

# The Evening Herald

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THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1928

## At Malin

Those who visit Malin's big celebration will not be merely attending a barbecue, games and a gala occasion. While all of that will be present, there too, will be a sentiment that reaches deeply into the hearts of many Malin people.

On the very day that Malin, Klamath County, Oregon, is celebrating the anniversary of American independence there will be unveiled in Prague, Czechoslovakia a monument to the late President Wilson of the United States who gave to that country its present republican form of government and shaped its constitution to conform with the great American document which has ever been looked upon as a divine instrument.

It is interesting to know that the Czechoslovakian constitution was signed by President Masarik in Philadelphia in 1918 and that he used the same table and sat in the same chair used by President George Washington when he signed the American constitution.

Thus, it will be seen that sentiment deeply touches the hearts of many Malin people who came from that country and settled in the Klamath Basin and by their work have made it blossom as the rose. They will congregate at the celebration with the reverence and profound respect for the two great governments—the one of their birth which now enjoys the very thing in a governmental way that brought many of the settlers to this country. It was America's constitution and the rights every person has under that constitution that caused immigration from their homeland, for in those days such a form of government was only dreamed of in Czechoslovakia.

It was left to an American president—Woodrow Wilson—to enter that European realm and with his own hands draft the republican form of government and recommend that constitution so similar to that of Uncle Sam.

## Handicap Is Dare

Oppose a normal man who is worth his salt and you double his resolve. Almost any conviction can be changed into a Cause, with a capital "C," by means of opposition and oppression. In short, a man hits harder when he gets mad.

Not all men who succeed are born successes; not all who fail are born failures. Many fail because they haven't anything to stir them up.

Roosevelt was a weakling, with asthma and bad eyes; Upshaw of Georgia was frightfully crippled, but fought his way up and went to Congress; Gore of Oklahoma was blind and yet sat in the Senate.

Demosthenes stuttered and yet made himself the greatest orator in Greece; Cicero had an unpleasant voice and an unhealthy body, but lived to dictate the policy of Rome; Johnson dominated the literary world of England despite scrofula, asthma and a hideous face.

History is full of them—men who climbed above their fellows despite handicaps.

Despite handicaps? No; more probably they attained to greatness because of their handicaps. There is no way of knowing, but it is reasonable to suppose that few of them would have climbed so high without some handicap to spur them to great endeavor.

Poverty galls a boy and he makes himself a millionaire; obscure birth galls another and he makes himself the most renowned man of his day.

Blessed are those who have something to make them dissatisfied. The complacent die unknown and are buried in unremembered graves.

"I had to quit school at the age of twelve," says the grim youngster, "in order to support my mother and sister." Well, watch out for him. He'll crowd somebody out of a top seat.

There's no way to lick a man who thinks an obstacle is provided by the gods to test his metal.

The objection to open air meetings is that the speaker can't distinguish between scattered applause and a general attack on insects.

He doesn't peer in the mirror to discover whether the barber did a good job, but to revel in his newly-revealed beauty.

Family pride is the quality that makes stealing a mere unfortunate error when one of your own klan does it.

They say a monkey seizes a new toy eagerly, but tires of it quickly and loses interest. That fellow's name was Darwin, wasn't it?

Progress of civilization: Building tighter and tighter houses: sleeping outdoors in an effort to become as hardy as the savage.

The White House is rent free, but think what it costs to move in.

## DISTRICT PLAN IS SUGGESTED

(Continued from page 1)

with individual clubs and to learn of the interests in common of the particular district," Mrs. Dunbar explained. "How much more could be accomplished by meeting with a group of club women of a certain area who could meet in session for one or two days at a district convention. The personal problems could be much better outlined than can be done by our state president at a convention like we are now holding."

Believing it would add dignity to the loan as well as giving the girl an added sense of responsibility, the members of the Oregon Federation of Women's clubs went on record as unanimously favoring the placing of a four percent interest tax on scholarship fund loans. The interest on the loan to become effective one year after graduation. Oregon, it was brought out at the convention, is the only state which has allowed the loans without interest up until this time.

The scholarship loan fund was first established in Oregon in 1908, since that time 771 girls have been taken care of. During the past year 88 girls were assisted by the loan and 83 girls paid back their loans, according to the report of Mrs. Walter Hembree, chairman. Mrs. Sadie Orr-Dunbar read Mrs. Hembree's report, because of her being unable to attend the convention.

Repayments for the past year reached a total of \$12,044.

"Applications are coming in daily for the fall term and we are assisting many in the summer school work," the chairman wrote.

Of the 771 girls assisted since the fund was established in 1908, nurses, business women, writers and teachers have graduated from colleges in the state.

On the honor roll for the past year, which takes in clubs throughout the state contributing \$50 or more were:

McMinnville's Woman's Civic Improvement Club \$135.00  
Hood River Woman's club 126.50  
Portland Woman's club 100.00  
La Grande Neighborhood Club 100.00  
Pendleton Woman's club 80.00  
The Altes Sorosis Club 85.00  
Ashland Woman's Civic Improvement Club 75.00  
Grants Pass Woman's club 55.00

The scholarship loan fund is one of the major activities of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Glendora M. Blakely, chairman of the department of Public Welfare gave a detailed report of the work carried on during the past year by the department.

"During the past year a close study of welfare work throughout the country has been made and the fact faces us that too many nurses are being turned out for occupations to be filled. A shortage in nurses turned out for public health work is found," Mrs. Blakely stated. It is hoped that some remedy can be made to have fewer training schools and to urge girls taking up nursing training to specialize in some special line of work.

"May Day," which is known as health day in the schools of the state has been one of the greatest accomplishments yet undertaken and is meeting with greater success each year," the speaker said.

Mrs. Blakely further urged the promotion of more child guidance clinics throughout the state.

During the morning session further reports of presidents of clubs throughout the state were heard as follows: Rogue River Civic Improvement Club; Southern Oregon District Federation; Myrtle Point Women's Club; Creswell Woman's Club; North Bend Woman's Club; Yoncalla Club; Portland Railroad Woman's Club; Housewives Council of Portland and the Salem Woman's Club.

Just before the close of the morning session, Mrs. G. J. Frankel, state president, asked the Klamath Falls convention committee to appear upon the stage, where she thanked them sincerely in behalf of the delegates and the state officers for the delightful hospitality shown the ladies during their stay in Klamath Falls. Several presidents of clubs throughout the state spoke briefly of the splendid cooperation shown by the Klamath Falls ladies throughout the four days' session.

The Klamath Falls committee included: Mrs. George R. Lindley, chairman; Mrs. Harry Hill, registration; Mrs. H. W. Bathany, housing; Mrs. Jack Slater, transportation; Mrs. Don J. Zumwalt, music; Mrs. Robert E. Wattenburg, program; Mrs. Jackson Kimball, hospitality; Mrs. H. E. Getz, decorations; Mrs. C. I. Reckard, luncheons; Mrs. Rollo O. Groenbeck, finance; Mrs. Harry Ackley, information; Mrs. Leslie Rogers, reception, and Mrs. Wilbur Jones, publicity.

Under the committee named, several ladies of the Woman's Literary club assisted in the various departments.

Mrs. George R. Lindley, president, took this opportunity to thank the committee for the splendid and untiring work they

had done throughout the convention.

Under the head of department of applied education, of which Mrs. G. M. Gilman is chairman for the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, an interesting paper was read during the Wednesday afternoon session, prepared by Mrs. E. Bryant, on the rural school problem which confronts Oregon today. In part her paper read:

"One of the most serious problems confronting our educational system today is the rural schools. Our city schools, just like other human institutions, have their problems, but their problems are along the lines of added improvement and advancement, while the problems of the rural communities are along the lines of the bare necessities of education."

"In my own county, and we are not an exception, 80 per cent of our schools are one-room schools. Think what this means: While everything else has progressed, the country school has stood still. What farmer of today would think of hitching up oxen to his plow or even driving a horse to town? Yet he is letting his children attend the same kind of a school that was in use during ox-team days. Why should we allow the country child to be so discriminated against?"

"We hear advocates of the one-room school giving examples of great men who received their education in the little one-room school, but what of the many other children who attended these one-room schools? What became of them? They dropped out of school in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades because they could not understand. Today, because of our compulsory education laws, they do not drop out of school but these slower pupils are the ones that cause our business men to find fault with our present day school system. The teacher in the one-room school does not give nor have time to give the individual attention they need; many of them drift to the city schools, where they slow down the progress of the other pupils and we find the city system suffers directly because of the entrance of these pupils from the one-room school."

"What is the solution? Consolidation. One school taking the place of seven or eight. This consolidation can be brought about through the county unit plan of school government. The legislature of this state has already passed a law making this plan of school government permissive, but so far only three counties have adopted it. The law instead of being permissive, should be compulsory."

The county unit plan takes the office of the county school superintendent out of politics, equalizes taxation and minimizes the overhead expense. The school affairs of the county are administered by a board of five members who are elected by the people of the county and who serve without compensation. The board employs a county school superintendent who employs all of the teachers in third-class school districts and in second-class school districts that have less than 500 children on the school census. The board has the power to consolidate schools. The whole county is the unit for taxation."

"During the past year, I have made numerous talks before interested groups, stressing the need of concerted effort in order that we may abolish the present discrimination against the children in the rural school districts. I have asked that all of those interested make their interest active by bringing all their legislative to bear on the 1929 legislature to make the county unit plan of school administration compulsory, instead of optional as at present."

"Our present school system is the result of inertia. Let us overcome this inertia. Do not let the children in our rural school districts be discriminated against longer. I hope our slogan can be 'Equal opportunity for all children.'"

Grace McCormac French gave a splendid report on "Birds and Wild Life," which was read during the afternoon session, coming under the head of department of applied education. Her report in part follows: "In following the instructions given for this division we have co-operated with other organizations which are working for the preservation of our birds and wild life. Speeches have been made before clubs, schools and granges and timely articles have been contributed to newspapers. On November 11, a lecture was given before the Oregon Audubon society in the central library of Portland. As a luncheon guest speaker of the Portland Business and Professional Women's Club on December 1, my topic was 'Conservation From a Woman's Point of View.' I told them that for nearly every business and profession listed on their classified roll of membership I could name a farmer's wife among my friends who has been self-supporting along one of those lines before her marriage. Rural clubs are feeling the inspiration of these women of trained intellect and leadership. An article prepared at the request of the Oregonian, giving an

analysis of the reasons for the use of the "no trespass" sign on rural property, was printed as a serial in the department, Wild Life Lines, of the sports under the title, "A Farm Woman Speaks." As a result of the publication of those opinions I have received letters from game officials and sportsmen of other states; one deserves mention, as it was written by Carlos Avery, president of the American Game Protective Association of New York, asking for my reaction to the program adopted at their last annual convention. The article was printed in "American Game."

What the women on the farms are thinking and saying is a direct challenge to the idea of free shooting and the organized sportsmen have suddenly recognized that they have a spirited opponent to reckon with, for farm women say that homes come before hunting. Every year reckless shooting done by careless hunters has caused more farms to be posted with "no trespass" signs. It is women's instinct to protect life. While "no trespass" signs are put up to keep strangers from intruding near their homes, it also makes a farm into a refuge for birds and wild life.

"It would be well for club women to recognize this situation in its full seriousness if they wish to increase the prestige of the federated clubs, for our greatest leaders have often said that the General Federation will never truly represent the women of the United States until more rural clubs are in the federation to add their viewpoint in the work for the good of humanity."

The state game commission has adopted a 10-year program affecting wild life and outdoor resources of Oregon. The point of greatest interest to club women was the discussion of an educational campaign, including a text book on wild life for the schools and that a "clearing house" or council of all interests involved should be established to maintain progress, co-operation, eliminate ulterior politics and keep the public informed."

"Why shouldn't club women be included when representatives of other organizations are called together to discuss a program for the preserving of wild life in Oregon?"

During the Wednesday afternoon session several more presidents' reports were submitted, as follows: University of Oregon Woman's League of Eugene, St. Helens Woman's Club of St. Helens, Marshfield Woman's Club of Marshfield, Progress Club of Marshfield, La Grande Woman's Club of LaGrande, Tillamook Woman's Club of Tillamook, College Vote Club of Corvallis, Pendleton Woman's Club, Dolphian Club of Pendleton, Oak Point Club of Oak Point and the Research Club of Cottage Grove.

Mrs. Ida B. Callahan, past president of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, gave an interesting and detailed report on the department of international relations."

Mrs. Ronald M. Hopkins reported on the publicity and press for the past year and congratulated the leading papers of the state for the splendid co-operation. The value of publicity and its results upon the public were stressed by the speaker.

## RURAL SCHOOL BOARDS NAMED

(Continued from page 1)

committees are to be appointed by County School Superintendent Fred Peterson.

The committees elected are as follows:

Number 2, Mrs. Birdie Burk, Wilbur Kitts, Mrs. Margaret Lytle; number 3, Harry Hamilton, W. L. Haley, Major Spencer; number 4, George E. Anderson, Oliver Kinney, J. C. Taylor; number 5, M. H. Stoeckler, A. E. Burdort, William Wright; number 7, E. R. Cardwell, L. C. Slesmore, J. H. Hessig, Mrs. Alfred Castel, high school clerk; number 8, T. J. Prather, C. E. Burton, D. J. Puckett and Mrs. Hattie Simmers, high school clerk.

Number 9, George S. Boyd, James Dixon, W. R. Campbell; number 10, Jessie Hilton, W. A. Duncan and M. S. Kilgore; number 12, R. S. Hopkins, A. E. Gale, Mrs. W. D. Campbell; number 13, J. N. Drew, Clarence Parker, Charles Flackus; number 15, H. A. Talbot, C. L. Holliday, Louis Boten; number 16, Cecil Day, Homer Roberts, E. L. Moore; number 17, E. Hosley, H. D. O'Connor, C. W. Lewis; number 19, Henry Gordon, Hattie Gay, Mrs. A. McCoy; number 22, J. F. Kámarad, A. Smith, John McCulley; number 23, L. L. Arnett, P. E. Stiles; number 25, E. H. Schreiner, Frank Stewart and Alec Cheyne; number 27, Mrs. A. E. Hart, Mrs. G. Hepworth, Harold Shilling; number 28, William Jinnette, Burr Westbrook, Fred Stukel, R. H. Anderson, high school clerk; number 29, E. L. Rose, Roy Mallory, Fred McCulloch; number 31, Mrs. Mary H. Williams, Roy Shaw, W. C. Ezell; number 35, W. A. Layman, O. F. Glick; number 36, Henry Semon, Robert Fryear, Burrell Short; number 37, A. E. Gregory, Edna L. Travers, S. L. Burnett; number 39,

F. C. Collman, Mrs. Frank Gabriel, John Neubert; number 41, Sam Dehlinger, J. A. Johnson, Al Durant; number 43, Fred Hagelstein, B. J. Loftsgaard; J. R. Brown; number 33, Joe Wright, Charles Rogers, Lee Sutton; number 45, James J. Philpott, George Carlisle; number 52, James Black, Mrs. P. B. Beal, J. L. Howard; number 53, Jack Almeter, F. T. Horan, Charles R. Williams and Mrs. Henrietta Markvardt, high school clerk; number 54, O. T. Anderson, Watson Duffy, Mrs. John Simmons; number 55, Al Hottenstein, Jess L. High, Grace Olsen; number 58, J. E. Davis, Blanche G