# The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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State Highways

To the state highway should go the credit, in our opinion, for the greatest benefit to Oregon during the present century. Before its organfzation Oregon was definitely a backward state. Its two main lines of railroad failed to cover the state adequately. There were great areas distant from railheads, dependent on boat transportation or wagon-train or horsedrawn stage. The advent of the automobile which broke up power transportation into small units within reach of individual ownership forced building of highways for them to run on and this opened up the remote sections of the state, lifted towns and rural communities out of the mud, admitted visitors and resulted in a rapid and continuing development of the state.

Oregon has been fortunate in that its highway department was well planned initially (after the short interval in which the state board of control served as the highway commission), and has had a continuity rarely interrupted. The department has been primarily one of service, free from politics and free from any scandal of corruption. The organization has attracted and held men of capacity, especially in its engineering division, and the fine job they have done in this state has drawn national and even international attention.

These comments are prompted in scanning the April issue of "American Highways" and studying its table of statistics. The comparison with Washington is of interest. In this state, out of total road mileage of 49,291 there are 7,197 miles in the state system of which 6,835 miles are improved. Washington, a smaller but more populous state, has out of its total mileage of 49.699 miles 6.304 miles in the state system and 6.238 improved. The cost figures are not shown but we know that our neighbors to the north have had a great deal more money to spend on roads than we have.

In this state the initial problem was to build surfaced roads as fast as possible to all sections, so our highway department went in for macadam roads with oil surfacing. We now have 4,237 miles of this road of which only 937 are yet untreated. Washington, with more money to spend and heavier traffic especially between cities in the Puget Sound district, went in more for cement concrete roads, building 1,517 miles with this material against 398 in Oregon. In the bituminous macadam class Oregon has 1.221 miles to Washington's 2,430, and in the bituminous concrete class we have 667 miles to Washington's 1,517. Strong influences led to great use of concrete in Washington in preference to road oil. Oregon did a lot of pioneer work in application of road oil, which gave us good roads within the limit of funds at an earlier

The state of Washington did not issue bonds. Oregon did and is still paying on the bonds, but the investment was worth the interest cost, measured by results. Now we can take our road work more in stride, without the necessity of borrowing to build:

The engineers could not have built the roads and bridges they did without having back of them able and far-sighted commissioners, although improvements in motor vehicles far outran the early imaginings. And the commissioners could not have developed the road program if they had not had public confidence, the backing of broad-minded state leaders who could look at the state as a whole rather than by fa-

Now the department is laying plans to resume its work of building and rebuilding when conditions permit. Community appeals are being received and weighed; but decisions must be in the scale of values for the state as a whole. And more attention will undoubtedly be given to road economics: planning the engineering and the location in terms of use-requirements reasonably to be expected. The present interval affords an opportunity to do planning on this basis, and not just on the urgency of appeasing clamorous communities.

The Movies and the New World

"For many years," remarks Will H. Hays in one of the concluding paragraphs of his annual report to the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., "the work of this association has earnestly concerned itself with the content of American films from the point of view of their world acceptance. We have sought to make certain that the films accurately and effectively portray the American ideal and spirit; and that, in dealing with foreign peoples, they shall fairly portray the history, institutions and citizenry of other lands."

By "we" Hays meant the association-his office-and there is no disposition to question the statement. As for the product, the movies, it is known though not widely enough that the producers have for the most part tried to live up to the standard Hays sets, at least in the item of "dealing with foreign peoples," but they have a bad reputation in that respect to live down, and living down a reputation is always a struggle. On those occasions when they fail, as in the series of Latin-America comedies which featured Carmen Miranda, the bad publicity more than cancels their successful efforts.

When last there was peace, the movies derived 35 or 40 per cent of their total revenue from countries outside the United States and Canada, though 70 per cent of this "foreign revenue came from the British empire. So it paid, you see, to treat foreign peoples fairly, not to mention gently.

As for the movies' success in "accurately and effectively portraying the American ideal and spirit," it must have been considerable, regardless of anyone's private doubts. For Hays points out that "the German government declared war on the American film industry long before September, 1939. From the beginning of totaliterianism in Europe, the dictatorships sought to eliminate, first at home and then elsewhere, the American film precisely because it was so potent a force operating against the inhuman system they were willing to use force to im-

The dictators' war against the American film

was carried on through the medium of the International Film Chamber, which operates in most continental European countries and Japanand is controlled by Germany both through majority vote and a monopoly on certain supplies and equipment. This powerful agency has constantly endeavored to freeze American movies out, but without complete success except in the axis and occupied countries, occupied France and until recently, French North Africa. However, shipment of films to Switzerland has been impossible.

Upon reflection, one doesn't quarrel with the notion that American movies portray the spirit of a free people. One does quarrel occasionally or oftener with the results. From the films, foreigners get the notion that we are indolent, irresponsible and immoral. This flaw probably is inherent in a more fundamental flaw-the rather low standard of story material. Writers "gone Hollywood" prefer, or find it easier, to portray that sort of characters and that phase of American life. But Hays reports that pictures of a higher type-he lists more than thirty which were current last year-are gaining in box office appeal.

So Hollywood may be encouraged to turn out a type of pictures which will reflect American life accurately and fairly. For the sake of international good will, as well as for the sake of the long-suffering domestic movie-goer, let's hope so. As Wendell Willkie learned in his globegirdling tour, American films have made a deep impression everywhere. Deliberately striving for propaganda effect would ruin them. But it does seem reasonable to hope they'll depict Americans as fairly as they strive to depict other

The government, which built 5386 row houses for war workers in Vancouver, now finds it has to furnish the houses. The workers, who come by train, bus, or private car without much more than a toothbrush, if any, can't furnish the houses allotted to them. Now they will get to move into quarters furnished with coal ranges with hot water coils, coal heaters, ice boxes, beds, springs, mattresses, chests, lamps, studio couches, occasional chairs, desks, dinette sets, mirrors and wastebaskets. The tenants have to supply their own dishes, cooking utensils, linen and rugs: but this they should be able to do on the wages they draw. A good many of these families will find it hard to endure so much prosperity acquired so suddenly.

#### **News Behind** The News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, May 25-The existence of a popular following eagerly intent on electing Mr. Wendell Willkie president next year has been disclosed to me in reader mail reaction to my critical comments concerning his "one world" ideas



It seems particularly strong in New England and the east, is somewhat "young republican," and considerably feminine. The political basis upon which it rests is interesting and significant to our confused times. It is republican, but it denounces practically all the other leaders

of the republican party with an

enthusiasm matched only by new Paul Mallon dealers in denouncing their adversaries. It is anti-Roosevelt, but apparently espouses the Roosevelt courses in general on the primary international issues of the day, the issues which are likely to continue to be foremost on the next elec-

From these anomalies, it is evident that it is a purely personal movement. Mr. Willkie is a somewhat dramatic figure who gets more attention in the press and elsewhere than any other political

figure except Mr. Roosevelt. The idea behind it is that Mr. Willkie be pro-Roosevelt internationally and anti-Roosevelt domestically, and thus set out to beat Roosevelt for the fourth term.

But the scope of other republicans whom they denounce cast serious practical doubts upon their ability to nominate Mr. Willkie in any truly republican gathering. They are against everyone else except possibly Governor Stassen, of Minnesota, and they are not so sure of Stassen since his critical review of "One World" in the New York times. They are against most all the republican senators and representatives and governors elected in the republican victory last November because they are

against Willkie. This has caused a split in the party which no longer can be hidden, but the split can hardly be said to be in Willkie's favor. The other leaders frankly suggest Willkie is not a republican, and should run on the democratic ticket. One even has

said he is "Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt put together." The obvious gainer is Mr. Roosevelt, whom the Willkie following most dislikes. The president is thus able to cut into the republican party on the leading issues of the day (domestic issues are hardly being mentioned by anyone.)

Although Mr. Willkie's nomination as a republican candidate thus seems impossible in view of his opposition within, the situation seems to present possibilities of a third party—a Willkie party which would split the anti-Roosevelt vote. Some republican leaders already profess to expect it.

They are pointing to an answer he made in a Look magazine questionnaire recently in which he semed to place men and ideas above party. But his friends have passed word around in the middle west-unofficially, of course-that he will support whomever is nominated at the next republican con-

This, then, is the practical political basis of a peculiar situation, which already has begun to surge upon 1944 prospects. It is much too early to go into the ideological angles, because neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Willkie has taken a positive stand about post-war, but both have merely been playing around with hinted suggestions or generalities for

Neither has proposed a plan. When they do, the policy lines may be more clearly drawn. But the sum total of the situation to date sugge Mr. Willkie's exceptionally earnest followers stand its very soil to people of an enevery little chance even to nominate, much less to

elect him, but that they might aid materially in re-electing Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term.

## **Today's Radio Programs**

Next day's programs appear on 10:45-Music, 11:00-Shady Valley Folks ews Breviti ingo Time stor's Call icle Sam. KEX-BN-WEDNESDAY-1190 Ke.
6:00-We're Up Tso. 5:15-National Farm and Home
6:45-Western Agriculture
7:00-Smilin Ed McConnell
7:05-Home Demonstration Agent nette U Chapel dy's Melon Rhythm 11:36 Lawson's Knights.
12:35 News.
12:30 Livestock Reporter.
12:45 News
1:00 Blue Newsroom.
2:00 What's Doing, Ladles.
2:30 Uncle Sam.
2:35 Labor News
3:00 Music. me Tunes e Gil & Jose Navarre 3:15—Kneass With the News 3:30—Club Matines. 4:00—My True Story. 4:30—News. 4:30—News.
4:45—The Cadets.
5:00—The Sea Hound.
5:15—Dick Tracy.
5:30—Jack Armstrong
5:45—Captain Midnight
6:00—Hop Harrigan
6:15—News
6:25—Victor Berge.
6:30—Spotlight Bands
6:55—Little Known Facis
7:00—Raymond Gram Swing
7:15—Gracie Fields
7:35—Wings Over the World.
7:45—Your Governor Reports.
8:00—News 45 Governor Snell. 90 War Fronts in Review 10 Interlude 11 Hollywood Round-up. 15 Russian Relief, 30 South American 10 Serenade EALE—MBS—WEDNESDAY—1330 E.
6:45—Uncle Sam.
7:00—Around the Clock.
7:15—Texas Rangers.
7:30—Memory Timekeeper
8::0—Cheer Up Gang. 8:00-News 8:15-Lum and Abner 8:20-Manhattan at Midnight 9:00-John Freedom 30—News 145—Down Memory Lane 30—Broadway Bandwago 9:00—Boake Carter
9:15—The Woman's Side of the News
9:30—Navy School of Music.
10:00—News
10:15—Curtain Calls
10:30—This and That
11:00—Buyer's Parade,
11:15—Bill Hay Reads the Bible
11:30—Concert Gems
12:00—Concert,
12:30—News,
12:45—On the Farm Front,
1:00—News,
1:30—Music,
2:00—Sheelah Carter

2:00—Sheelah Carter
2:15—Texas Rangers
2:38—All Star Dance Parade.
2:45—Pat Neal & the News
3:00—Phillip Keyne-Gordon
3:15—Wartime Women
3:20—Hello Again
3:45—Stars of Today
4:00—Fulton Lewis.
4:15—Swing.
4:30—Johnson Family.
4:45—News

-News.

4:45—News.
5:00—Concert.
5:15—Superman
5:20—Hi-way Patrol.
5:45—Norman Nesbitt.
6:00—Gabriel Heatter
6:15—Movie Parade
6:30—Soldiers With Wings.
7:00—John B. Hughes
7:15—Music for Moderns
7:20—Lone Ranger
8:00—Take A Card.
8:30—Sherlock Holmes.
9:00—News
9:15—Today's Top Tunes
9:30—General Barrows.
9:45—Fulton Lewis.
10:00—Mèrle Pitt.
10:15—Treasury Star Parade

10:15—Treasury Star Parade 10:30—News

PIERCE ON JAPS

Ex-Governor:

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

My Dear Mr. Editor and Fellow

I read with interest your col-

umn about my speech, before

Salem Rotary, on the Japanese.

I thank you for the opportunity

to place my reply before those

who have read your column.

Discussion of this subject of dis-

posal of the Japanese after the

war is most timely. It is a mat-

ter of deep concern to the

thoughtful citizens of the whole

nation, and is of transcendent

importance to the Pacific north-

west and the coast, which faces

Japan. This is the most serious

threat in our history and it

comes from an aggressive, mili-

taristic nation. Arguing before

the supreme court, recently, US

Solicitor-General Fahey said

"Japan . . . intended to conquer

the United States. There is no

doubt about that-and Japan

still intends to conquer us." He

told the court that Japanese on

the Pacific coast lived in colonies

and had not been assimilated:

that ten thousand youths had

been sent to Japan for education

-a proportion not reached by

any other racial group. The let-

ter from the gentle young Jap-

anese girl was appealing, but she

can have no influence on her na-

tion, which, under its doctrine of

dual citizenship, will always

claim her fealty. They are ene-

mies in our midst; this war is

just a dress rehearsal, a sortie

for supplies. We are now up

against the question as to which

race will dominate this beautiful

If you would talk with the best

citizens of Hood River county,

where they know this situation.

intimately, you would learn that

it is not the "rabble" which is

aroused. That designation "rab-

ble rouser" which you give me

is a compliment, as it was ap-

plied to Sam Adams and Patrick

Henry, and to scores of others

who have aroused citizens by

their appeals to Americans when

they had fears for their country.

It is a privilege, in my old age, to endeavor to stir men to action

in the face of Japanese penetra-tion of the United States during

the past 40 years, and the state-

ments of their government as to

While we rejoice over our

costly victory on Attu, we must

mourn over our defeat in Mai-

heur county, Oregon. In the midst of this bloody war, Japa-

nese agents have bought ten

thousand acres, so it is estimat-

ed, of most fertile sugar-beet

land which was irrigated by our

overnment at a cost of 18 million

dollars, on the plea that Ameri-can farmers needed more land.

Was any other government, at

any other time, so criminally

negligent as to allow the sale of

my nation, set out to conquer them and killing its youth? Ja-

pan does not give the privilege

future plans.

section.

KOIN-CRS-WEDNESDAY-976 Ke. 6:15—Breakfast Bulletin 6:15—Breakfast Bulletin 6:20—Texas Rangers 6:45—KOIN Klock 7:15—News 8:00—Consumer News 8:15—Valiant Lady 8:30—Stories America Loves 8:30—Stories America Lo 8:45—Aunt Jenny 9:00—Kate Smith Speaks 9:15—Big Sister 9:30—Romance of Helen 2:30—Romance of Helen Trent 2:45—Our Gal Sunday 1:00—Life\_Can Be Beautiful 0:15—Ma Perkins 0:30—Vic and Sade 0:45—The Goldberge 10:30—Vic and Sade
10:45—The Goldbergs
11:00—Young Dr. Malone
11:15—Joyce Jordan
11:30—We Love and Learn
11:45—News
12:15—News
12:30—William Winter, News
12:45—Bachelor's Children
1:00—Home Front Reporter.
1:30—Uncle Sam.

2:00 Newspaper of the Air 2:30 This Life is Mine, 3.00—Treasury House.
3.00—Treasury House.
3.30—Keep Working, Keep Singing, America
3.45—News
4.00—Raffles.
4.15—Sam Hayes
4.30—Easy Aces 4:45—Tracer of Lost Persons 5:30—Harry Flannery 5:45—News 5:55—Cecil Brown

of land ownership to any other

nationals. Australia and New

Zealand forbid residence to the

Japanese and they are willing to

fight to keep their country free,

just as our army is doing. Why

should citizens lag, behind the

lines? The man who makes the

first sale to Japanese is foully

unpatriotic, as he creates a Japa-

nese settlement in which Amer-

icans cannot live and rear fami-

lies. The first sale imperils oth-

er land-holders and they have no

alternative but to sell. The

neighborhood sinks to the Japa-

nese level and becomes an out-

post for penetration. It is not

true that white labor cannot

war, to those we are now sup-

porting in concentration centers.

I am told that they own 60 per

cent of the best Wenatchee fruit

You point to Japanese accom-

plishment at Labish. When I

was governor, this was called

"Little Tokyo." White farmers

from the south would do the

same and leave no problem. The

white race has pioneered this

land, leveling all barriers in its

3000 mile path, lined with schools, churches, hospitals and

American homes. Our civiliza-

tion has developed along lines

which will always be foreign to

the Japanese. Our people are not the kind who sink hospital ships

and execute prisoners of war.

The Oregonion editorially called

them "debased barbarians,' just

yesterday. It is not only the yel-

low skin and the slant eyes, but

it is the ruthless nature, the cruel

heart, their traditions which take

the place of religion, their meth-ods of living, dual citizenship,

and their aggressive nation-all

these factors point to the desira-

bility of carrying out the mis-

sionary enterprise among them in their own land, if they will al-

You speak of after-war busi-

ness with Japan. Business will be possible without the shameful

land, and it is not being sold.

ton Berle.

W NBC WEDNESDAY-429 Kc.
0-Dawn Patrol
15-Labor News
0-Everything Goes.
0-News Parade.
5-Labor News ass With the News Homekeeper's Calendar,
Light of the World 00—Light of the World
15—Lonely Women
30—The Guiding Light
45—Hymns of All Churches
60—Story of Mary Marlin
15—Me Perkins
30—Pepper Young's Family
45—Right to Happiness
00—Reckstate Wife

2:45—Right to Happiness
1:00—Backstage Wife
1:15—Stella Dallas
1:30—Lorenzo Jones
1:45—Young Widder Brown
2:00—When a Girl Marries
2:15—Portia Faces Life
2:20—Just Plain Bill
2:45—Front Page Farrell
3:00—Road of Life
3:15—Vic and Sade
3:30—Snow Village
3:45—Judy and Jane
4:00—Dr. Kate.
4:15—News of the World standard of the standard of th

ROAC—WEDNESDAY—550 R
10:30—News
10:15—The Homemakers' Hour,
11:50—School of the Air
11:20—Music of the Masters
12:30—News
12:15—Noon Farm Hour
1:30—Artists in Recital,
1:15—Today's War Commentary
1:20—Variety Time
2:30—Red Cross,
2:30—Memory Book of Music
3:30—News
3:15—Concert Hall,
4:30—Book of the Week,
4:15—Plantation Revival
4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls KOAC-WEDNESDAY-550 Ke. 9—Plantation Revival 9—Stories for Boys and Girls 4:30—Stories for Boys 5:00—Swing 5:15—On the Campuse 5:30—Evening Vespers 5:45—It's Oregon War 6:15—News 6:15—News 6:30—Evening Farm Hour 7:30—Music.

their cooperation to win the war. Other nations have learned how to do business with the Orient without granting insolent

country free from colonization.

raise sugar beets. It is a question of fair division of the huge profits between the sugar-barons and the producers. We brought negroes to America for cheap labor and we have one difficult race problem. Greed should never again be allowed to saddle our country with undesirables be--cause they furnish cheap labor. American movies. These people Oriental and Occidental cannot live together. Shall we surrender to Asiatics the country which has been won with so much sacrifice and is the finest flower of roots. Jap cruelty and rapacity are not genetic. There is no need white civilization? In 20 years, the Japanese have acquired 40 per cent of the best pear and apple lands of the Hood River valley, largely through evasion of our land laws. Thirty five per cent of the profits this unwarranted hatred. year are credited to the Bank of Yokohama, to be paid, after the

itable, but it exacted a fearful are things more important than business, as our business men and farmers have conceded, in demands. I would preserve the flow of trade and international relations, while keeping our

The alien Japanese must go back to Japan. If necessary, we must amend our constitution so that the accident of birth will not give American citizenship to those whose parents are not eligible to citizenship through naturalization.

WALTER M. PIERCE. Editor's Note-Former Governor Pierce confuses indiscriminately Japanese living in Japan under its political system, its military caste, and its culture with Japanese-Americans living in the United States, educated in American schools, reading American papers and books, listening to the American radio and seeing are in process of becoming as rapidly and thoroughly Americanized as other immigrants with divergent race or language to visit on Japanese-Americans of assured loyalty to this country the punishment which surely must be meted out to the warlords of Japan. To invoke it is to deal in blind prejudice and

## 'American Bred'

By FRANK MELONEY

Chapter 14 Continued Ann nodded, "I think I'll call her Rowdy for short. It fits her, I wonder what she thinks she

For answer Rowdy gave a low growl, and a moment later a gray kitten dashed out from the shrubbery followed by a snarling shepherd mongrel. In two bounds the stray dog had the kitten within its grasp, and a thin needlelike scream pierced the air. You brute!" Ann

The mongrel stopped, but it was not Ann's call that caused her to drop the kitten; it was Rowdy's menacing appro-with Gretel close behind The kitten scurried back into the bushes, limping a little. The mongrel, no longer interested, let it go. Ruff bristling, ears back, she stood ready for the Danes. But they remained motionless controlled by some ancient doglaw that commanded them to wait for the intruder to declare his postion and call the game.

"I don't like the looks of that tableau," Christopher remarked. "Here Rowdy! Here Gretel! Come hackto The Danes did not move, seeming to indicate that they would

behave themselves, but it was too much to ask them to turn their backs on a marauder. Growling the mongrel circled toward them, fangs bared. Christopher waited no longer. "That type of shepherd's a

bad customer," he announced. "We better get the pups out of this. It has the makings of a fight." s Before he could reach them.

however, the mongrel had circled to Gretel's flank. But even nine months of Great Dane represents a mass of bone and flesh not easily bowled over. Gretel leaped sideways in defense, a livid crimson line appearing on her shoulder. She uttered a cry of surprise, for this was her first fight. The cry acted as a trigger of release to Rowdy. She charged in. At once the three animals were a whirling mass of hide and fur and gleaming teeth, and the sound of battle broke across the peaceful valley.

Ann's mind spun in panic. A broom! A pail of water! Ammonia! But who ever had all those things at hand when a dog fight started? She raced forward. "Stay where you are!" Chris-

topher snapped, putting out an arm to hold her.

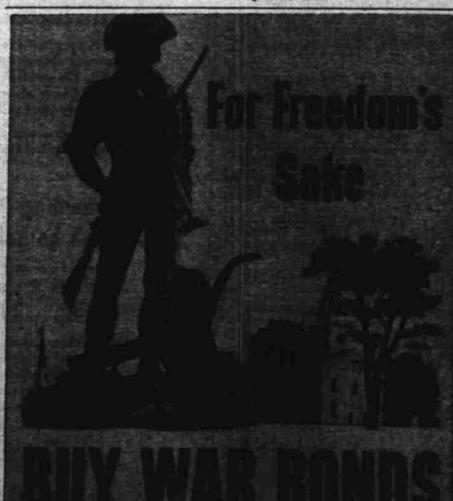
let my dog be chewed to pieces?" she shouted. He didn't bother to answer but thrust a foot before her, and pushed her. She came into abrupt contact with the ground. She scrambled to her feet again

#### Today's Garden By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Mrs. H. D. O. asks about the blanket flower. Says she saw one in her neighbor's garden last year and would like a little more information concerning it. Answer: The blanket flower

is the gaillardia. There are both annual and perennial varieties. They are excellent for beds and borders and serve very nicely as cutting flowers. They should be sowed where they are to bloom-this refers to the annual varieties. They range in color from yellow to deep red flowers. Mrs. C. M. wants information concerning a plant which she describes in some detail.

Answer: I am of the opinion that she refers to the Chinese lantern plant (Physalis). It is an interesting and rather odd plant. It grows about two feet tall, has inconspicuous white flowers, followed by large bright orange - scarlet, lantern - like fruits which are good for winter bouquets. It likes a sunny position and a well drained garden soil. Does not need an overly rich soil.



ment is the work of John Atherton, noted painter and illustrator whose earlier "Buy a Share in America" was a prize winner in the New York Museum of Modern Art's poster competition. His latest appeasement which kept scrapiron moving from Portland to
Japan right up to December 7,
Atherion's distinction in both commercial illustrating and surrealist

1941. That business was prof-

whirling blur of odgs. She saw him grasp Rowdy by the legs and fling her. Then he separated Gretel and the mongrel. The

fight was over. Ann's knees gave way with relief. He's got all the nerve in the world, she thought. And then the next instant the shepherd slipped from his grasp, and sprang at him. He tried to ward off the attack with his hand. The vicious teeth closed down on it. White skin became red; the world turned black before Ann's eyes. She grabbed a stick from the ground, and somehow her legs carried her toward him. But a blur of brindle lightning passed her.

There was no sound from Rowdy, no threats, no declara-tion of intention-simply a hundred pounds of dog became animate projectile. The art of ca-nine warfare was suddenly hers, and some primitive instinct pointed out her adversary's vulnerable spot. Rowdy's teeth closed on the mongrel's throat. There followed a single mo-

ment when all action seemed to have been frozen in time. The mongrel loosed Christopher's hand and there was fear and agony in its yelping. Rowdy clung pitilessly to her victim until the shepherd fell writhing to the ground and lay still, utterly still.

The Dane stepped back and looked at the two human beings who had entered her life. She seemed to know that she had committed a breach of dog's contract with man-Thou Shalt Not Kill. Her tail drooped between her legs and she crawled at their feet, as if awaiting sen-

Ann shuddered at the lifeless form of the mongrel, but the sight of Christopher standing be-side her filled her heart with gratitude as she patted the dog's head. "All right, girl."

(To be continued)

(Continued from Page 1)

report of a committee of the Association of American Colleges just published. It points out that men and women returning to college from the war will be of varying ages, varying experiences and varying emotional attitudes. It recommends but by this time there was a long changed standards of admission. gray-flanneled figure in the based on aptitude and achievement tests. It also recommends radical change in the methods of instruction, away from the formal lecture, slavery to textbooks, and conventional examinations toward individualized instruction and comprehensive examination, and recommends a large measure of individual counselling of these students to assist them in readjustment to civilian life and proper vocational placement.

Here then is something which calls for immediate attention by each institution: How can this institution adapt its procedures and its instruction to render the best service to students when the

Third, reexamination of the fundamentals of college education. Now surely is a good time to do an "engineering" job on the college curriculum, culling out the deadwood, framing the whole course of study for the proper intellectual and moral equipment of the educated man and woman of tomorrow.

Perhaps as never before is there recognition of the value of liberal education, equipping men and women to live together in families, in communities and in nations in reasonable comfort and happiness. Education in spe-cialized techniques for the mechanics of living must be supplemented by the broader intellec tual training which attends to the problems of human relation-ships. It is pertinent to quote here a recent statement from the Corporation of Yale university:

"The Corporation wishes to impress upon Yale graduates and upon the general public the danger of the impoveri of the nation's mind and soul, should the less tangible values of our culture be allowed to shrivel while our energies are devoted to the task of winning a war to maintain them. Of what worth is freedom from want, if our minds be on a lower intellectual level; or freedom from fear if we have a less cultured life to defend; or freedom of speech if we have poorer thoughts to express; or freedom of religion if we bring a less enlightened faith to the worship of God?"

When war ends, the states-nen and the politicians, the jourans, the jouralists and the teachers, the clergy, the philosophers and the artists will take over where the admirals and generals leave off.
And the duty of equipping these
men and women for political and
social leadership will fall largely on the colleges. Now is the time for their preparation. If college eads think only in terms of re-ming "business as usual" they will forfeit a truly great opportunity for playing a part in na-tional and world reconstruction.