The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.
Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(BY MAIL.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year	3.50

(BY CARRIER.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75

How to Remit—Send Postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 40 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage, double rate.

Eastern Business Offices—Verre & Conklin—New York, Brunswick building. Chicago, Steger building.

San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co., 742 Market street.

European Office—No. 3 Regent street, S. W., London.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1912.

THE JUST AND THE UNJUST.

Some days ago when Mr. J. W. Cullen, of Josephine County, made the sweeping statement in a letter to The Oregonian that the graduated tax measure would not increase the taxes of any moderate landowner, The Oregonian remarked that Mr. Cullen's letter would have been more interesting had he explained by what process of reasoning he reached that conclusion. Mr. Cullen today gives his process of reasoning. He has written a letter that is far more interesting than his previous communication, but we fail utterly to find therein anything more than a tendency to turn to an untried scheme of taxation for relief from conditions which made failure of his lifetime efforts to secure a competence, yet conditions with which taxation had nothing whatever to do.

Our correspondent's letter reveals that he is one of the pioneers of the West, one who has devoted his talents and his energies not to self-advancement, but largely to the lifting of his fellow men to higher planes of spiritual endeavor. He has gone into the waste places, encountered hard knocks and has performed his duty to the race by raising a family of ten children. He fought the Indians. He helped preserve the West to Christian civilization and he defended his country in time of rebellion.

Here are related briefly the details of a long and useful life, but as yet nothing has been told that in any way relates to the problem of taxation. They simply show that Mr. Cullen has had remarkable opportunities for observation. As to education it may be conceded that he has acquired it in the school of experience, if not in the school of books. That he is ignorant was never implied by The Oregonian. Some of our best scholars know next to nothing of the methods by which Oregon derives its revenues. The single-taxers have relied on this lack of information to build up a mass of guesswork figures that give alluring but false promise to the men of ordinary means who are restive under an ever-increasing burden of taxation. Taxation is a dull and uninviting subject and the ordinary man's knowledge goes but little beyond the figures shown on his tax receipt. It is this ignorance, not lack of general "book learning," which the single taxers rely upon and to which the Oregonian referred. Mr. Cullen has no cause to be offended if The Oregonian implies that he is in that class. He has some very good and so-called learned company.

But let us take up Mr. Cullen's unsuccessful efforts to found a home. He was driven off two homesteads by the depredations of Indians. We cannot conceive that single tax or any other kind of tax would have aided him in repelling the savages of the plains. He lost another homestead through the unlawful machinations of a usurer. Again, single tax or graduated tax or income tax or free trade or high tariff tax would not have put the usurer out of business. It ought, however, dawn on Mr. Cullen, as he reflects on the past, that inasmuch as the usurer evaded or scorned the law our large land owners might evade or scorn the graduated tax law. If he will read Mr. Henry E. Reed's article in The Oregonian, published last Sunday, he will find therein a very clear exposition of how the large land holders could and would evade the graduated tax.

Next, Mr. Cullen encountered the wire fence that Pete French built around the outskirts of the "P" ranch in Harney County, enclosing much water and large tracts of Government land. Mr. French's act also was unlawful, yet he perpetrated it. He is now dead, and his fences were torn down several years ago. The present "P" ranch is a swamp and the owners are spending many thousands of dollars in draining it and in preparing to irrigate other lands. At its present stage it is valuable only as a stock ranch. It would not now invite the small farmer and a small tract of it would not now yield him a competence. Its development depends on the success of the owners' enterprise, not on taxation. The graduated tax would not hasten its segregation into small tracts. That must await the completion of the railroad now building into the Harney Valley and the completion of the dredging operations. The owners of the "P" ranch have transported dredging machinery over 175 miles of wagon road, have gone to the top of a mountain 10,000 feet high to obtain fuel and are digging a great ditch twenty-five miles long. The graduated tax might confiscate this land and all the capital invested therein, tie up its reclamation and discourage all similar endeavors in the future. It might do this. We do not say it would. But the ruin of individual enterprise seems to be one object of the Fels movement in Oregon.

The wagon road grant also seems a tremendous present wrong as Mr. Cullen looks back over the past. He tells us that its "millions of acres" were virtually stolen and are now being exploited by wealthy and unscrupulous speculators. The "millions of acres" which Mr. Cullen saw tied up on his early pilgrimage through Central Oregon consisted actually of about 800,000 acres. The land is now offered for sale on easy terms and at moderate prices. One of the "unscrupulous speculators" now owning the grant is Louis W. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Hill is a colonizer, not a speculator. His chief interests are the settling of vacant lands tributary to his railroad and the promoting of their cultivation with the final object of moving the crops that are produced thereon. The single tax might increase his taxes, but as the land is raw land single tax would also increase the taxes on the tracts that have been sold to settlers. The owners—the new home builders—would have no exemption of improvements, because they have no improvements to exempt. They would start under a handicap of unjust taxation.

Mr. Cullen does not mention the Oregon & California railroad grant which includes 180,000 acres in his own county, though the Fels writers promise that this land shall yield in graduated taxes to Josephine County $49,360 annually. This grant is in litigation. It has been declared forfeited by one court and the case is on appeal. Forfeiture means reversion to the Government, and Congress has already declared that these lands if recovered shall not be subject to disposition. They are to be reserved from settlement or cultivation or sale of timber. If the railroad company loses its grant, and the prospects are that it may, Josephine County will not get one dollar in graduated taxes from the grant. Yet fulfillment of the promise of $49,000 velvet is held out to the voters of Josephine County by the Fels agents as absolute if they will but vote for the single tax scheme.

Mr. Cullen has touched but lightly on the one sound and sensible argument in his communication. He desires that the people put in office assessors who will place an honest valuation on land. Here is greater need than change of methods or experiments in exemptions. Couple this suggestion with one that the people elect to office capable men who will stand fast against demands for public expenditures that are not needed or which cannot be afforded and the solution of the tax problem is presented. To reach the "speculating capitalistic, land-grabbing water power and franchise corporations," it is not necessary for Mr. Cullen to vote for a measure that also would "get" his fellow pioneers who, as he, came into the country bare-foot, and punish the men who are going on the vacant lands of Oregon with bare hands and willingness to work constituting their chief possessions. Let us not be blinded to the effect this measure would have on the little fellow by the iniquities committed in the past or present by the corporations or land speculators. Taxes, like the rains, fall on the just and the unjust alike.

BIG CRIMES AND LITTLE ONES.

A group of socialists collaborate in the preparation and publication of a vile pamphlet defaming Colonel Roosevelt, and distribute it throughout the city on the day when he is a guest here. But we only mildly protest, and let it go. The right of free speech is not worth protecting or guarding, so as to prevent its abuse and guarantee its proper expression.

A series of dreadful murders occurs in the state, committed by the unknown assailants of Barbara Holzman and Mildred Green, and by other villains, detected and undetected, and we are grievously shocked, and we wonder whether some one will not some day catch the unknown murderers. Yet a large part of the population applauds when a mushy Governor stays the just sentence of the bestial Jack Roberts, and refuses during his term of office to permit any other foul murderer to hang.

We are greatly interested, too, in the case of Sneed, the Texas man, who took the law into his own hands and killed father and son, because the son had eloped with his (Sneed's) wife; and we complacently look forward to a successful plea by Sneed of the "unwritten law." We would do the same in Oregon, for we have acquitted murderer after murderer. When they are not acquitted the Governor reprieves them.

Yet we satisfy our own high sense of rectitude by applauding the Governor's campaign to "clean up" the town, and demanding that every couple who appear at an apartment house or a lodging-house, or a hotel, shall show their marriage certificate, or be hauled to jail, and that the scarlet women move on, God knows where.

Withal, we wonder at the growing disrespect of law, when we are so lenient about great crimes, and so intolerant of lesser ones.

SLIPPING ONE OVER FOR ROOSEVELT.

The office of Presidential elector in Oregon went begging at the April primary. For the Republican ticket there was only one avowed candidate and for the Democrats the situation was not greatly different. The Republican managers advised electors to write in names of well-known citizens, and the Democratic nominations were procured after the same fashion.

In this way Mr. Dan Kellaher appears among a group of five citizens as a Republican candidate for Presidential elector. But now he repudiates any obligation to vote in the electoral college for Mr. Taft and requests the Secretary of State to print on the official ballot these words: "Progressive, for Roosevelt."

Mr. Kellaher has not thought it worth while to give to the public a statement of his reasons, if he has any, for this unprecedented action, but it is understood that he puts forth in private the whining plea that the nomination was not sought by him and there is no provision of law by which he can withdraw, and therefore he feels justified in taking advantage of the situation to convert one Taft vote into a Roosevelt vote.

That is the Kellaher attitude in its best light. But is Kellaher entitled to have his impudent and contemptible conduct interpreted in its most favorable guise? He has offered no explanation whatever. He has formally taken a nomination tendered him by the Republican electorate of the state and thereby accepted all the obligations, express and implied, coupled therewith. Yet he has undertaken to discharge a trust for the Republican voters by boldly declaring his purpose to deliver it into the hands of the common enemy. His name will appear on the ballot with four other candidates under the common caption, "For William H. Taft for President," yet he will not be for Taft, and says he will not be. He does not even fall back on the favorite resource of the Bull Moosers, by declaring that he will abide by the people's will, so that if the state shall declare for Taft he will vote for Taft, and if for Roosevelt he will be for Roosevelt. Any man in Kellaher's predicament, intending to deal honestly and candidly with the people, could not do less.

Let us suppose that Mr. Kellaher had been nominated by the Democrats of the State of Oregon, and let us suppose that he had protested that he was not a candidate. But, having been nominated, let us suppose that he had filed his acceptance of the nomination and had coolly instructed the Secretary of State to write after his name, "Progressive, for Roosevelt." It would have been a violation of good faith and fair play, comparable only to the action Kellaher now proposes for himself as the Republican nominee.

Mr. Borah is the Republican candidate for Senator in the State of Idaho. Mr. Borah has not declared for Taft, but he has indicated that he would not support Roosevelt. His attitude is not satisfactory to the Republican state central committee and it has demanded from Mr. Borah a more specific definition of his position. The Senator responds in this fashion:

> If they think I am not a Republican and this organization will meet and so declare, I will decline my candidacy, as I am now nominated, and submit the question in another way. I will get off their ticket and test it in another way. I do not want to embarrass the ticket. If my views of what constitutes Republicanism in this campaign are not satisfactory to this organization, I will unhesitatingly accept their verdict and thereafter choose my course as to how I shall reach the people and we will find out who constitutes the Republican party in this state.

Senator Borah will have no misunderstandings with the men who have a right to speak for the Republican party. But we have a different brand of the Bull Moose in Oregon.

COLLEGE GRADUATES IN SCHOOLS.

It is encouraging to notice the large number of college graduates who are taking positions in the public schools this season. Some of them hail from Eugene, some from the Agricultural College at Corvallis and some from various denominational schools and they are assuming all grades of work from the primary up to the highest. These teachers bring with them adequate knowledge of their branches, or it is surprising if they do not after the years of instruction they have enjoyed. Knowing their subjects thoroughly they are equipped with the fundamental requisite to success in the school room.

Most teachers who fail, fail for lack of knowledge. They cannot teach well because they are too ignorant. This is the cold truth of the matter. Of course some fail for other reasons, but not many. Give a young person a thorough mastery of grammar, arithmetic, Latin or what not and the chances are a hundred to one that his teaching will be fairly good. Pupils will overlook such trifles as a hot temper, indolence, or harshness if they see that their teacher really knows what he undertakes to tell them.

But there is another side to the subject. College graduates bring into the common schools not only an adequate knowledge of the various branches, but they bring also the ideals of the college and in so far as these promote the genuine purpose of the common schools, they are desirable. It is sometimes believed, however, that not all the ideals of the college are precisely what the public schools need most. For one thing colleges aim first and foremost at a high grade of scholastic instruction. They seek learning for learning's sake and when their graduates enter the public schools they are sometimes tempted to adopt the same view of their work. Just as their professors taught them the bare and naked truth for the sole reason that it was truth so they are moved to teach the children in the public schools with equal zeal anything and everything which goes by the noble title of knowledge. But that is not the purpose of the common schools. They seek knowledge, but it is with an eye constantly on the practical aims of life. Theory is admirable in college. In the public schools what we need above all is utility.

THE U'RENIC OVERDOSE.

The Salem Capital Journal has become dismayed by the vast number of measures to go on the ballot, under the initiative and referendum, in November, and is candidly advising its readers to vote no on the entire number. The principal reason given by the Salem paper is that the expense of printing the official arguments and of preparing the ballot and paying for extra judges and clerks is more than the taxpayer ought to bear.

The advice is good, but the reasons of the Salem Journal are poor. The voter is not so much troubled about the expense as the complicated and onerous nature of the task inposed on him. Thirty-eight measures for investigation and action by him are too many—far too many. Moreover, there are in the list many bills that should not be permitted to go to the people in their proposed form.

The antidote for U'Renism is not more U'Renism. Yet that seems to be the only way wherein the public may find out when it has an overdose.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

The Los Angeles young people who got married with the written stipulation that they separate when love died are victims of a dangerous misconception of the function, utility and importance of the tender emotion usually referred to as love. It is not surprising that several preachers shied at the task of performing the ceremony, and that the misguided pair came in for more or less condemnation from the pulpit, their odd contract being described as cowardly and immoral. Now that they have found a Justice of the Peace with no scruples in the matter, or whose scruples were overshadowed by need of the fee, their progress will be watched with more or less interest as they ply the sea of marital life in a frail craft that may be wrecked by the first gust of misunderstanding.

Love, that compelling emotion which results in matrimony, is not a substantial thing, nor is it necessary to happiness, once the married state has been entered into. The glamour thrown about the feeling by civilization has gained a most powerful hold on the imagination of the young; hence the inexperienced are apt to conclude that the tender passion is the essence of life and happiness. On the other hand, there are those experienced persons who will insist that the married state does not become altogether tolerable until there is a total elimination of that peculiar state of mind which leads to the altar. During the first few months of married life the contracting parties invariably note a falling away in the intensity of their tender passion. But more substantial sentiments replace it. There comes a genuine affection, a combining of interests and viewpoints, a readjustment of character, a reeducation of both parties to the requirements of the wedded state. Where neither party to the arrangement has serious defects of character or points of incompatability, the changing process is mild, pleasant and certain. But such harmony of soul frequently does not occur and hence the establishment of conjugal equilibrium is marked by tempests of greater or lesser intensity. Now and again the marital bark is wrecked.

The Los Angeles couple are starting out with a state of mind that menaces their married life at the outset. Obviously they have been too deeply impressed by the glamour of romance and sentiment that has been thrown about love. They evidently expect to have life proceed as a continuous spooning bee, a protracted period of billing and cooing and ardent devotion. There is the danger that they will be watching for that falling away of prenuptial passion which is certain to occur, and that they may misunderstand its significance. There is the danger that they will misinterpret the first squall that besets their frail craft and so decide love is dead. Unless, when disillusionment comes, they see the folly of their chimerical ideals, separation is a foregone conclusion.

DECENCY AT COUNTRY FAIRS.

Great changes have taken place in country fairs during the last three or four decades, and almost every change has been for the better. One of the changes that marks an advancing civilization was the cutting out of the pool selling and the betting ring, followed by entire prohibition of betting. Another was stopping the sale of alcoholic liquors on the grounds. Perhaps these two reforms have had more to do with bringing our fairs up to what they ought to be.

For years it was maintained that elimination of betting on the races would keep all race horses from the fairs and make every meeting a failure. The same was said of liquor selling. The rum sellers were held up for an exorbitant tax to do business during the few days of the fair, so they had to resort to every conceivable means to meet expenses. Without this big license fee it was averred the fairs could not be held, the loss would be so great.

Yet with gambling entirely eliminated from all fair grounds, at least in Washington and Oregon, the races grow better, more interesting and more largely attended year after year, while the farmer who has a good driver and a faster horse than the regular race track devotee gets the purse.

There are no longer drunken men and crooks on every hand. Children are as safe at one of our country fairs as at a Sunday school. They are now real educators, every one of them. Year after year the exhibits of agricultural and horticultural products and of live stock increase in number and in quality. Decency pays on the fair ground the same as it pays anywhere else.

Invention promises to transform the streetcar out of recognition before a great while. New York's two-story cars are really mere adaptations of the London bus with seats on top, but they are a startling novelty in this country. Boston comes into the game with a jointed car, built like a centipede on wheels, which swings around sharp curves with unconscious grace. By and by we shall have streetcars of many stories, from which passengers can step into skyscrapers without descending to the ground.

Automobile owners will learn with joyful expectations that a German chemist has made artificial rubber tires in his laboratory which have run 4000 miles without giving trouble. He does not claim to be able just yet to compete with the natural gum, but he has overcome the initial difficulties, which are always the worst ones. The rest will follow in due time and prices will feel the salutary effect. Now for a genius to invent artificial gasolene.

The loss of Midlothian by the British Liberals in a by-election must be made doubly bitter by the recollection that it was Gladstone's stamping ground. In Midlothian he made his historic campaign when everybody thought he was too old to be dangerous and returned triumphantly to office as "the Grand Old Man." Now it goes to the Unionists. To be sure they win by thirty-two votes only, but in this case a miss is worse than a mile.

The Republican vote at the primary in King County, Washington, last week was more than 23,000. The Bull Moose primary vote a few days previously had been about 8000. Yet Seattle, which is in King County, is the place where the Bull Moosers say they swept the Spring primary for Roosevelt by a vote of seven to one.

John L. Sullivan is out for the Colonel. We shall look for similar announcements from Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons, Jim Jeffries and the rest of the hasbeens. Fellow feeling is strong among members of the once-were fraternity.

In tracking down the leaders of the murderous Allen gang the authorities resorted to effective strategy. They shadowed the house of a young woman of whom one of the desperadoes was enamored.

Twenty-two German battleships and multitudinous accessories maneuvering in the North Sea are not so much a defiance of Britain as display of the chip on the Imperial shoulder.

Lillian Russell is to be ambassadress to the Court of St. James—if Teddy is elected. The "if" that interposes itself should be noted in big black letters a foot long.

Roosevelt dined with Pinchot Sunday and Taft was the guest of Aunt Delia. There will be no campaign controversy as to who got the better meal.

The usual healthy increase in school population was shown yesterday morning and Portland can take care of it.

Work awaits 1000 men on Federal irrigation projects at good pay. Soapbox meetings, however, continue full handed.

Salazar may find himself at the hot end of the stick in holding an American for ransom.

The high winds gave the apple trees needed thinning, although rather late for best results.

Wilson's itinerary is now taking him west. It will take him south, anon.

Dan Kellaher is finding himself at last.

SINGLE TAX AND A LONG LIFE

Mr. Cullen Seeks In New Scheme Surcease From Many Disappointments.

MERLIN, Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Under the caption, "Relying on Ignorance," The Oregonian, replying to my letter criticising the misrepresentations of Mr. Charles H. Shields, says that my letter would have been more interesting had I explained by what process of reasoning I reached my conclusion that the graduated tax measure would not increase the taxes of any moderate landowner. If you will grant me space I will endeavor to supply that lacking feature of interest.

First, as to implied ignorance. I plead guilty to lack of educational advantages. Nevertheless, I have had some opportunities of observation, having walked and driven loose cattle across the plains in 1847, when all the vast territory from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean was the heritage of the common people. I came down the Columbia from The Dalles to the Cascades on a log raft, the best means of transportation at that time, and from The Dalles to Portland on a Hudson Bay batteau. I tramped, barefooted, hundreds of times where Portland now stands, before The Oregonian was born. Have passed through three Indian campaigns and served as a commissioned officer through the Civil War.

On the frontiers of Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Nevada I helped to wrest and hold this vast domain from the savages. I have served as an itinerant Methodist preacher for over 30 years on the frontiers of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California, largely at my own charges, laboring, with hand and brain while raising a family of ten children, to establish the institutions of Christian civilization in a wilderness; have been twice driven from my fillings on Government lands by Indians, and once by money sharks and landgrabbers, who not only robbed me of my homestead on which I had spent $1000 and over and spent two years, but also robbed me and my family by an unlawful usurious interest of 20 per cent per annum of the fruits of 20 years of hard toil and hardships on the frontier, thus proving themselves a more heartless and relentless foe to the pioneer than the savage Indians.

Again, while fleeing for refuge to seek a new home, with the little remnant of stock we had left, in 1892, we were up against the famous "D" ranch in Harney Valley where Pete French had stretched a wire fence 75 miles long inclosing all of the water and thousands of acres of Government land and notified the common people to "keep off the grass" under penalty of losing stock on the first offense and life on the second.

After paying tribute for driving through this inclosure, we came to the notorious wagon road grant where millions of acres of land were stolen from the people while we were fighting to preserve our Government and hold this heritage of the people from savages and plant the institutions of Christian civilization in this vast domain. Millions of acres of this land, which has been virtually stolen, are now being exploited by wealthy and unscrupulous speculators and corporations who hold it at prices prohibitive to men of ordinary means to be used for agricultural purposes. Under present conditions their taxes are merely nominal, while they are reaping the enormous profits resulting from the enhanced prices due to the influx of population.

If the people get wise to the power the graduated tax measure will put in their hands, and put men in office who will honestly assess such lands at the values these men are demanding for them, and cease to put the burden of taxation on productive industry, there can be no question as to the results being favorable to the common people, of whom I am proud to be one, and against the speculating, capitalistic land grabbing, water power and franchise corporations, and, because they know this to be true, they are spending thousands of dollars to put such men as Mr. Shields in the field with his misleading literature, to fool the people. But he cannot fool all the people all the time. What little I have learned I gained in the school of experience. I have paid dearly for tuition and have my diploma. The common people have already paid an enormous price for tuition. It is to be hoped they have gotten their education and graduated.

J. W. CULLEN.

PEACE SUGGESTED TO "FRAT" MAN

Stand Taken That Law Be Respected and Agitation Ended.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—(To the Editor.)—Having noticed and read the letters published in The Oregonian lately concerning High School fraternities in Portland, I believe a little sound advice would do the writers no harm.

As they probably know, a period of three or four years has elapsed during which the fraternities have been forbidded by act of the Legislature. If the fraternities succeed in evading this law it will only be a question of time until some new bill is passed and the present one will be void. But the next will undoubtedly be flawless. What then can be done? And are the fraternities equal to the occasion?

Just what the ultimate solution of the problem will be I cannot prophecy, though several ways are worthy of consideration. In any event, remember, men, keep a stiff upper lip and do not give up the good fight. We are in the right.

But if in the end we are defeated and all our efforts prove of no avail, let not then any man rise and propose that we defy the law, as some think we are now doing. We are not fanatics, defying our Government and all order, like any liquor-crazed mob, but decent Americans, and, as such, let not a man cultivate a contempt for all law.

Now, men, let's begin right by quitting this agitation. It does harm if anything—and isn't becoming the gentlemen who make up the high school fraternities existing in Portland today.

PEACE.

Pitch Springs in Greece.

Consular and Trade Reports.

On the island of Zanite, Greece, there are to be found what are locally called pitch springs. They are at the southern end of the island in a broad swampy basin, shut in on three sides by mountains and open on the fourth side to the sea. They are really springs of crude petroleum which according to analysis is of a very high degree of purity.

The petroleum issues from the earth in water basins, oozing up through the mud in drops which break and spread upon the surface of the water. The flow is very slow in the several springs, not amounting to more than a few gallons a day. The springs were mentioned by a Greek historian some four centuries before Christ. They seem to have been considered merely as a curiosity until about 50 years ago.

Science Surrenders to Romance.

London Corr.

Sir James Crichton Crowne, a distinguished British alienist, scientist and eugenist, in an address at Sheffield, declared that science takes a back seat in favor of romance and that he believes in love at first sight. He said:

"I am a believer in the love match, not only from a romantic, but from the eugenic viewpoint. I feel I am on firm ground in recommending a return to Nature in relation to marriage, and with a due allowance for those natural forces that are, perhaps, more farsighted in the future of race improvement than we see with the best scientific spectacles.

"Love at first sight of the right kind is a physiological epoch, corresponding with the installation of new circuits in the brain. There is nothing more beautiful in the world than the love match. It is sacred, divine."

METHODS OF EDUCATING MUTES

Lip System Is Set Down as Having Many Defects.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian is printed an illustrated article concerning the oral instruction of deaf children in local schools. This city has a population of about 100 deaf mutes, and you may be surprised to know that many do not look with favor on such instruction.

This oral instruction of deaf children is "as old as the hills" so to speak. Ever since the education of the deaf mute was begun in earnest by Samuel Heinicks in Germany and the Abbe d' l' Epee in France, about 200 or more years ago, the oral and manual methods have both had strong and able adherents besides equally strong and able foes.

It is not only the adult deaf mutes who have, almost without exception, been through the mill of both oral and manual instruction, but hearing men and women who have spent most of their lives in instructing the deaf, that look with disfavor upon the employment of the oral method exclusively in schools for deaf children.

The reason is broad-minded and humane. No personal gain or advantage accrues therefrom. The oral method alone fails to restore deaf people to society; it fails to give them the education they would get if the combined system were employed. The combined system is a union of all methods, and the slogan of a majority of the ablest educators of the deaf today is the one invented by Richard Otto Johnson, superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Deaf, viz.: "All methods for good results and wedded to none."

Nearly every state in the Union has a state school for the deaf, Oregon among them, and in nearly every one the combined system is employed. The mentality of children is as varied as that of adults, and in every class of beginners in every school each Fall there are some who can be taught profitably by the oral method and some who cannot. It is useless for the oralists to argue that all deaf children can be taught successfully orally, because there are thousands of examples that prove the claim to be false.

I have been educated both orally and manually, have taught for seven years in schools for the deaf that employ the combined system, therefore should know what is best for the coming generations of the deaf. The deaf you will always have with you in the proportion of one to 1000 of the population, and we doubt if the Burbanking of the human race will materially change these figures.

As the article today says, it is a fact that deaf children are not necessarily dumb, and they can be taught to speak, but, Lord, how many hearing people find pleasure in listening to their voices? Writing will be found more pleasant and better understood. Those who depend upon lip movements require a great deal of repetition, and how many people of the every-day world will stand for that?

If at the Buckmah School signs are forbidden and penalties imposed for their use, more harm than good is done. Deaf children will learn signs anyway. It is the same in all oral schools for the deaf. I once paid a visit to one of the biggest oral schools for the deaf in the country—the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (the official title, but what a misnomer!)—and there the children used signs. However, should the authorities succeed in preventing children from using signs, they cannot prevent them after reaching maturity. As birds of a feather flock together, deaf people naturally seek out their kind, and since signs are the means of communication the orally taught soon learn, and, what is more, they see the virtues of the combined system and espouse it. The oral method is a single method, narrow, bigoted, refusing to see any good in any other method. All the adult deaf of the country, about 90,000, so far as we know, are against this method. They are beginning to join forces, to unite, and, sooner or later, the propagandists of the Volta Bureau, an institution in Washington, D. C., which publishes and sends out literature extolling the oral method as the thing, will meet strong opposition.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sympathy for the children attending local day school for the deaf! They will never get the education a state school for the deaf gives or is capable of giving; they will never be able to "take their place with people of the every-day world;" they will be out of place among those of their kind because of their ignorance of the conventional sign language; they will never fit anywhere, hence their lot in life will be sad and lonely. Of course, there will be exceptions. It's the rule I'm speaking of. The great majority of deaf children will never be benefited by a narrow, bigoted, single method of instruction such as oralism is. Mrs. Selig's daughter may be the exception, and it is erroneous to conclude the rule from an exception. My wife is an expert lip reader, being able to read the lips of nearly every person she talks with, but she is never able to take her place in the hearing world. It would be just as reasonable to try and regulate or make conditions such that a fish cannot only live but enjoy living on dry land.

W. F. SCHNEIDER, Deaf Mute.
429 East Forty-second street North.

GLASGOW'S STREETCAR SERVICE.

It Is in Many Ways Inferior to Our Own, Says a Patron.

PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—I read an editorial in The Oregonian today, signed "Commuter," contrasting the service of the local streetcar company with that of Glasgow.

Now, I do not wish to infer that our local company should not give better service, but I do believe they are entitled to their due on either side. I have ridden on many of the Glasgow streetcars, or tramcars as they call them, and I have also ridden on many of the streetcars of London, Liverpool, Belfast and Dublin, and I would much prefer our local system to any of them.

You can only ride a few blocks for 1 cent in Glasgow, and usually the charge is 2 cents, and as none of these companies issue transfers your journey will very often cost you 4 cents. I'll guarantee you cannot get a ride in any of these cities as long as from Montavilla to St. Johns for less than 6 cents, and more likely it will be 8, whereas here it costs but 5.

Now, to make a just comparison between our local company and any of these others, we must take into account a man's earning capacity, which is about 2½ times greater here than there. The Belfast system, as well as the Glasgow, is operated by the city, though Belfast gives no rides for 1 cent.

One feature of the service that I do admire in these cities, and which I think should be adopted by our local concern, is cars night and morning for workmen only, at half fare.

J. SLOAN BRENNAN.

Rubies and Diamonds.

PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Is a genuine ruby more expensive than a genuine diamond?

A. B. C.

The ruby is much more valuable than the diamond, particularly when the gem is one carat or more in size.

Willie's Pa Defines a Lawyer.

New York World.

Little Willie—What is a lawyer, pa?

Pa—A lawyer, my son, is a man who induces two other men to strip for a fight, and then runs off with their clothes.

THE BENEFITS OF FRATERNITIES

They Are Upheld as Valuable to College Students Only.

PORTLAND, Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—As a member of a college fraternity I regret very much the attempted sarcasm in the answer of "Fraternity" to your editorial of Tuesday, published in Friday's paper. While I regret it, I can understand the feeling that prompted it. College fraternities have so many times been the object of uncalled-for criticism and unmerited abuse that members have become supersensative, so to speak. Prejudice and ignorance generally have actuated the attacks and reason has failed as an argument in reply. So where silence would be the better course, the impulse is to strike back blindly with ridicule and sarcasm. This is a world-old error of youth.

But The Oregonian's comment was directed against high school fraternities only, and 95 per cent of college fraternity members the country over will support a policy of abolition in their case. The charge of developing and fostering snobbery is admittedly well founded against such organizations. The college fraternities have learned this through the bitter problems of dealing with their own members taken from the high school organizations' ranks. Some college fraternities even have found it wise to pass constitutional amendments against the admission to membership of any young man who has been a member of a high school fraternity.

The underlying principle of the fraternity system is the supplying of an influence and a relationship to replace the family circle from which the youth is separated on going to college. The high school student lives at home and this principle is lacking. The high school student is under parental direction and it is proper at this period of life that all character moulding should be under parental direction. The only excuse of the high school organization is "society." It makes the social life complex and tends to interfere with and nullify home influence without giving anything in return except, perhaps, "society" advantages. The snob is the natural product of the conditions.

College fraternities, too, have some snobs. But they are faults of selection and not of development. Unspoiled material will never be tainted by the college fraternity's influence and most frequently faulty tendencies of freshmen are corrected. Some, with narrow principles imbedded too deeply from birth, overact the democratic pressure and remain narrow. Such are born snobs.

As said before, the foundation reason for the existance of college fraternities is the supplying of an influence and association to replace the family circle. A fraternity, laying aside the Greek mysticism and the secrecy, is nothing more than a group of 20 or 25 young men banded together for home purposes. They live together as a family and members supply to each other the ties and associations that are given up when the home ties are parted for the while. Mutual aid and assistance based on a common oath of mutual help and support, and a purpose to pursue higher ideals, become the tenants of the association.

It is in this college home life that the benefits of the fraternity are received, and without it, in the modern college, they are purposeless and exist without reason. In early days when colleges were limited in curriculum and short in teaching staff, such organizations found a field of action in debating contests and other lines of literary development, and in delving into other fields of knowledge not covered by the college course. Now voluntary organizations of the pupils are not required for such things. The colleges and universities in their courses of study offer much better opportunities for such study and development. The college homelife becomes the broadening influence at the time when a man's real character is being built on the foundation laid by the family training. Toleration is taught by the association, for toleration is necessary when such a number of young men are gathered from as many different walks of life and early environments to live together in the intimate relation indicated by the name fraternity. The ties formed are lasting. The faculty members of the chapter are frequent visitors at the house and the close association between teachers and students, not possible now in the classroom in the great institutions, thus becomes possible for a large part of the student body.

True, fraternities in college run to society in a marked degree. But the social training received is an essential part of college, as the young men are training themselves for their part in life. Who will deny that such training is desirable? In some institutions this social life is carried to extreme, but not where the faculties exert the proper influence that comes from kindly appreciation and understanding of the organizations. The undesirable phases of fraternity life in nearly every case only develop to a harmful degree, where the natural good atributes are stunted by faculty oppression and misunderstanding. This applies to the charge of immorality that often is brought against fraternities. Normally, the fraternity is an agency for proper development of its members. Clean ideals will develop in any normal bunch of young men bound together by the ties of any National fraternity now existing if allowed to follow their natural course.

If now and then, a chapter does seem to lose its proper bearings and sinks to a lower scale, such condition cannot last long for the alumni members and the National organization will soon see that there is a change. I am continuing at length, but the friendships of my college days formed through my fraternity are the greatest joys of my life, even after many years, and the memories of college associations are the dearest.

S. M.

GIRLS AS HUSBAND HUNTERS.

Experience Proves They Don't Want Help in Choosing Life Partners.

New York World.

To the many fads of vocational training in the public schools a new one was proposed at the recent Teachers' Institute in Cincinnati by Dr. Holmes, a psychologist of the University of Pennsylvania. He says: "All teachers should teach their girl pupils how to distinguish a real man from an imitation one. When a girl marries she is married to the family of the man for four or five generations back. If his grandparents were deficient she will have to expect trouble with her children."

There is a certain sex partiality in the inference that the proposed instruction be given only to girl pupils. Surely, on equal grounds, boys should be taught to know a real girl from an imitation one. A boy may not have to marry a girl's family five generations back, but he certainly has to accept the old folks, and if he has been careless he will have to expect trouble with his mother-in-law.

But waiving the issue of partiality and considering only the vocation of the girl as a husband chooser, very little reflection will bring out the well-nigh hopeless absurdity of the proposed education. Nearly three thousand years of experience recorded in tales and histories proves that the more a girl is taught and educated to marry a particular man the more she doesn't do it. And who shall decide between what is the real man and what the imitation? Can any schoolteacher do it better than the schoolgirl of marriageable age?

A Girl's Opinion of Talk.

New York Press.

A girl knows enough to let any man do most of the talking, except her father.