

Editorials □ News of Other Days □ Place Names □ Women's Features

Education Faces Crisis

FUNDS, NOT FUNCTIONS CUT

Japan and Her Good Faith

Procedure Not Wisely Taken

There is no occasion for surprise at the reports emanating from Portland and Eugene to the effect that the state's higher educational structure is threatened by a financial crisis.

In a nutshell, the situation is this. The institutions in the past have received their state support from a straight millage income, pro-rated among them, and from a special legislative appropriation, in which the biggest item has been the support of the university medical school at Portland.

Inasmuch as the medical school drew its state support entirely from the special appropriation, that institution became a burden on the other units when the special appropriation was cut off.

Now, it comes home hard to the folks up at Portland when it is disclosed that unless there is relief by the end of 1932, either the Portland school and its supplementary activities will have to close down, or vital functions at Eugene will be cut off.

Then there is the possibility of raising student fees at Eugene to help take up the slack. Those fees already are high enough, and it will be unfortunate if this is resorted to.

In this situation, there arises cause for questioning our procedure in this matter of higher education. It became apparent a few years ago that reorganization and unification would be necessary.

And yet, instead of reorganizing and eliminating first, thus reducing the requirements for funds, we first cut off the funds. That left the institutions organized to function on the basis of larger support but receiving drastic reductions. The result has been that the savings have been spread out over all the activities, reducing their effectiveness.

The state board of higher education is in a delicate position. It is likely

Not Much Credit Given Assurances

In spite of Japan's assurance that she has no intention of moving toward Nanking after the conquest of Shanghai, United States ships have been ordered to stand by to evacuate American citizens from Nanking. It is apparent that Japan's assurances are being taken none too seriously any more.

The wires carried an item just after the forcible occupation of Shanghai began, in which a foreign diplomatic representative expressed amazement at the turn of events.

In line with the same sort of thing was the Japanese action in issuing a new ultimatum after the Chinese in Shanghai had acceded to the first demands of the Japanese military.

The history of the whole series of events leading up to the present crisis is full of similar examples. They help form the basis of a world opinion that is strongly unfavorable to Japan.

The Insanity Dodge Criticized

Winnie Ruth Judd's defense has fallen back on the old dodge of insanity to save the precious neck of the defendant. Her parents tell of girlish eccentricities and seek to establish hereditary taint in the family.

Of course we are apt to conclude that only an insane person could conceive and execute such a fiendish crime as the defendant admitted, the murder of her two friends, the deliberate carving up of them and with their bloody remains packed in trunk and suitcase, attempting a get away to destroy the evidence.

Such emotionally unbalanced persons, clearly conscious of their acts, remain, whether in prison or asylum. Eliminating the extreme penalty merely encourages others similarly constituted, who believe they can also get away with it.

District Attorney Gillenwaters of Klamath county told the state district attorneys' association it ought to do something beside pass resolutions to justify its existence. If all groups that do nothing more than that would disband, most folks would find lots more time to spend at their work and at home.

A report from Salem shows that foods now cost the Oregon housewife two per cent less than three months ago. Of the 42 foods on which retail figures are gathered, 31 reflected a decline. Money may be hard to get in these days, but it certainly goes a long way when you get it.

to be condemned by some one for whatever it does. But the sooner it moves to a definite program of reorganization and elimination of duplication, the sooner it will provide the state with the most effective higher educational service.

fall in temperature goes on until, at the top of the troposphere, the thermometer reads 60 to 70 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, in middle latitudes, and much lower over the equatorial regions. In the stratosphere there is no such vertical change in temperature—at least as far up as measurements have been made.

Health Talks

When the glands below and in front of the ear swell suddenly with the appearance of fever and without any other adequate explanation, the condition is probably mumps.

The exact cause of this disease is not known, but it is quite certainly infectious. Contact with cases of the disease results promptly in the appearance of other cases. The contact may be with the secretions from the nose and throat directly or by contact with articles contaminated by such secretions.

Children from five to 15 are more likely to be infected than are others, but cases frequently occur among grown-ups, particularly in dormitories or institutions. Mumps is seen most commonly in the spring and winter, but may occur at any season. Men are infected more frequently than are women.

When mumps develops, the patient should at once be kept away from other people, particularly young children, during the time when the glands are swollen. In the prevention of mumps, the blood of people who have recently had the disease may be injected, but the procedure is not commonly practiced because the disease itself is not ordinarily serious.

After you have learned to do all this with no waste motion, you will find it is easily included in 20 minutes devotion to the goddess of beauty. You may learn to speed up enough to get at least five minutes of exercises. These are all-important. The 10 minutes in the morning should be practically all exercises. If you have done a thorough job the night before, your nails, hair and face will be just about ready to show the world after a cold shower, a bit of cream slapped on and some astringent.

Fashion Tips

Any time is a good time to make beauty resolutions. The New Year is an especially appropriate time. You might keep them!

It is not enough merely to say, "I will be as beautiful as possible in 1932!" You might hypnotize yourself into thinking you were, without doing a thing to make yourself that way.

You should be practical about New Year's beauty resolutions. Say out loud just how much time you intend devoting to your daily beauty rituals. Figure out how much you can spend. Decide whether you prefer to have your hair treated or whether you should get a facial, if you are short-changed by Fate, this new year.

To get yourself into a beauty routine, your New Year's resolutions should consider not only your face, your hair, your nails, but your general appearance, which means your figure. Specifically, whether you are thin enough and lithe enough. It is not sufficient just to be thin today. Being lithe is really more important.

Suppose you allow yourself a half hour daily for beauty. Nights might take 20 minutes and mornings 10. If you have money enough to get treatments, these are in addition to your own routine, of course.

The 20 minutes at night should include a facial, with cleansing, a little patting, more massage for under the chin, a few strokes around the eyes with muscle oil

SIDE GLANCES By George Clark



"Remember, Parker, you're to write me each evening and tell me everything he's been up to."

We Observe—

From comment on the street that the merchants appreciate the efforts of the street department to clear gutters of ice Saturday morning.

and at least 50 strokes of your hair with a good stiff-bristled brush. Also push back your cuticle with a bit of good, thick oil or cream.

After you have learned to do all this with no waste motion, you will find it is easily included in 20 minutes devotion to the goddess of beauty.

The courageous thing to do is for the government to stop borrowing and balance its budget and live within its income—Ogden Mills, under-secretary of the treasury.

The only way to get on is to stick to your job.—Sir Alfred Yarrow, English marine engineer and shipbuilder on his 90th birthday.

I've never had a child. Now I have a husband and he can be my child.—Elsie Janis, actress, 42, who married Gilbert Wilson, 26.

If a Republican senate and a Republican president are willing to cooperate with us, much time will be saved.—Speaker Garner (Democrat) of the house.

I have been told that if I could get the football captains interested in religion, the religious problem in college would be solved.—Chaplain Arthur B. Kinsloving of West Point.

I'd rather be smart than fancy.—Mary Brian, movie actress.

The first woman I ever knew made a new man out of me.—Clark Gable, movie actor.

Klamath Names

DESCHUTES RIVER (From Oregon Geographic Names, by Lewis A. McArthur).

Lewis and Clark discovered the Deschutes river on Tuesday, October 22, 1805, and referred to it by its Indian name Towoneh-bloos. During the fur trading period the stream was known as the River of the Falls, or Riviere des Chutes. As a result of the modern tendency to simplify geographic names, it is now universally written Deschutes.

The Klamath Indians apparently referred to the Deschutes as Kolamken Koke. Koke was a general name for stream, while kolam referred to a wild root used for food, possibly a species of aralia. Koke was a suffix meaning place. A literal translation would be stream of the place where the kolam grew. Besides being known as Riviere des Chutes, the stream was also known as Riviere aux Chutes. There are two theories as to why this stream was known as the River of the Falls. The first theory and the one that seems to have the most weight behind it, is that the name was applied because the river flowed into the Columbia river just above the Chutes or The Dalles. It was convenient to refer to the tributary river by mentioning the name of the place where it joined the larger stream. The second theory is that the River of the Falls was named because one of the Indian trails used by the fur traders crossed it at what is now known as Sherara bridge, and there are prominent falls at

this point. The compiler of these notes is inclined to believe that the first theory is probably the correct one, although the matter is of course open to argument. Possibly it was named for both reasons.

Earlier Days

January 30, 1914.

A slight little man, extremely nervous, and weighing in the neighborhood of 115 pounds, shackled and manacled, was brought from Mineral, Ida., last last July in the custody of a man nearly three times his size; he was committed to the county jail to await a hearing on a charge of forgery, and after two grand juries had been in session of about seven months for a crime he did not commit, he was

turned loose about a thousand miles from home. Penniless, after an incarceration of about seven months for a crime he did not commit, he was turned loose about a thousand miles from home.

According to D. B. Campbell of the Klamath Valley Warehouse company, the farmers of Klamath county will have a good opportunity to dispose of all their surplus potatoes at a very good price. A carload belonging to C. H. Daggett was shipped to Oakland Friday and other shipments are to follow.

The annual report of the police judge of the city of Klamath Falls for the year 1931, which was published today, is an excellent showing of the financial condition of the city. For the first time in its history Klamath Falls is on a real cash basis. Its warrants are the same as cash.

Klamath Glass Co. 7th and Walnut Klamath Falls. A Complete Stock of Plate—Windshield—Common and Novelty Glass. Immediate Installation. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Williams & Bruce The Glass Men

If Anything Should Happen To You— Would they know where to find your will, insurance policies and other valuable papers? For Only \$4.00 A Year You can keep them all in a fire-proof—thrift-proof Safe Deposit box at Oregon Bank & Trust Co.

Speaking of the Weather

By Charles Fitzhugh Talman of the U. S. Weather Bureau

Statistics of climate are merely digests or summaries of past weather, but they indicate, in a general way, the weather of the future.

There is a common impression to the effect that conservative meteorologists do not engage in long-range weather forecasting, except, perhaps, in an experimental and academic way, without reference to any direct application of their forecasts to human affairs. This idea is hardly consistent with the fact that nearly every big meteorological establishment in the world compiles and issues climatic statistics, which are used as a means of anticipating the weather of the distant future and are intended chiefly for that purpose.

For example, the Department of Agriculture published a few years ago, as a section of the beautiful Atlas of American Agriculture, some elaborate charts showing the average dates of the last "killing" frost in spring and the first in autumn in all parts of the United States. These charts are merely a record of what has happened in past years. They enable farmers and fruit-growers to know approximately when, in any locality, frosts are due.

In a similar way, engineers, in designing sewers, assume that heavy rainfalls in the future will not greatly exceed in intensity those of the past as recorded in the climatic statistics of the locality; doctors send their patients to places where beneficial climatic conditions have hitherto prevailed on the assumption that substantially the same conditions will continue and so on.

eteorologists maintain weather observations on a vast scale throughout the world and publish records or digests of all these observations. There are many places in Europe and a few in our own country where weather records have been kept continuously for more than a century.

Some of these records are of formidable size. One of the starting points to be seen in the Weather Bureau library at Washington is a file of volumes containing daily measurements of rainfall made in India. Each volume, presenting the figures for a single year, is as big as an unabridged dictionary and weighs about 12 pounds.

Although nearly the whole surface of the globe, including both poles, has now been reached by explorers, there are still three terrestrial regions in which a great deal of exploring remains to be done. One of these is the interior of the globe, another the bottom of the ocean, and a third the upper levels of the atmosphere.

The greatest distance any human being has yet been able to put between himself and his native planet is less than 10 miles, and was less than eight miles before Professor Piccard made his remarkable ascent last May.

The atmosphere is, however, supposed to extend upward some thousands of miles—nobody knows just how far. Through the greater part of its vertical extent it contains very little matter. Air, like all gases, is highly compressible. The lowest part of the atmosphere, pressed down from above, is relatively dense. With increased altitude the density falls off so rapidly that at a height of three and a half miles the air is only about half as dense as at sea level. Above about five miles it is too rare for breathing; hence aerial travelers who go higher must carry a supply of oxygen with them. At the 50-

mile level the atmosphere is, according to calculation, less than one 75-thousandth as dense as at sea level, and at the 100-mile level, about one two-millionth as dense. This is a pretty good vacuum, though far better are produced nowadays in certain industrial operations. Even at an altitude of 2000 miles a well-known English authority, Dr. J. H. Jeans, calculates that there are still something like 200,000 molecules of atmospheric gases per cubic centimeter—as compared with 29,000,000,000,000,000,000 in the same volume of air near the earth's surface.

Up to heights of 20 miles or so, the atmosphere has been explored by means of small balloons, carrying no human passenger, but a small set of self-registering instruments. At greater heights it is studied by observations of the aurora ("northern lights"), shooting stars and their trails, various optical phenomena, the transmission of radio signals, and in other ways.

Since the year 1902 it has been known that the atmosphere is divided into at least two layers, or shells, having different characteristics. At the bottom is a layer called the "troposphere," (literally, "turning sphere"), in which the air has upward and downward movements and changes of temperature associated therewith, and which enjoys a monopoly of storms, ordinary clouds, rain snow and other manifestations that are generally classified as "weather." This layer has an average depth of between six and seven miles. Above it lies a region called the "stratosphere" ("spread-out sphere"), where the winds move only horizontally, and therefore, as the name implies, occur in layers. This region extends to an unknown height.

In the troposphere the temperature of the air decreases rapidly with increase in height; so that, for example, aeronauts always encounter frigid weather a few miles above the earth. This

"I feel better now that I know I have enough INSURANCE" So Will YOU! Says Jas H. Driscoll. The man who doesn't "feel exactly right about things" needs more insurance. Fear of the future is a heavy load to bear. And an unnecessary one. You'll welcome our practical advice. To be Sure, Insure with JAS. H. DRISCOLL 206 Williams Bldg. Phone 432.

We Announce a New Service —of the— NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. These prices, coming by telegraph from New York immediately upon the closing of the Exchange, will be posted at about one o'clock each afternoon. We sincerely hope that security holders and others in Klamath Falls will find this list of interest, and everyone is cordially invited to make use of it. Investors will be able to secure closing prices at least twelve hours sooner than heretofore. —Just another example of our desire to be of service. American National Bank of Klamath Falls, Ore. Capital and Surplus \$250,000