The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as seend-Class Matter, theoriptics Ratte-Invariably in Advance.

(BY CARRIER)

European Office-No. 3 Regent street, S.

POBILAND, SATURDAY, SEPT, 18, 1911.

Suppose La Follette should win the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1912. Suppose that radicalism—pure, unadulterated, mill-tant and uncompromising radical-ism represented by the Wisconsin idea—should thus control the Republican platform and the Republican platform and the Republican organization. Is there anyone so blind to the real conditions throughout the United States-political, so-twenty-five years, the gain to the cial, economic, industrial—as to have world would be enormous. the remotest opinion that he could

represented mainly in the Republican party, and which in the last analysis ere largely the blood, bone and sinew of the country. They would not sup-port La Follette. They might not go Follette would lose them.

Where would La Folistie get his objections of votes? From the Democrats? No. amount to not The Democrats have not Impossible. been so united, enthusiastic or hopeful for years. They would be for their nominee, whoever he is.

If La Follette shall be nominated, the Republican party will be irre-trievably demoralized and hopelessly So would be La Follette, Bourne, Bristow and all the progressives. The former might not to them appear so great a calamity; the latter would doubtless seem so. Their best chance is to be out of the locomotive when the Republican train leaves the traok.

PROGRESS OF MORAL REFORM.

Brother Dyott felicitates the public and the Rushlight administration on the fact that "the social evil is not worse here than it is in other cities." Not worse ought to be good enough, no doubt. "Some old-fashioned lies continues this zealous ad-Portland," vocate of the Mayor. We share the good brother's indignation. Nobody tell an old-fashioned lie or any kind of a lie about Portland. It is anditions are 1 per cent-possibly per cent-better than in Seattle or San Francisco or Reno or Butte or Chicago. Anyhow, they are as good. We are getting along famously. The world. He has. His future is in his

Meanwhile, it is pleasing to note when he says: Mayor in the primary and at the elec-tion, has been made an additional Market Inmarket inspector. spector Sarah Evans will have no difficulty heerafter in maintaining hygiene, sanitation, healthfulness and cleanliness in every Portland market, with the able re-enforcement of a pushcart expert of the wide renown

Andy Vaughn, Joe Morak and other celebrated guardians of public virtue and civic morality have been put in charge of the Linaton rockpile. They demonstrated their availability and capacity by doing yeoman service Rushlight campaign.

rockpile faces a stern rule of reform. The outlook is good for creating a e new job for Sergeant Keller, Assistant Chief of Police is the place for concedes that he does. Everybody Sergeant Keller has markings of 100 cent in valiant service for Rushwhen votes counted, and there nothing to do but promote him.

leaned to the grand fury to help clean en suspended for drunkenness and have in due time been put back. A special officer lost his star because he could not keep sober, but now he has reformed and he will get it back. Two other officers who were needed for cause have been automatically returned to duty because somebody forgot to try them within the required 30 days; but they have been suspended again. That police committes is nothing if not severe-very severe indeed. Chinese gamblers are having a hard time. It is wicked for the heathen Chines to gamble here in the midst of advanced civilization and refining moral influences and they are being regularly arrested and fined heavily-\$7.50 each, Hurrah!

Meanwhile, it will be observed that the Mayor has put the reform movement in hands widely noted for their active support of the general uplift and their consistent identification with enlightened and progressive poleles, moral, social and political. It is difficult to understand-very difficult -why there is not more excitement in the North End-a general exodus undestrables, ne'er-do-wells ne'er-do-anythings from the city.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is out with an unique plan whereby the National "iame duck pond" may be drained and its disporting cripples be turned out to grass, so to speak. He would close and lock the doors of the National crib to defeated candidates for solitical place, honor and emolument, thus, as he fondly hopes, filling fat Government salary positions with born American ciliten whose name is putting on a continuous route a string multitude and who is firmly convinced of poris of call, where the products

special talents is necessary to the wal-fare of the state and Nation. In this day and age of self-nominating, selfamersing statesmen, the proposition of the Sepator from Idaho will meet with scant support. He doubtless means well, but the trouble will be to get "lame ducks," from the "Great Commoner" down to the lowly aspirant for the office of village degeatcher, to see the wisdom of the scheme. "Each and every one of these will stoutly maintain that a "lame duck" is not necessarily a "dead duck."

James J. Hill's remark that nothing but empty stomachs will drive the people back to the land. Still there are other influences which will help m little. problem of inducing settlers to im-prove small farms would lose much of its difficulty. Most families very this bridge. food and shelter.

Christianity is steadily losing ground

Good roads would of course mean the restoration of rural life in the honor given it. We should see the campaign of way of entertainments, visiting among neighbors, gatherings at the place of Bryan. There would be schoolhouses and meetings of cowidespread alarm among the con- operative societies. Dust in Sum-servative elements, which, through- mer and mud in Winter now make out the East, North and West, are these things exasperatingly difficult. A natural consequence of good roads would be the establishment of a universal parcels post, which means more than almost anything else for the Democratic nomines, but La family. In comparison with the inestimable benefits it would confer the interested amount to nothing. All arguments against the parcels post are either ignorant or intentionally misleading. while the fundamental welfare of the pantry pleads for it.

Hunger will play a part in driving people back to the land, but it is not best to depend on hunger alone. It will be wise to try some of the expedients which make country life attractive.

DR. WILEY VINDICATED.

As was expected by every person who has kept informed in regard to the struggle for and against the strict enforcement of the pure food law, President Taft has completely exonerated Dr. Wiley from all blame in connection with the employment of Dr. Rusby. Thus a discreditable conspiracy to thwart the man on whom, more than any other, the public relies for protection against fraud in been told about conditions in sale of food and drugs has been defeated. Drs. Kebler and Bigelow are given a mild reprimand for allowing their seal in the interest of the service to lead them into a disingenuou device to retain Dr. Rusby's services, probably susceptible of proof that and Dr. Rusby is mildly criticised for the means he adopted to secure the services of an assistant

This is a good beginning. It undoes the work of Solicitor McCabe and e getting along famously. The Dr. Dunlap, who plotted to oust Wiley End is being renovated fast, and have the Chemistry Bureau adopt Give Rushlight a chance? Certainly, a policy of tender consideration for the should have all the chance in the much more to do and the President broadly hints that it will be done,

The plain implication to be drawn from these words is that the President will not be satisfied with defeating the plot. He will be apt to place the plotters where they are powerless for the dealers in poisoned food, they may be required to do so openly, out-side the Government service, not gecretly, while pretending to work for the public. It may well be that their efforts to drive out Wiley may result only in entrenching him more firmly office with enlarged power.
It is intimated that Secretary Wil-

son is to remain, although his de-partment is to be shaken up. The canny old Scot may be imagined quoting from an old song and adopting it: "Whatsoever king may reign, still I'll be the Vicar of Bray, sirs," or from Tennyson's "Brook,": "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." He holds the record for length of service in the Cabinet. One bureau after another in his department has been muckraked, investiguted and shaken up, some of his subordinates have been sent to jail and others have been forcibly propelled into private life on the to a Presidential boot, but none of these storms, convulsions and removals have affected "Tama Jim." He is the great immovable.

CANAL STEAMER LINES.

All steamship lines are welcome at Portland, but those which are owned and operated by Americans like Bernard M. Baker, of Baltimore, are particularly welcome and when they are untrammeled by railroad control are still more so. The steamers p through the Panama Canal will The steamers plying for a double benefit, for not only will they afford cheap and quick transportation to and from the Atlantic Coast, but they will develop trade between Portland and Central America. There is no reason why bananas and pineapples should not come to Portland from Guatemala and Pana ma as well as from Hawaii. Portland furniture manufacturers can use ma hogany and other wood from the Coffee might be imported

from Guatemala and rousted here. Trade between this port and Central America has been insignificant because the means of communication vere lacking and the tonnage in sight was too small to offer inducements for creating them. But a steamer which comes with the bulk of her cargo from the Atlantic Coast would readily stop at Corinto, for example, to pick up some more and, having secured a return cargo here, she would call at that port to dis-Government salary positions with charge part of it and perhaps pick competent men. This is a direct blow up more to take to New York. Thus to the proud aspirations of the free-

an be exchanged. Mr. Baker's line will be only one of several and it would not be surprising to see a steamer arriving and another sailing every day at Portland

PRIENDSHIP THAT DESERVES AC-KNOWLEDGMENT.

Portland is to be the guest of honor at the festivities next Saturday the occasion of the opening of the bridge across the Chehalls River by which the O.-W. R. & N. and Milwaukee Railroads enter Aberdeen. BACK TO THE LAND. event is a great one in the history of There is a great deal of truth in the whole Grays Harbor country, with its 50,000 people, for it marks the completion of the new railroads and the hinding together of the two sides of the river by a steel bridge which is a little. If good roads existed in all to be used for both railroad and team parts of the Williamette Valley the traffic. The whole community is prepared to celebrate the day, when trains will first enter Aberdeen over

nsibly decline to make their homes | . As ever, regarding Portland as its in places which are accessible only best neighbor and friend, Aberdeen for a few months in Summer. Hu- has reserved the most conspicuous man beings require society as well as place for the visitors from this city. for the Portland train is to be the Good roads will bring about the first to cross the bridge, to be followed restoration of the rural church, whose by those from the Puget Sound and decline is one of the most discourage other cities. Having arranged thus ing symptoms of our times. It is de-pressing to think of the millions of and particular guest of the occasion, money which are sent to promote re-ligion in Africa and China, while large numbers. The Grays Harbor city even postponed the celebration for a week in order that the Pendieton Round-Up might not interfere

It becomes every citizen of Portland who can possibly go to Aberdeen next Saturday to do so, that this city may show due appreciation of the place of

THE ATTEMPT TO KILL STOLYPIN. The attempp to assassinate Premier Stolypin is a symptom of the flerce struggle which has been going on in Russia. Stolypin has been engaged in a conflict with the revolutionists on the one hand, whose designs vary all the way from a constitutions monarchy to a socialist republic and on the other with the standput element of the aristocracy, which would continue the despotic power of Czar unimpaired but would also continue the practical exercise of that power by the Grand Dukes, an inner circle of the nobility and the bureaucracy which they control. Stolypin stands for the maintenance of the Cear's power and for Its exercise through the ministry and the Douma, keeping the latter body under thumb. He has been trying to carry out gradually and in moderation the thumb. eforms demanded by the democracy. while savagely suppressing any of forts to hasten those reforms or make them more radical. He has ruthlessty assailed the autonomy of Finland

and other cities. At the same time he has extended the system of zemstvos, or provincial assemblies, in the western or Polish provinces. In so doing he had a contest with the Council of the empire, a House of Lords appointed The Council rejected his bill Czar. and he resigned, but three days later was recalled by the Czar, who forced the Council to yield and severely re buked those who had intrigued against Stolypin. These are the bodies from which the Cuar received deputations at Kley the day of the attack on Stolypin.

and has expelled the Jews from Kiev

STATE RIGHTS IN RATE-MARING.

It would certainly be a unique proceeding for twenty-four Governors to unite in urging the Supreme Court of the United States to decide a pending case in a given way-but unique only in the source of the resolution or whatever form the proposed protest the wonderful development of the moral uplift all along the line in the Russian, which have a much weightier relation, which have a much weightier relation than this one to the general efficiency of the department, may require much more by higher authority than State Governors to decide an allowed the South End vots to the Mayor in the primary and at the closure of the department, may require much more by the state of the general efficiency of the department, may require much more by the state of the primary and at the closure of the state of the investigation. ity than State Governors to decide an issue on the ground of expediency rather than law. Possibly the most noted case of the kind was President Johnson's letter to one of the justices concerning the Dred Scott case. Precedent, however, does not give prepriety to the submisison of protests or resolutions to the Supreme Court. Such proceeding carries the lafarence that the framers of the protest or resolution believe either that the court may be inclined to go outside the law in its decision or that may be deterred by public sentiment from deciding an issue according to

Probably calm reflection by the committee appointed by the House of Governors Thursday will finally induce it to employ an attorney to present the purely legal aspects of the case as intervenor or amicus curiac. There is broader ground for discussion and argument in the decision of Judge Sanborn in the Minnesota rate ase than is indicated by the unanimity of the Governors on the subject. State boundaries have been so nearly obliterated in a commercial sense by the increased ease of communication and state and interstate rates and traffic have become so inextricably woven together that impatience with state rights in rate regulation has been created in many minds. The wonder is that the twenty-four Governors wers unanimous in expressing alarm over the Minnesota decision. Railreads must obey one law as to

traffic between points in different states and another as to traffic within each state they traverse. When one state legislates as to rates within its borders it is not inconceivable that this legislation may destroy the fabric of rates on traffic moving into that state from other states. It is possible that radical reductions in state rates enforced by law or commission order may so reduce railway profits that confiscation can be avoided only by increasing interstate rates. It is possible that intrastate distance rates may be fixed so low that the railroads will be forced to lower interstate rates to avoid violating the long and short haul clause of the Federal act. Numerous other contingencies may be imagined. It might therefore well be asked whether the individual state's power to regulate rates shall be subservient to the Federal power or the Federal power be left stranded where it must conform its regulations to the will of the state. In his de-cision Judge Sanborn held as follows: To the extent that it does not substantially burden or regulate interstate, commerce and the target and regulations concerning intrastate commerce, but the target and target a

nors seem to fear, the intrastate rates which "substantially burden or Objection Made to Delays in Bush regulate interstate obmmerce"

be disturbed by either state or Federal power. Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, expressed this opinion is Portland were sgitated because of the these words: "Once the question is opening of the draws on the bridges decided this way the State Railroad during the rush bours. To obtain Commission will be emasculated, and then we will return to that condition where the Interstate Commerce Commission will have no control of interstate rates and the carriers can do exactly as they please."

That is the only readily apparent danger in an affirmation of the declajon, for it would be a danger to parmit the railroads to do as they listed in fixing certain intrastate rates. Every rate adjustment by law rest on its own merits. If the law or order burdened or regulated in-terstate commerce it would be invalid. If it did not it would stand, unless defective in other respects But would the Federal Commission be wholly devold of power to restrain the railroads from increasing intrastate rates or to require them to reduce such tariffs? If it is good law that the state cannot change rates if by fected, would it not be analogous reasoning that the railroads also are not free from Federal restriction in changing intrastate rates to the extent that they affect interstate com-

To the non-legal mind it seems ridiculous to hold that with state and Federal power to regulate rates admitted each authority can go only a certain distance and that there is an intermediary space that is hallowed ground. If this is the effect of Judge Sanborn's decision, we can only wish the Governors good speed in their efforts to have it overruled. But if the is to extend the power of the Federal Commission to cover scope of which the states are deprived, we can see in its affirmance promise of closer harmony between state and Federal regulations and consequently broader justice in the settlement of rate controversies,

That all men should be politicians, to the extent of taking an active interst in public affairs and having enough knowledge of public questions to vote intelligently is true, and to that extent Speaker Clark is right. But the term 'politician' in this country has come mean a man who makes a business of politics, not only to the extent of seeking and holding office, but of per-verting the machinery of government to serve the money-making ends of himself and his friends. It is lamentable that all public men should be charged with being for sale, and it is taint public life with suspicion. often the innocent have given cause for this suspicion by shielding the guilty "for the good of the party," when they would have served the nighest good of the party by denouncing the guilty and bringing them to justice. Such a course would have proclaimed that a corrupt man acts would have brought the integrity of the party into stronger relief. Neither party has a monopoly of corrupt men; they go where the chances of dishon est gain are greatest, but both parties are equally interested in their detec-tion and punishment. The spectacle of one party denouncing the other party's rascals and the other party defending them; also the spectacle of wholesals condemnation of one party as corrupt by the other without definite evidence to support the charge tempts the people to believe that they both "tarred with the same Thus politicians as have themselves to thank for their bad reputation; they have made it shielding the corrupt and by crying "corruption" where there is none.

never rains but it pours. Nature usually gives too little or too much, seldom that moderate supply of sun or rain which reason could approve. In view of the actual facts, it may well be asked, does "reason" govern the processes of nature? No doubt they are controlled by higher powers, but the laws which direct their purposes cannot be grasped by human faculties. We can observe what hap-pens and understand the "how" of it, but the "why" seems to be beyond us.

It is refreshing to note the progress of "practical" studies in the Oregon schools. Hillsboro is one of the nany towns which have lately made manual training and domestic science part of their curricula. Persons who worry lest these studies drive out alrebra and grammar may caim their has been found not difficult. Nothing of the sort will ever happen. There is pienty of time in school for the practical and the tural. All that is necessary is a wise division between them.

There has not been so much suspense in regard to an election since the Blaine-Cleveland campaign there is regarding the prohibition vote in Maine. The Pine Tree State has kept in the political limelia since the "Tippecanoe and Tyler to limelight campaign. Prohibition is good for advertising purposes, if for nothing else.

Having been advised by Hon. John Barrett that the people of the Pacific Coast were ready to give him great welcome, the President climbed aboard his train yesterday and started for this side of the continent.

Sale of 800,000,000 feet of timber in National forests in the Southwest is a reminder that there is considerable overripe timber in the National for-ests of Oregon, where sales are not numerous.

The most ardent prohibitionist would not object to the kind of wet victory scored in Kittitas County. Washington, when the people voted to irrigate the valley.

The gratings or windows of the women's fall on the seventh floor of ers and sailing vessels which leave the new Courthouse are designed to Portland for Honolulu! What are their prevent elopements in aeroplanes. Having squeezed all the saccharine

from the "velvet," the sugar people say the price will fall next month. An extra session will entail a big election bill to choose a successor to

Representative Clyde. The New Westminster bank-rob pers showed their contempt for silver by leaving it.

Bullding restrictions in a wellknown suburb of this city debar cas-There is nothing very alarming in thes in the air.

that the official recognition of his of the tropics and the temperate zone the foregoing unless, as the Gover- BLOCKADES ON BRIDGE DRAWS. MARRIAGE AMONG THE DEFECTIVE

Hours for Benefit of Towbonts. PORTLAND, Sept. 14 .- (To the Editor.)-Some time ago, the people of some relief from the then existing conditions the County Court without authority of law courageously adopted rules providing for certain closed periods. The members of the County Court were thereupon arrested and tried in the Federal Court for acting in deflance of the Federal laws. With the people anxiously awaiting, the outcome, the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal—but the court laid down the rule that the County Court had acted without authority, and that the draw

without authority, and that the draw bridge question was not within their jurisdiction.

Upon that decision the excitement of the draw-bridge question ended; astation ceased, nothing more was said, and again we have lapsed into old conditions. Once more thousands of chizens of this city are daily compelled to wait on crowded cars for an intolerable leaveth of time willia. intolerable length of time while a pestiferous towboat movelessly moves through the draw. Last night there was a string of cars extending from Burnside bridge to Second and Washington streets awaiting the con-venience of just such a towbost. It

is an outrage.

Such a condition is so manifestly unfair that this city should not rest until a remedy is found. The County Court acted and failed. Surely if the matter were properly and vigorously presented to the War Department, relief could be had, at least as acting these towhad, at least as against these tow-boats and sand scows. This is a mat-ter that might well be taken up by the commercial organizations of the the commercial organisations of the city. If direct dealing with the War Department should be fruitless, the matter might be urged through our delegation at Washington. At least agitation should not cease until results are obtained.

JOHN R. LATOURETTE. Closed draw periods have been au-

horized by the War Department for morning and evening rush hours. The bridge-tenders are permitted to use discretion in maintaining closed draws in these periods, and possibly make errors of judgment at times.

GERMAN PRINCES AT THE FRONT Countryman Declares They Have Been

in Thick of Great Conflicts. PORTLAND, Sept. 13 .- (To the Edi--In The Oregonian of September 10 there appears a clipping from the American Banker, which refers to the war situation in Europe. It goes beyond one's comprehension that a paper of the standing of the American Banker an print such silly rot and so coroughly mistate the facts. The article says that since 1752 no rot and so

Prince of the House of Hohenzollern was at the front in war time. It might be well for the writer of that article to state when the Princes of that house or the Princes of the other German houses were not at the front. If history is correct, King William of Prus-sia was at the battle of Sadowa and had to be prevented by Bismarck from leading one of his regiments into the thick of the firing. His son, Fred-erick William and Frederick Charles, the Red Prince, were commanders of as big armies as were together in the French-German war and were at the way, front, as was almost every Prince of

Military age.
My father fought at Dueppel, at Sadowa, at Gravelotte, and has often told me that no German Prince shirked his duty or was allowed to do so. Therein lies the reason for the affection the people have for the dynasties. I may also add that Prince Louis Ferdinand of Hohensollern fell on the battle field of Jens.

tie field of Jens.

I venture to say that the staff of Emperor Wilhelm will have a mighty hard job to keep him away from the firing line should war break out. As to firing line should war break out. As to the statement that Germany is not prepared for war, that is some more silly rot. Germany was nover better prepared for war than she is today. That is the statement of American officers of high rank. Germany surely does not want war any more than the Emperor does. If it should come, there is not much chance of her being reduced in size. Were this to come, however, the world at large would be the biggest loser. KARL RIEDELSBERGER.

Mazamas Require Slight Climb. PORTLAND, Sept. 15:—(To the Editor.)—When one has climbed to the summit of a snow-clad peak is he not elligible for membership in the Mazama? How should one go about to join? How high is Castle Rock and is it onsidered a dirficult climb? M.

Any person who has climbed a snowcapped peak that cannot be ascended on horseback is eligible for membership in the Mazama Club. Aplications for membership should be made to the President, H. H. Riddell, Yeon Build-

ing, Portland. Castle Rock has been climbed and

Firemen's Examinations. PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Please let me know what a civil service examination is like to get on the fire department.

Is it the same as an examination to get in the Army, or what qualifications do they expect. or what special knowledge along certain lines is required?

I. M. SMITH.

There are several divisions in the Qualifications depend fire service. upon which division one wishes to enter. Blanks are furnished upon application at the office of the Civil Service Commission, City Hall.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—A woman applies for a divorce in the State of Washington and is given a decree with alimony, the stipulation being made that the parties in that action shall not marry within six months. Is that an absolute decree? If the husband leaves the state, can the plaintiff have the decree set aside because the husband falls to pay the allmony?

SUBSCRIBER.

Yes to the first question. No to the

Steamships to Honolulu PAYETTE, Idaho, Sept. 12 - (To the Editor.) - What steamship lines run from Portland to Honolulu, also the rates and salling dates? Where can I get information about tramp steamrates?

ELLSWORTH D. OPIE. There are no steamship lines be-

twen Portland and Honolulu. Sailings of other vessels are wholly indefinite. Attorneys and Witness Fees.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—(To the Ed-itor.)—When an attorney scores a judgment and the costs are paid to him, if he retains the witness fees and re-fuses to pay them, has the witness no recourse?

A VICTIM.

have been sent to the penitentiaries for

Wedding of Persons Not Congenitally Deaf Held Not Unwise. Deaf Held Not Unwise.

EFFINGHAM, III., Sept. 7.—(To the Editor.)—I am a resident of Portland, but not yet permanently. Am here for a while now. Occasionally I get copies of The Oregonian, which my folks take, and I have always delighted in reading the editorials. But the one in The Sanday Oregonian of August 27 entitled Preventive Charity" has tended to shake my belief in your seeming universal knowledge of things. You say, "It is beautiful ... to build schools for the deaf, but it would be a great deal more beautiful to spend the same amount of money to prevent deaf, people from coming into the ... people from coming into the world." Beautiful argument this, which world." Beautiful argument this which has been advanced often before, but it svalleth not. A large proportion of the \$0,000 deaf people in this country did not come into the world as such. They had all their senses like you. I did. But as they grew and grew and gave promise of developing into good specimens of humanity, sickness laid them low and when they got well they were deaf. That was the case with me. were deaf. That was the case with me How about the other proportion? They were born deaf, to be sure. Here is where your argument holds force, so I will not dispute it.

But further on you argue: "It is not agreeable to read of marriage being promoted at the various asylums between the congenitally defective inmates," etc. Do you mean to institute that at schools for the deaf, marriages between the deaf pupils are promoted. Anyway, that is just what the above leads one to believe. In that case you are mistaken. When deaf people marry they do so after their connections with schools for the deaf as pupils caused. The two sexes are ke separate apartments and jea watched, that Cupid's pranks never hold sway. It cannot be gain said that attachments have sometimes been formed, but from the day in 1817 when the first school for the deaf was established down to the present, these efforts have been singularly successful. Then you add: "By every law of heredity they are certain to produce defective children." I cannot vouch for the truth or falsity of this statement in other defective classes, but with the deaf it is not true, no more than when a one-armed man and a one-legged woman marry do they get one-legged woman marry do they get children minus an arm and a leg. I will refer you to a higher authority. Dr. Edward Allen Fay, professor in Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., and for many years (he still is) edi-tor of a bimonthly publication, "Ameri-can Annals of the Deaf," has written a book entitled "Marriages of the Deaf in America," which contains statistics refuting your sweeping statement ron-refuting your sweeping statement ronin america," which contains statistics refuting your sweeping statement concerning the people of my class. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the man who invented the telephone, believed as you do, but did more. He sought to prevent legally the deaf from marrying, which resulted in Dr. Fay's book (largely statistical), and frustrated his attempts.

This is written for your information and I would make it public. Since you display a sense of fairness and square dealing you can be fair and square by letting all men know that schools for the deaf are schools, not "asylums," and the deaf children pupils, not "inmates." Deaf and blind children do not mates. I sear and the surjust to class them belong to and it is unjust to class them with the criminal, the insane, the imbecile, the idiotic, or any other dependent class of the human race. Ever since the dawn of history the deaf have been misunderstood and mistreated, but now the pendulum is swinging the other

W. F. SCHNEIDER.

The writer of this letter argues with vigor and some logic but the whole is wasted because it misses the point. Persons who become deaf by disease or accident may marry without the slightest danger of transmitting their defect and The Oregonian was careful to make this clear in the article referred to. Our opmments referred only to the congenitally deaf. For such persons marriage means the perpetua-

opprobrium attached to the words "asylum" or "inmates."

Withdrawni of Pardon Power Suggested HILLSBORO, Or., Sept. 14 .- (To the HILLSBORO, Or. Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.).—Oregon seems to be making a record in the darkest of crimes this year. The burning of human beings at the stake and the feeding of them to wild beasts during the dark ages are not to be compared with the unname sile crime committed at Scappoose, con-sidered in the light of civilization then and now. We cannot help but believe that the light penalty attached to the violations of law is largely to blame for the increase of lawlessness in this enlightened age. Hell is the only fit place for such a man who murdered that mother and child at Scappoose, and he ought to be removed from this world as soon as found. We do home world as soon as found. We do hope that some member will get a measure through the Legislature which will deny the highest state official the pow-er to commute or pardon or retain a riminal in the state when he is wanted in another

JOSEPH BROCK, Evangelist,

Naturalization Laws of United States PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—What nationality is a person born in the United States whose parents were born in Ireland but were natural-

ised on arrival here?
What nationality is a person born in China of American parents?
What nationality am I if I came from Ireland when a child and my parents were naturalized on arrival here? Am an Irishman or an American? SUBSCRIBER.

T. American. 2. American, if the parents resume residence in the United States before the child becomes of age. United States citisenship may be retained abroad if such minor registers at the American consulate when 18 years of age and takes the oath of allegiance upon attaining his majority. 3. American in allegiance and citi-

zenship.

"To the Manner Born." PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Which is correct and where does it occur in the original? "As one to the manner born" or "As

A STUDENT. The words quoted are from the fourth scene of the first act of Hamlet. Shakespeare wrote, "Though I am native here and to the manner born, custom more benered in the breach

one to the manor born."

than the observance." are was speaking of the king's carousals. Some critics write "manor" instead of "manner" but common sense clearly indicates that the latter reading is correct.

times to pay them, has the witness no recourse?

A VICTIM.

Cases are on record where attorneys that best sent to the penitentiaries for this one who says:

"I never feel the heat."

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

when a woman looks at Ber husband, she can't understand why he isn't pres-ident of a National bank, with hig un-divided profits, and a big surplus. But a man can understand it.

You cannot hear abuse constantly without believing some of it. Possibly that's the reason all of us have worse reputations than we deserve.

I've about concluded that the only thing to do with a fool is to keep out of his way as much as possible. Every man is a preacher and his con-

gregation is composed of those with whom he comes in intimate contact every day.

A mother often yells at the children when she feels like hitting them.

How many outrages are you com-pelled to submit to? I venture to guess four or five, at least.

I have noticed that as soon as a woman becomes prominent in any way, or makes money, she usually applies for a divorce from her husband.

A bald man says he doesn't care, but

Are the people fair? Yes, finally. But the trouble is, they are too slow. After a woman has passed her 35th when I am married," and say, "Had

Half a Century Ago

(From the Oregonian Sept 16, 1861.) Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock ne dwelling house of H. S. Jacobs, on the corner of Fourth and Morrison, was foreibly entered by some person for the purpose of rebbery. Mr. Jacobs was awakened by the opening of the doors and endeavored to secure the man as he came into his own chamber, but was unsuccessful.

The Courthouse at Albany The Courthouse at Arminy was burned to the ground yesterday morn-ing at 2 o'clobk. All the important papers were in the mafe, so It hoped they will be saved. The fire was un-doubtedly the work of an incendiary.

At the last dates the telegraph was finished from the East to within 400 miles of Sait Lake City.

A card is published in the San Francisco Bulletin signed by leading Re-publicans acknowledging the services of Union Democrats in securing the election of Stanford.

One hundred and ten thousand dol-lars in gold dust was brought down in the steamer on Friday night—a weekly contribution from the Nez Perce mines.

Homes For Aged. CANBY, Or., Sept 14.—(To the Edi-tor).—Will you please tell me how many homes there are in Portland for many homes there are in Portland for the aged; if all of them receive both men and women; if not, which receive men and which women? Are there any for men only? Please advise me how and where to address them.

OLD SUBSCRIBER There are three homes for old people in Portland. They are: Mount St. Joseph Home for the Aged, East Thirtleth and Stark streets; Old Peoples' Home (Non-sectarian), East Thirty-third and Sandy Road; Patton Home, 975 Michigan avenue. All these institutions are for men and women. There is no home for aged men exclusively. Information could them these can be had by addressing them

Powers of Municipal Judge. FOREST GROVE, Or., Sept. 13.— (To the Editor.)—Has Judge Tanwell, the municipal judge of the city of Portland, Or., jurisdiction to try a case burglary? What cases come under jurisdiction? A SUBSCRIBER

A SUBSCRIBER The Municipal Judge has no power to try felony cases. He may hear pre-liminary svidence and hold to the grand jury or dismiss a case of this nature, Misdemeanors, including drunk-

George Ade and

Sir A. Conan Doyle Their Biggest Success in THE SUNDAY

OREGONIAN Fables in Slang-George Ade's newest and funniest fables are in many respects better than his first series, which made him famous. The 1911 fables of the collision between Steve and the Sumptuary Legislation will appear tomogrow."

Sherlock Holmes - The celebrated detective character solves another profound and intricate mystery Sunday, in "The Adven-ture of the Yellow Face." Complete, with illustrations, in the one issue.

News Snapshots-Camera tales relating to people and events recently in the public eye.

Reforestation - An interesting half page on an important big task which the Government has taken up in Oregon. Illustrated

with photos. Muzzling the War Dogs-An illustrated article recording fully the progress and present status of the world-wide peace movement.

Time Tames Mary MacLane-An interesting study of the weman who, as a girl of 19, wrote a book that startled, not to say shocked, the whole country.

Music-Another popular song "The Bull-Frog and the hit: Coon."

The Moran Twins-The diverting tale of an office boy and his perplexing "double."

Hunting-An illustrated halfpage that every nimrod will want

New adventures by Widow. Wise, Sambo and Mr. Twee Dec-

MANY OTHER FEATURES