

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY

THE SITUATION TAKES SHAPE

THOUGH the meeting of the state board of higher education at Salem, Monday, brought no definite conclusions, it did serve to clarify the situation at many points, notably:

Governor Meier's attitude toward the problem of reorganizing the work of the schools, though firm on the matter of economy, is highly tolerant and constructive.

On the matter of economies, President Hall and President Kerr and the presidents of the normal schools show an entirely cooperative spirit.

On the matter of reorganization and adapting to the Oregon situation the best features of the federal survey, President Hall has submitted a program which in the main is co-operative; President Kerr has challenged practically every change urged by the report; the board shows rifts as numerous as there are personal feelings and opinions.

To preserve the University of Oregon at Eugene as a University; to preserve the State College at Corvallis as a technical school of the finest type seems to be the accepted desire of the governor, the board members and the presidents.

How to draw the lines between the two schools without injuring either one, how to make them one in spirit without wounding the pride of devoted partisans, is the problem that hurts.

Eventual consolidation under ONE PRESIDENT as suggested by the survey is evidently favored by Governor Meier, by most of the members of the board, but achieving this change is not likely to be an easy or a painless task.

Monday's meeting revealed President Hall recognizing and meeting the situation in a cooperative spirit at every point; President Kerr opposing every change in fundamentals, bargaining on economy. An interesting situation because it reverses their traditional attitudes in contests before the board of higher curricula.

It is only fair to President Kerr to point out that his attitude perhaps had to be more cautious because the changes under consideration would affect more departments of his school than the university.

But we may be pardoned for speaking of President Hall's attitude as magnificent. His answer to the almost timid suggestions that the policy be shaped toward bringing all institutions under one head and into one great university organization, whatever it might be named, was a cheerful and unhesitating and unselfish "Yes."

As an educator he laid down a concept of a program of higher education in Oregon the equal of any in the world, in which the technical liberal, and professional divisions should subordinate senseless competition to service of the state which gives them support. He was the first to state that personal fortunes should not stand in the way of progress. As a citizen of Oregon, Dr. Hall stood out at Salem Monday with a viewpoint as broad as the state itself.

What will come out of such a situation as this?

The test vote which the board took late Monday evening indicated an entirely commendable desire to proceed slowly with the program of bringing the schools under one president. To replace either Dr. Hall or Dr. Kerr rashly might have a disastrous effect on activities in progress. Perhaps for a period of years it may be wiser to work along with the two able men now in the field with the consolidation as the recognized objective.

But these questions will require an answer at the next meeting in Portland, April 29:

Can effective reorganization be achieved except with one man in complete charge?

Can board members apportion educational functions wisely or will they be compelled to call on an educator to work out the details? Complete co-operation can tide over a situation that is bound to be painful if it becomes necessary to use drastic measures, and this goes for all schools affected. Likewise the time has gone by for politics. In the next two weeks the state board will found or wreck a system of education.

THE GREATEST AUTHORS

ONE of the best ways to start a fine argument is to make up a short list of the best American novels. No matter what books you select, there will always be plenty of people to disagree with you; and since there is no way of proving or disproving your correctness the argument can go on and on as long as anybody feels like arguing.

John Galsworthy, who is surely one of the greatest living novelists, recently named what he considers the four greatest American novels. He selected "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," by Mark Twain; "The Scarlet Letter," by Hawthorne, and "McTeague," by Frank Norris.

Now we can sit back and wait for the various critics to fall upon him and tell him where he is in error. In the meantime, Mr. Galsworthy's list is interesting on its own account.

Probably the most notable thing about it is that it overlooks the great writers of the present day. Hawthorne belongs far back in an earlier, almost forgotten, generation. The present generation usually lists him with the great unread, Mark Twain, likewise, although far from being ignored today, represents a vanished era. Only Norris comes close to the present, and even he concerned himself with the San Francisco of the 'nineties.

But where are the writers of today—those writers whom earnest critics exalt mightily, as if they and only they, among all Americans, had been permitted to see the true inwardness of things? Where are the great exponents of frankness, the sober weighers of tragedy, the acidulous critics of American hypocrisy and immaturity?

Where, to be specific, are Messrs. Lewis, Dreiser

and Cabell? Mr. Galsworthy seems to have ignored them. Above "Babbalanza" and "The Genius" and "Jürgen" he places a simple tale of colonial New England, two romances of pre-war Mississippi and a story of Polk street in San Francisco at the turn of the century.

Naturally, there is nothing final about Mr. Galsworthy's selections. There are plenty of qualified judges who are convinced that Mr. Dreiser and Mr. Lewis have more to say to us than had Mark Twain and Hawthorne. But the English novelist's list at least serves to remind us that American literature was not born after the World War.

There were able writers in the land before most of the present day reading public were born; and it is just possible that some writers of the present generation have been praised a trifle more generously than they deserve.

At the age of 83, Walter L. Church, of Long Beach, Cal., plans to re-enter Missouri university next fall after an absence of 60 years since he took his A.B. Despite the fact that he has honorary degrees from Washington University at St. Louis and from the University of Kentucky, his view after a lifetime of living is that a man's education is never complete. A degree is merely a start. Something worth thinking over in that.

When vacation time comes around again home, as usual, will be considered as a last resort.

A wealthy Pennsylvanian has given \$1,000,000 to help promote good will between this country and Germany. In the interest of Hans across the sea.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

DEMOCRACY AND BRITISH EDUCATION

GREAT strides have been taken in recent years in Great Britain toward the emancipation of the working classes. But a long way still remains to be traveled before this emancipation is complete. So, at any rate, certain statistics which have lately become available would seem to suggest. And it would be interesting to know just how different the figures would be in the United States.

While in politics and in business the children of working people in Britain achieve considerable success, this is definitely not the case on a large scale in the professions. Between 1851 and 1929, 60 per cent of the British Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service staff, for example, were recruited from the eleven most exclusive public schools; and of law students admitted into one of the four Inns of Court between 1880 and 1927 less than 2 per cent were the children of weekly wage earners. Much the same story could be told of the profession of banking.

The conclusion is evident that it is precisely those walks of life where superior education and culture are most valuable which democracy has least succeeded in opening up to the masses of the population. This is undoubtedly a circumstance that democracy should be keen to tackle.

It arises from the fact that political democracy in Britain has not yet been followed by full social or educational democracy. The son of a workman many times still has to break down barriers of social prejudice and inadequate training. When the latter problem is systematically faced, the former will begin to disappear.

It is being increasingly realized that education should not be made to depend upon the size of the parents' bank account. A truly democratic society cannot be securely founded on an educational system in which the "public" schools are almost exclusively private, and in which the national schools are attended only by the children of that part of the nation which cannot afford to send their own elsewhere. A dual system of education leads to a dual system of society, in which classes oppose, instead of help, each other.

Britain stands to gain enormously from the movement which in recent years has not much to open her other universities to all sections of the community, and which will in time doubtless unify her whole educational policy.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By RODNEY DUTCHER

WASHINGTON.—The Federal Power Commission's unanimous decision in the New River case, commonly interpreted as a splendid victory for "the people" over the "power trust," has shifted attention to an offshoot of the long and bitter power war which brought President Hoover into violent conflict with the Senate.

The power commission refused to grant the Appalachian Power Company a "minor part" license, which would have freed the company's proposed \$11,000,000 development on the New River of federal regulation. Attorney General Mitchell, in an opinion which questioned the constitutionality of the federal water power act, had held that the commission might issue such a license and if it had done so the action would have been regarded as a vital blow at federal regulation.

That was the second important step, the commission had done since its appointment a few months ago. The first thing it did was to fire Solicitor Charles A. Russell and Chief Accountant William V. King, who had been trying to keep the power companies honest in their grants of power sites under federal control, and it was that first act which has forced Chairman George Otis Smith to fight for his job in the federal courts.

Senate Withdrew Approval. Just before the Christmas holidays, the nomination of Smith and Commissioners Draper and Garsaud to the commission were confirmed by the Senate. It organized immediately and fired Russell and King. As soon as the Senate had reconvened, Senator Walsh of Montana moved to withdraw approval, and reconsider them, contending that the Senate's recent re-consideration within two executive sessions of the Senate following a vote of confirmation. The Senate voted to ask the president to send the nomination back and to have referred to what his supporters called "a stinging rebuke," decried the statements on the executive power and the alleged effort to brand him as a friend of the power interests. The Senate then went ahead, reconsidered the nomination of Smith and rejected it. Smith, in a case which was the last important legal clash between Hoover and the Senate began ouster proceedings in the District of Columbia courts.

Smith and his colleagues are now being praised for their New River decision by the Progressives and other friends of federal regulation who howled loudest when they discharged Russell and King. But despite the rejoicing over the fact that the commission decided not to abdicate the powers granted it by Congress, the Senate has a bone to pick with the president and a direct issue of power between the executive and legislative branches is going to be decided.

King Got Job Back. Smith and his colleagues are now being praised for their New River decision by the Progressives and other friends of federal regulation who howled loudest when they discharged Russell and King. But despite the rejoicing over the fact that the commission decided not to abdicate the powers granted it by Congress, the Senate has a bone to pick with the president and a direct issue of power between the executive and legislative branches is going to be decided.

Another sidelight on the original issue is that King has been taken back to his old job while Russell, who was louder and noisier but also able, honest, and more effective than King against the "trust," had to go looking for a job and had a hard time landing anything until Governor Roosevelt of New York engaged him as his legal adviser on power problems.

Former Senator George Washington Mitchell will appear for Smith and argue his rights to the job. Mitchell will act as a "friend of the court."

Popper, who will act as Smith's counsel, was counsel for Postmaster Myers of Portland, Ore., in a case which was the last important legal clash between Hoover and the president.

Myers was removed from office by President Wilson and argued in the courts that a postmaster confirmed by the Senate could not be removed without the senatorial action. He lost. If he had won the Senate would have been given a powerful club to hold over the administration.

Smith Case Not So Important. The direct issue in the Smith case isn't nearly as important, despite the bitter feeling which it aroused in the last session of Congress. John W. Davis, acting as counsel for the Senate, will not suggest that the upper house has the power to recall presidential appointees after confirmation. He probably will assert that the Constitution gives the Senate the right to make its own rules, that precedent makes the Smith reconsideration with two successive legislative days an act of assented procedure and that reconsideration was made before Smith's legal office.

Smith's contention is that when a man is confirmed he stays confirmed, regardless of Senate rules, and that the attempt to oust him is an attempt to punish him for an administrative act.

If the courts uphold Smith, they will be giving the Senate a sound spanking; if not, the president will be on the receiving end.

SIDE GLANCES



"Glad you liked the ride, Millie—just wait'll next week, when I start delivering for that flower store."

DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

HYGIENE OF CHILDBIRTH

MOTHER MUST PROVIDE IN HER DIET SUFFICIENT FOOD TO CARE FOR BABY'S GROWTH AS WELL AS HERSELF

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEN (Editor, Journal of American Medical Association, and Hygiene, the Health Magazine)

THE building materials for the prospective child can be laid through the body of the mother. Therefore, the mother must provide in her diet the food substances necessary to build the child and at the same time to maintain her own body in a fair state of health.

If the growing child does not secure the nutrition that it needs through the food taken by the mother, it will take these materials from the body of the mother. Thus it is that the women who are undergoing the process of childbirth are sometimes undernourished. For this reason also the old adage, "For every child a tooth!" If the mother eats properly, she is not likely to have trouble with her teeth nor is she likely herself to become undernourished.

The proper diet contains proteins, carbohydrates, fats, mineral salts and vitamins. During the period when a woman is expected to undergo childbirth, she needs extra amounts of minerals and vitamins.

As has been repeatedly emphasized in these columns, the foods containing these substances to best advantage are milk, whole grain cereals, leafy vegetables, eggs and fruit.

If the prospective mother will make certain that her diet contains at least two leafy green vegetables every day and a quart of milk, she will be quite certain of having a sufficient amount of calcium to build bones and to maintain teeth. It is not necessary that the quart of milk be taken as whole milk. It can be used in combination with cereals, soups, custards, puddings or in the form of butter milk, cottage cheese or as milk that is powdered or evaporated.

The whole grains are especially valuable because of their mineral and vitamin content, and the leafy green vegetables contain salts and most of the vitamins (except vitamin D). In order to provide adequate amounts of vitamin D, the mother should probably take cod liver oil or viosterol.

In most places in this country she will not get sufficient sunlight under ordinary living conditions, and it will be necessary to get the vitamin D through the substances that have been mentioned. If her diet seems to be deficient in any of the other vitamins because she is unable to take the foods that have been mentioned, the physician may be able to prescribe concentrates of vitamin A and of vitamin B, which are now available. Vitamin C is best had in fresh fruits, particularly citrus fruits.

The prospective mother does not need any extra salt. What she gets through usual seasoning of food is probably sufficient. It is important, of course, that the food taken in be properly digested and assimilated. It is not necessary to eat any food that upsets the digestion or that causes a feeling of nausea. The essential substances are to be found in a wide variety of foods and a choice should be made among those that seem to meet the conditions best.

Because there is a tendency to putting on weight, due to the lack of exercise, overeating should be avoided. The average woman should not gain more than 20 pounds during the entire period.

There is no evidence that smoking in moderation is harmful to the mother or to the child. Excessive use of alcohol or tobacco may be harmful to both.

EARLY EUGENE

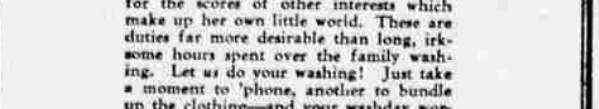
(From The Guard, April, 1881) THE veteran warrior and statesman, Gen. Joseph Lane, is no more. Quietly and peacefully at his home in Roseburg, Tuesday night, April 19th, at 8:45 o'clock, his soul took flight from his mortal tenement. For several

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weeks he had been gradually falling, and but few were surprised when the unwelcome messenger, to him, gave the final summons.

A couple of young men broke one of the glasses in the front window of Wilkins' drug store this week.

The new building for the Guard office was raised this week.

The episcotic still rages.

S. S. Heads to Hear Prof. Tuttle Talk

Sunday school officials from all churches of the city are invited by the Sunday school board of the Methodist Episcopal church to a meeting to be held in that church Wednesday evening when Prof. Harold S. Tuttle of the University of Oregon school of education will give a talk on "Vacation Bible School." The meeting for

the other groups will be held at 7:30 o'clock.

The Methodist Episcopal board and officers will meet for a potluck supper at 6:30 o'clock at the church preceding the talk of Professor Tuttle, Dr. Charles E. Hunt, superintendent, presiding.

Recital Planned By E. B. C. Students

The students of Mrs. Louisa F. Kellem's of the department of public speaking and oratory of the Eugene Bible college, will give a recital in the Music hall, Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The program follows: "The Rider of the Black Horse," Eva Baldry; "Paddy's Reflections on Cleopatra's Needle," Vera Laswell; "The Shipwreck," William Crane; "If I Can Be By Her," Pearl Taylor; solo, "In the Garden of My Heart," Merton Fecber; "Too Late for the Train," Genevieve Kleinfeld; "The Ghost of

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