH has been accomplished in the prevention and treatment of diseases of the kidneys. Formerly little was known concerning this vital organ, but our knowledge has grown up with new methods of diagnosis and the use of modern surgery.

Perhaps you do not know that though we normally have two kidneys we can live to a ripe old age with only one kidney, or, in fact, that many babies are born with only one kidney.

Believe me, Dr. Copeland, it is not persons with three or four kidneys also have been known to live without discomfort, and in most instances unaware of their curious state. Such cases are rare, of course.

The kidneys are located in the abdominal cavity, one on each side. Contrary to a common belief they are not low in the back, but high up. The kidneys are supplied to purify the body. They remove poisons and waste materials that are included in the food. In the process of digestion, the nutritive elements of food are carried by the blood to the various organs and tissues of the body, while the undesirable elements are carried to the kidneys, which rid the body of poisonous and unsuitable substances by excreting them in the urine.

The skin and lungs help the kidneys in this purifying action of the

Sweet glands in the skin carry away harmful substances dissolved in the sweat. On warm days when sweating is excessive the kidneys secrete less urine, but when the weather is cool and there is less perspiration, more urine is voided, the kidneys being called upon to do more work.

The lungs exhale carbon dioxide, a waste substance of no value to the body, and this function aids the kidneys in the work of eliminating poisons and waste.

Under normal conditions an adult passes from the kidneys from one to one and a half quarts of fluid daily, the amount being influenced by weather, weight, occupation, diet and the quantity of liquids consumed.

It used to be believed that the consumption of meat is injurious to the kidneys. The proteins in meat were believed to be harmful. Recent investigations indicate, however, that proteins do not irritate the kidneys. Unless the kidney is really diseased, the use of meat is necessary to omit meat from the diet, although it should never be taken in excessive amounts, any more than other foods should be consumed excessively.

We can help the kidneys and conserve their strength and usefulness by keeping the skin clear and clean, so that it may do its share of the work. Daily bathing and drinking plenty of water aid in diluting the poisons that naturally accumulate within the body. The diet should be varied, simple and wholesome. Avoid fried or other greasy food and avoid excesses of salt, spices and condiments.

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