"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851 THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor-Manager ELDON F. SACKETT - - - - Managing-Editor

Member of the Associated Press
d Frems is exclusively entitled to the use for publica
dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to

Educational Deficiencies

TIGH schools and colleges are winding up their graduating exercises, and this week will see most of the schools losed for the summer, and the graduates searching for

How completely will their education fit them for the world in which they are entering? How useful will the body of knowledge they have acquired be? How much will they lack both of information and of primary skills for the business of living and of earning a living?

In many respects curricula are still under the dominance of the old ideas of a classical education. The early higher institutions were established to educate young men for the ministry. That meant heavy dosages of Latin and Greek. Time passed and college entrance requirements still retained the classics as the foundation for the preparatory courses. Now we have a high opinion of the so-called dead languages and appreciate their value for many of the professions; but they should not, and fortunately now do not, form the core of the training for the mass of young people in high schools. There still remains, however, a certain artificial aloofness in the course of study from the practical necessities of adequate preparation for life.

Of these graduates of high school and college for exam- fight there is perhaps a greater iness? Do they know the steps required in buying a house:
judging its value, the terms of a purchase contract, the importance of an abstract? Do they know the importance and ple, how many are informed in the simple matters of bus- variety of issues than in a numalue of insurance, both fire, life and liability insurance? Do they know the function of credit, its use and abuse; of installment buying; of borrowing and paying interest?

What do our graduates know of how to invest money: in real estate, in shares of stocks, in bonds, in savings accounts? Do they understand the degrees of safety and of headed men who, looking ahead, "The next day, Mrs. Ents hired risk involved in various forms of investment?

Do they know the weight of taxation on real estate, on

Do they know anything practical about the rights of employes as to wages and working conditions and labor or- ministration; second, its effort to district was under water. ganizations? Anything about industrial accident insurance, buy the people with their own unemployment insurance and old age annuities?

Or take our college graduates who are presumed to be turned out well rounded as to culture. How many of them have had any course in appreciation of the arts which are things about the New Deal which the embellishment of civilization? How many can look at a far as the bulk of the people is painting or a work of sculpture or hear a selection of music with intelligent understanding of its meaning and its beauoffensive than the unlimited exthe boat with her family, so sat SMITH AS STEWARD." ty, and with any definite standards of taste for its appraisal?

How many college graduates get inspiration for creative original work in literature or dramatics or any of the arts?

School administrators themselves will admit the failure of school courses for the most part to give this equipment which really is needed by those graduating from the two types of institution. They still feel enchained by tradi-tional courses whose utility either for practical living or for thing else. It is said that this will an invalid man had to have a native, lead her mule all the way; and the live stock of Bennett in Benton county, according to the

mental discipline is meager. This paper feels that a course in general business-such as outlined above, including elements of commercial law of investment and of employment should be required of all high school students. It feels that colleges have been all too neglectful both of business, particularly the investment side of business, and of the arts, while they have poured in useless quantities of higher mathematics and specialized courses in other fields. It feels also that greater emphasis should be put on elementary or "appreciation" courses in sciences like physics and chemistry both in high school and in college. As it is now these courses at least in college are strictly scientific designed to furnish the groundwork for trained scientists, whereas the vast majority of the students will not be scientists but do need an understanding both of scientific laws and of the great theories of science. Even women now need some knowledge of elementary mechanics and electricity to operate curling irons, flatirons, washing machines, and automobiles.

We are making no plea for a lowering of intellectual tandards; but for making curricula an organic part of life. The schools have left to outside organizations such as the Four-H clubs and Future Farmers much of the articulation of knowledge with life.

Fortunately it is rare that the schools injure either the mind or the talents. Usually graduates even from lopsided courses, are able to orient themselves properly in the world of work. But vastly more could be done to outfit youth if the courses of study were set free from the traditional re-

Landon and Knox

N unbossed republican convention has nominated a strong ticket: Alfred M. Landon for president and Frank Knox for vice president. Our personal preference would have reversed the order; but there is no doubt of the great personal popularity of Governor Landon in the "grass-roots' country. He is sponsored by able and distinguished Americans from his home state, William Allen White and Henry Allen, noted for their progressive views. Landon himself has been liberal in his political record, supporting Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. He himself showed courage in his telegram to the convention making clear his stand on such vital | telligent voters are not with their sues as regulation of wages and working conditions for working women and the return to a gold standard as soon as conditions stabilize to make it wise.

There are many important things about this convention. saying that the great bulk of the The first is that the younger element was in control. The eastern crowd climbed aboard after the big prairie schooner showed it had steam power. They got no concessions, for the Landon organization had things well in hand.

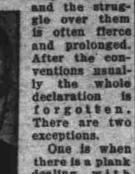
The second thing about the convention was the evilence of party harmony. Both nominations were made on the first ballot, and were made unanimous. The enthusiasms manifested both for Mr. Hoover and for Landon went far beyond the bounds of artificial claque and revealed the trelous emotions stirred at the convention for leadership to rid the country of the incubus of the new deal.

Another thing to be noted is the placing of the nomination in the great midwest. Landon comes from west of the Missouri and Knox from Illinois, from Chicago, the capital of the midwest. There is sound strategy in this because it is in the midwest that most of the distress has prevailed. Out as a candidate for high national office. Hitherto he has been of the midwest have come most of the proposals for reform and for progress, under the leadership of men like Dolliver white light of public attention will beat upon him. He will and Cummins of Iowa, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Norris of have to define his stand on public questions major and minor. Nebraska. This puts the leadership of the republican party What gives us hope that he will pass the "screen test" of in an area where it has always been powerful but where its publicity and prominence is his level head, his practical influence in party councils has not been as great as it felt knowledge of affairs, and his coaching under such veterans it should have. It also has put the chairmanship of as William Allen White.

The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT Copyright 1935 by The Bultimore Sun

Simplification Insured Cleveland, June 12 At the time they are being considered the planks in a national platform seem vitally important



forgotten. There are two One is when some great

ity, as were those of the Demo-each corner, all on the floor. Mrs. crats in 1932, are flagrantly and Entz made a bed for her six in completely violated. Then they the corner assigned. are remembered. But nearly always the campaign early boils In one corner were three men down to one or two real issues, in one bed who had much ammueasily grapped by the people and nition with them, and the two touching their feelings rather other beds were occupied by than their minds. The opinion of strangers as well. the most experienced observers here is that while in the coming

It is bound to develop like that. Easily bored and incapable of intricate analysis, the people will not have it otherwise. Already the toria, carried a scar on her thigh lines are apparent. In the Landon the rest of her days as a souvenir see the necessity for simplifica-boats to take what possessions tion. It is their view that there she had up the river; three naare two things upon which to con- tives bargaining to man the boats. and mismanagement of the ad- flow of the stream and the whole money. There are plenty of other "talking points." There are other questions equally vital—perhaps more so. There are many other far as the bulk of the people is penditure of money and knowl-

Those things they can under- back followed. stand. Those things, in fact, they can see in every community. Landon's personal views. As an dian's back. Some walked. average American citizen that happens to be the way he feels. He recognizes, his friends say, the importance of other issues but he believes that in the waste, maladministration and political use of the taxpayers' money lie our greatest national dangers and until that situation is "cleaned up" nothing much can be done. That is the way he feels about it and that is the way he thinks the ordinary man feels about it. At any rate, regardless of the contents of the platform, the basic Republican argument will be upon these

On the other hand the Demo cratic strategy is equally clear. Theirs is a frank class appeal such as has been made in this country by men who have unsuc essfully sought the Presidency but not by a President seeking to stay in. The effort will be to make it appear that the opponents of Mr. Roosevelt are mostly rich, greedy and selfish, oppressors of the poor and in favor of starving men, women and children. The Tugwells, the Hopkinses, the Ickes and other administration spokesmen have been doing exactly that for a good many months. In the months to come the emphasis along this line will increase, the effort to stir the "Have Nots" up against the "Haves" be redoubled. The whole tone and type of the Roosevelt administration make it inevitable.

Of course the Landon candidacy, the way in which it will have been brought about and the character of the group around him make this ridiculous to intelligent people. But the New Deal argument in this fight will not be directed to the intelligent people. Candid New Dealers themselves concede that the more incandidate but contend that the other kind are vastly more numerous and are solidly for Mr. Roosevelt. It is another way of voters are dumb. Perhaps they are, but they may not be dumb enough to swallow the suggestion that Mr. Landon is the candidate of "entrenched greed" or dumb enough to see through the cheap propagandists who are trying to nated by the "interests" and the as bejewelled bond

In their franker moments some

Bits for Breakfast

gold discovery in California and the story, stranger than liction, of the Ents orphans: (Continuing from yesterday:) When morning came, Catherine was told to stay to breakfast, then

search again for her mother. Standing by the stove in the restaurant, she saw her mother come into the store (the restaurant was back of the store) for coffee. The happy meeting dis-closed that the little girl had been in the same building; the one occupied by the family.

The family soon set sail for As-pinwall. Arriving, they found but 10 miles of the Panama railroad lealing with through business in 1855.)

At the end of the 10 miles they e m o t ional is- arrived at the Chagres river and Frank R Rent sue, such as spent the night in a bamboo hut Prohibition; the other when pled-built from the ground on stilts; ges made with particular solemn- with four beds in this hut, one in

In the night a terrific storm

came. A bolt of lightning struck the corner of the hut where the men with the power lay, killed met with minor injuries.

The Entz family barely escaped

death. One of the little girls, Vic-

centrate—first, the great waste The storm had brought an over-Mrs. Pugh could not remember

the names of the places where the poor family had to stay in turn; but she recalled that at the end of the first day the natives tied the boat to a tree, swam ashore, and spent the night in huts.

in the open, out under the stars.

More anxious hours followed on the boat trip, and when this ended a long overland journey by mule

There one gets information concerning the identity of the man who went on the bond of Mrs. Charles Bennett as executrix of edge that the vast funds for relief are being used to affect the lief are lief ar

Many passengers were making Those things, there is reason to this crossing, and a large proporbelieve, after the campaign gets tion were afraid to ride at all. this series.)
under way will be accentuated by One woman had to have a native. George Sn in a chair and carried on an In- will.

But after great weariness and severe hardships they reached Panama city on the western coast. When the family arrived at the place where mules were taken, they had to abandon most of their sessions, or sell them for what the natives would give. So when they arrived at Panama they had almost nothing but the clothing on their backs.

The delay had made them too

Twenty Years Ago

June 13, 1916 There is rumor that Tom Marshall will not be Woodrow Wilson's running mate next fall on the Democratic ticket.

Marguerite Clark in "Molly Make-Believe" is the current feature at Ye Liberty.

Carle Abrams has been elected president o fthe state alumni association of O. A. C.

Ten Years Ago

June 13, 1926 A column on "How the roads are" appears in the automobile

Bill Ashby, Rex Adolph, Lynn Jones, Frank Reinhart and Roy Okerberg all of Salem, received letters in athletics at the University of Oregon this spring.

Rev. Henry J. Duckworth, aged 83, an Ohio minister has married over 1200 couples, conducted 2460 funerals and received more than 3500 people to church mem-

Democratic publicity, already pre pared, is directed toward that end. Should the League come out against Mr. Landon the New Deal publicity department would be in a dreadful hole. Most of their stuff would have to be thrown away. From the Republican standpoint it certainly would be grateful news if the League found at all. Undoubtedly the League has been a great asset to Mr. picture this convention as domi- Roosevelt. More than anything else it has lent plausibility to his Governor Landon some of his managers say one of the best of these make no secret that the things that could happen to him basic idea at Philadelphia will be would be for the League to close would be for the League to close to link Landon and the Republi- up shop and Mr. Shouse take a can ticket with the Liberty Les- long vacation, lasting until the gue. The fact is the bulk of the middle of November.

reserved, abstaining from scramble for the office. Now the

the national committee in the hands of the dynamic Kansan John D. M. Hamilton who organized the Landon campaign There can be no doubt of the big popular following which Gov. Landon has, He is a plain citizen who has succeeded both in business and in politics. He is not only a "governor of a typical prairie state" (quoting Farley), he is in many ways a typical American citizen clean and wholesome, young and active, unafflicted with ego. It remains now to be seen how he will measure up to his opportunities

By R. J. HENDRICKS Bennett's connection with 6-13-36 late to catch the intended boat for

What a plight! Mother and five children in a strange land, little understanding the languages generally spoken, and almost without money.

Then the mother was stricken with the Panama (vellow) fever

with the Panama (yellow) fever and that night death called her Kind women ministered to her in her last hours, and after an hour the body was taken and the child-ren never heard what disposition was made of it.

A generous man, whom Mrs. Pugh remembered in after years as large and having a gray beard took the children under his care, found from the oldest, a boy of 15, where they wanted to go, and bought passage for them on the next boat San Francisco bound.

Wrote Mrs. Steeves: "Their benefactor put them in charge of the captain of the boat, telling him their history, . . . and at San Francisco they were transferred to the Bennett, s boat whose owner was the cap-tain. Captain Bennett had his wife along with him and they were very kind to the motherless children. Captain Bennett OWN-ED A HOTEL AT SALEM, Oregon, and made arrangements for them to go there after they reached Salem.

"During this trip up the coast from San Francisco all the children were very ill. When they arrived at Portland (Mrs. Pugh said it was just a mud hole all around the little village), they were all so sick that a two wheeled dray was brought into use to take them to the miserable place called a hotel. There were no beds for them, so they let them sleep on

"In the meanwhile they broke out with measles, and when the boat came to take them to Oregon City they were all loaded onto dray again, measles and all, and taken to the boat.

"At Oregon City they were transferred to another boat by the same sort of a dray and fin-ally landed at Salem, and according to instructions, were taken to the Bennett House, where they found it in charge of John S. Hunt and wife, the writer's (Mrs. Steeves') grandparents with A YOUNG MAN NAMED GEORGE

the estate of her deceased husband, Capt. Bennett. (However, more about George Smith is now available, and will come later in

(Continued tomorrow.)

Health By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

NOT LONG ago I wrote about a

new operation for galistones. Since then many inquiries have been made

I did not mean to imply that this operation was to be used in all cases as a substitute for other methods of treatment. It was intended as an explanation of a method advised by several surgeons who specialize in this work.

Many write to inquire whether it is possible to be relieved of gallstones without operation. They hope som chemical or drug may dissolve thes stones. Unfortunately, no medicine has as yet been perfected to dissolve gallstones.

There is no doubt that a great number of persons unwisely reject the operation for gallstones. This surgical procedure is no longer re-garded as serious. In the hands of a competent surgeon the operation is a simple one.

Cites Dangers

The great danger of gallstones is in their neglect. It is not safe to delay or to avoid a needed operation. Neglect leads to further infection and inflammation, and even rupture of the gall bladder. When these complications occur the dangers and complications of the operation are markedly increased. The patient is sub-jected to unnecessary risks.

For many years society has faced

the problem of galistones. Although the actual cause is not known many theories are presented. But it is generally believed that the stones primarily form as the result of some infection of the gall bladder. Yet, despite this accepted theory,

many operations are performed which reveal no evidence of infection. In such cases, perhaps, the stones form as a result of some vitamin deficiency. For this reason it is advised that the diet be chosen to include an abun-dance of vitamins and thus prevent stone formation

I am often asked whether all cases of gallstones demand operation. This is a difficult question to answer. It depends entirely upon the individual case, including the size, location and number of stones, as well as the

Answers to Health Queries

W. E. Q .- What can be done to reduce? Is it barmful to take —
in order to reduce in weight?

A.—Eat less food and take regular exercise daily. For full particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

Mrs. H. S. Q.—What would cause a sharp pain in both the wrist and heart region at the same time? I am a young married woman and often shaken with these pains. How does one know when the heart to

A. Have an examination. Your doctor will give you full information and advice regarding your particular

(Copyright, 1956, K. F. S., Inc.)

Dr. Copeland is glad to enswer inquiries from renders who send addressed stamped envelope with their questions. Address all let-ters to Dr. Copeland in care of this necespaper at its main office in this city.

BLIND TO LOVE"

LIVINGSTON

where. . . . Well, she was going to get some-

where.

She was going to marry a man with a lot of money. Not that she was marrying him for the money,

She came down the stairway smiling a little, conscious that the Misses Frick were taking a good look at her, and that Milt, waiting on the landing below, was worship-

Everything went heautifully at first. She was bright and happy, and Milt was delightful. He bought her an orchid, to pin on her coat. He purchased the tickets earlier, so that they didn't have to stand in line like the others.

The picture was one that every.

line like the others.

The picture was one that everyone was talking about, and she'd wanted so much to see.

It was about the World War. Soldiers marching. There was a boy who looked like Jamie . . . star shells burst overhead . . . you saw him throw up his hands, and die.

Tears stood in her eyes. Why did she cry? It was only a picture.

Milt put his hand over hers, as he had done so many, many times in the last few weeks.

A sob was torn out of her throat.

in the last few weeks.

A sob was torn out of her throat.

And another. And another.

She heard herself saying in a high, quivering voice that didn't seem to belong to her:

"I'm sorry! I can't stay here any longer. . . . Oh, don't you understand? I want to go home!"

He thought she was ill. He was all solicitude, one arm around her, supporting her, as he led her out of supporting her, as he led her out of the theater. "Can't I get you something? Per-aps, if we stop at the drug

Howas so kind, so patient. All the way home he drove with one hand, carefully supporting her with the other. And though his touch tortured her already screaming nerves, she didn't tell him to take his arm away. She sat, tense and miserable, through the minutes that seemed like hours, knowing that when they were home again at Mrs. Henry's, she was going to tell him she couldn't marry him—she couldn't marry him—she

CHAPTER XXVII

Margot was out again, so Mary had the room to herself. She took hours dressing, though they were only going to a movie. But it comforted her to make up with infinite pains, to not fragrant negative.

Spent and pale she lay in bed all the next day, too weary, too cuforted her to make up with infinite but I can't—Oh please, please take it!"

the next day, too weary, too cu-riously at peace to worry about how Bennet could get along with-

by HAZEL

ter. It doesn't matter how I feel. I don't mind that. Don't you SEE! I thought because you wanted me and I didn't want anybody, that I could marry you. I thought it didn't matter about me, if I could very still, wishing that she might



"You'll have to take the ring. I can't keep it. I'm sorry—I tried—but

make you happy. Oh, please don't lie there forever, never have to face interrupt—just listen! I DID think Bennet or Holden again.

I could—but I can't—I just can't—"

They were at the second floor Hours stretch into days days into

They were at the second floor landing now, but he followed her still.

She began to run.

"Mary! I was going to charge Work. Lunch hour. More work.

Since the second floor land weeks. Time passes and takes you with it, no matter how you feel.

Alarm clock. Breakfast. Office.

Work. Lunch hour. More work.

you've gone too far now, you'll have to tell me—"
"I can't! I just know I can't marry you. What more is there to say! You go on back! You aren't supposed to come up these stairs. Mrs. Henry will find you and make trouble—and I've got enough trouble!"

"Mary, why did you come to this—this sudden decision? You started out in the best of spirits, then you want to be taken home, and you say you aren't sick and you aren't hysterical, you merely wish to break our engagement—"

Sometimes she felt guilty, walking out on Bennet that way. He worked so hard, and he looked so terribly tired. He was really doing a remarkable thing, talking shippers into returning, even planning a new schedule, and two new ports in Africa and Australia.

She wanted to tell him so. Even more than that she wanted to explain about the day or two that she had stayed home from work, after ahe had hysterics that night in the theater when she made Milt take her home, and told him she'd never marry him.