

RESPONSE OF OREGONIAN DISCUSS VARIOUS SUBJECTS

Topics of Current Interest Receive Consideration by Writers From Many Points. From Many Points of View—Writers From Many Walks of Life Air Their Views.

LIBRARY WORKERS PRAISED

Every Courtesy Is Declared to Be Offered Information Seekers.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Occasionally, when I have the time to spare, I go to the central library. It is not only a beautiful, comfortable, profitable place to go, but all in charge, from the greatest in authority to the least, seem to vie in making the quest of every one after information as profitable and pleasant as possible, showing every needed attention. They know their business and there does not seem to be a drone in the hive. On the contrary, they seem delighted in their hourly exemplification of that happy sentiment adopted from Shakespeare, "cheerful in the outer north wall of the buildings and which I fear too few pause to read: 'Come, go with us; we will guide thee to our house and show thee the rich treasures we have got, which, with ourselves, are all at thy disposal.'"

Portland's courteous and efficient library force there are no idle crowds. But imagine my disappointment at discovering that information is being sent out monthly from the school department of the library to all the schools of the city of so untrustworthy nature as the following: "The present library is in charge of the young lady in charge whether the data sent out every month to all schools were from this particular book and was informed they were. The book in question is 'American Anniversaries,' by Philip Robert Dillon.

An Lincoln day is rapidly approaching. I thought I would like to see what the author had to say of that important date and so I went to the library. I found a quote at all: "He was raised to farm work in Kentucky until he was 21 years old. Then he moved to Miami, Okla., where he continued farm work. Next year he got a place as a clerk in a general country store of Salem, Ill. When the Blackhawk Indian war broke out he was elected a captain of volunteers and went through the campaign. At the end of the war he ran for the legislature of Illinois, but was beaten—the only time I was ever beaten by the people," he remarks. He ran again and was elected and served twice, serving three terms at Springfield, the capital.

Passing over the ungrammatical expressions, look at the inaccuracies. One would think the author didn't know that the capital of Illinois was Vandalia during most of Mr. Lincoln's time in the legislature and that he was the lawmaker above all others responsible for the removal of the capital to Springfield.

Again: "He was elected president by the republican national convention at Chicago May 16, 1860." It is needless to say to all your old readers that the republican convention on the first but the third day of the convention—the 18th. Again: Lincoln's popular vote is given as 1,567,810 instead of 1,865,000.

Again: "Eleven days after election, in November, South Carolina seceded from the union." The election was on the 6th and the legislature adjourned on the 13th. South Carolina seceded December 20 following. It is a fair inference that the "760 events in United States history" there are many other inaccuracies.

It is amazing, too, that the learned professor in Columbia university who wrote the preface to the book, "The care of the author to clear up moot questions and obscure incidents is shown throughout the book." It is needless to say no errors or even less than inaccuracies should be placed in reach of children in training save for immediate correction, much less to send them to school overworked teachers time to verify all they are called on to teach. All data furnished them should be absolutely correct. W. J. FIEDDICOR, JR.

LITTLE FELLOW PROTESTS

Man Who Owns Small Auto Raps Drivers of Big Cars.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I have been driving an automobile for three months, and I am trying to observe the rules, but I have not got off scot free, having been bumped several times. I had my car tagged by the police twice, once for double parking and once for parking in a safety zone in the middle of a block on Fourth street.

During that time, of course, I have been making observations. I was told before I started out to look out for the small delivery wagons, because they were usually in the hands of fast, reckless drivers. Now I find that they are not the culprits. Although they try to make time, they observe the rules strictly, and are in the hands of men who know how to handle them.

The larger and more expensive the car, the more they seem to think they have the right to disregard the rules and as I believe the people who run these cars are in a position to pay good, big fines, I think that the police should make an effort to pick some of them up.

These are some of the examples that we see every day just outside of the congested district:

1. Passing other cars on the bridges.
2. Passing without blowing horn as a warning.
3. Approaching and passing street intersections at a high rate of speed.
4. Burning bright lights and refusing to dim when flashed.
5. Throwing searchlight squarely in face of driver coming from opposite direction.
6. Cutting corners.
7. Hogging the middle of the road and refusing to keep to right when horn blown by car wishing to pass.
8. Parking cars in the streets, especially in residence districts, without lights.
9. P. S.—I saw a man recently smash his glass windshield by slamming his door, right in the congested district, and go right along without the least of clearing up the glass. A large, expensive car.

TAX EXEMPTIONS PROTESTED

Let Church and Other Property Pay Share, Says Contributor.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—A Sunday letter signed "J. L." quotes a message of General Grant to the effect that by 1900 there would be the stupendous sum of three billions of exempted church property in this country, a warning that this would not be tolerated, and if allowed, would bring serious conflict. It is fitting to follow General Grant to a logical conclusion.

Approximately, the assessment roll for Multnomah county for 1920 shows \$21,643,205 in assessment values of all exempt property, not including Bull Run reserve or government timber land. Of this total \$21,643,205 is for church property and \$2,164,205 for charitable institutions. The segregation of private schools from the balance was unobtainable. A like showing for the whole state would bring forth enormous figures.

This year every taxpayer, big and little, must pay \$4.48 on each \$100 of

HEALING IS NOT MONOPOLY

Physician Says Medical Profession Should Be More Liberal.

HILLSBORO, Or., Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—The reading of The Oregonian relative to medical legislation in this state must be interesting to all healers, but more especially the medical craftsmen. Everyone is interested in the healing art when he needs their help, but few care about remedial works and medicine when they are well. The education of the public relative to prevention of disease is primitive and forces calculated to care for the public health have hard sledding. Earnest and persistent workers for the betterment of the public health fight obstacles that are hard to surmount. There is remedy for this situation, but it is hard to apply. It smarts in the application. Medical men are as human as other mortals and yet many of them are not ready to take their own medicine.

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If it is possible for remedies to be applied that will cure all of human ills, yet the medical profession can well take knowledge of and a turning way to a solution of the problem of best laws for the good of the public who need application of the healing art. Many of the medical professions are calling loudly for protection of the public against the quack, the non-medical healer, the Christian Scientist, etc. These same men would work for the protection of the public against the quack, the non-medical healer, the Christian Scientist, etc. These same men would work for the protection of the public against the quack, the non-medical healer, the Christian Scientist, etc.

TIMBER BILL IS OPPOSED

Spending of Public's Money to Clear Lands Is Not Wanted.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Mr. Norblad's bill to improve our timber lands is meeting with too much favor in my judgment to warrant a small space for my objections. Why should the people's money be used to clear the timber land for agriculture? Is it not a fact that the farms are now producing more than the farmer can sell at a profit? And the land now under cultivation could be made to produce much more if the farmer could get help at a wage in keeping with what he must sell his products for. Last summer I was canvassing among the farmers and I found many farms producing less than half of their possible output. And at harvest and fruit gathering season I noticed that much of what they had produced was wasted. Until we learn to utilize to the full capacity the lands now improved, and gather within the limits of the production, should the people be burdened to clear more?

It is well known that the north-west of the United States is a country that will restore if left to do so; and in view of the fact that lumber is an important asset, or wealth, why should we want to clear the land to make very poor farms? I have cruised many acres of our timber lands and it is my judgment that the land is next to worthless for agriculture.

If we need more land for farming, let us clear the desert lands, which are cheaper than the timber lands and by so doing make that which as it is all but worthless far more productive than the timber lands can ever be. The same amount of money spent in reclaiming the desert lands will prove a tenfold better investment.

When we need the timber to protect us from the storms manufactured by the southwest sea. We have heard that our state was free from tornadoes, but with our timber gone we may find our land swept by as violent winds as hit the middle states. Why should we clear the lands to improve our climate and make our state more and more the Eldorado of the west or the paradise we have ever thought it to be?

The lumbermen have received a good price for their timber and they should be willing to part with the land for a very small sum. Now that if they were as good Americans as they should be they would deed it to the state without further compensation other than to be kept left to reforestation. F. W. PARKER.

Fastest Atlantic Passage

PORTLAND, Feb. 9.—(To the Editor.)—Please name the vessel that has crossed the Atlantic in the shortest length of time and the time taken to make the trip.

2. What is the average speed of a large vessel? A READER.

1. Mauretania, Queenstown to New York, September, 1910, 4 days, 10 hours and 41 minutes.
2. Your question is vague. The 555-foot passenger vessels built by the shipping board to be allotted to the Pacific coast have a speed of 17 knots.

What Are Patentable Articles?

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me if a liquid process can be patented and protected by the government so as to keep other parties from using it. A SUBSCRIBER.

If it is a new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or a new and useful process, method or means, it may be patented. Medicinal formulas are not patentable but may be protected by adopting a trade mark and registering it.

HEAD OF OSTEOPATHY WILL SPEAK AT WHITE TEMPLE

Dr. William E. Waldo.

Dr. William E. Waldo, president of the American Osteopathic association, who is making a circuit of the country, will give a lecture for the benefit of the general public at the White Temple, Saturday evening, February 13. His subject will be "Osteopathy—What It Is and What It Does."

FARMER AND CONSUMER PAY

Latest Legislative Tax-Getting Fad Hangs Upon Scales.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian, December 22, is given Otto H. Kahn's view as to a tax on all gross sales—this before the ways and means committee in the house of representatives at Washington, D. C. Mr. Kahn said he had "wavered and wobbled" on the proposition for some months, not feeling sure that he had a right to suggest its use.

"I think a man ought to lean backward," the witness continued, "when he proposes an arrangement by which he will benefit, as I will benefit, by the sales tax. Nevertheless, I believe, sincerely, that the consumers in the final analysis will not suffer the burden under a sales tax that they now suffer under the excess profits tax."

The foregoing is an admission by a prominent and leading New York banker that the consumer pays the excess profits tax. The tax is simply passed on to the consumer, with enough added to make sure of a progressive profit; that is, interest and overhead charges for extra help in the way of bookkeeping.

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ROOSEVELT BILL OPPOSED

Legislature Urged to Kill Any Proposal That Will Lift Taxes.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I want to commend The Oregonian for its two editorials entitled "Bac Business" and "One More Judgement." Both articles are timely and in the interest of the taxpayer. The future situation for the taxpayer is certainly alarming, and the present legislature should do its utmost to hold the tax levy down. The Gordon tax commission bill should be passed. The tax on the visionary extremists in their dream of a Roosevelt highway should be defeated, as it is not the place to expend an enormous sum at this time.

It is altogether out of proportion to the benefits received, when there are many portions of the state thickly populated, extensively improved and urgently needing road improvement. Roads when constructed there would help a thousand hard-working, substantial citizens. The much vaunted dream of the extremist would accommodate one citizen. That is the important question—expenditure in the interest of the taxpayer.

Such tactics, honeycombing the medical profession, must lead to distrust, suspicion of all medical men and a turning way to a solution of the problem of best laws for the good of the public who need application of the healing art. Many of the medical professions are calling loudly for protection of the public against the quack, the non-medical healer, the Christian Scientist, etc.

No school of healing is perfect in practice. It is that which is true that will survive, and truth is strong. Insofar as the healer adheres to the truth he will profit thereby. If I am unable to relieve or cure a sufferer and he goes to another means, is able to cure him of his suffering, that man has done him a benefit of which there can be no question.

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TAX FACTOR FOR POST ASKED

Regular Reader Says He Is Not Kicking, Just Groaning.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Regarding your tax articles lately, I take the liberty of suggesting that you send me the bill up to the "half" and look over the growth of some of the residential taxes for the last 15 years, then figure it for them in 15 years at the same ratio of increase. The information might be a good basis for making deductions, as to what is being done, and with our high taxes, but groaning under the burden.

I attach a specimen sheet taken from a piece of property where they have the same service they had in 1906. Look up hundreds for yourself. The information might help them at the capitol.

Year	Valuation	Taxes
1907	400	\$4.00
1908	450	\$4.50
1909	500	\$5.00
1910	550	\$5.50
1911	600	\$6.00
1912	650	\$6.50
1913	700	\$7.00
1914	750	\$7.50
1915	800	\$8.00
1916	850	\$8.50
1917	900	\$9.00
1918	950	\$9.50
1919	1000	\$10.00
1920	1050	\$10.50

*Afraid to ask reported about \$96. Facts talk. Send up to the court-house, get the exact figures, and use for publicity. They talk louder than even editorials, though the latter I admire. REGULAR READER.

PRESIDENT OF DRUGGIST ASSOCIATION ELECTED AT ANNUAL MEETING

Lester M. Leland.

Lester M. Leland was re-elected president of the Portland Retail Druggist association at the annual election held in the Oregon building last Wednesday. Other officers chosen were: Hugh Brandon, vice-president; Ross M. Plummer, secretary; and A. Matthieu, treasurer. The organization selected the following members on the board of governors: Edgar Stipe, L. L. Coleman and Carl Gelman. Frank S. Ward received an endorsement from the organization for secretary of the state board of pharmacy. The dues of the organization were reduced one-half.

LOVERS OF LIBERTY URGED TO PROTEST TO CONGRESSMEN

LACEY, Wash., Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Every lover of liberty and education should send to our congressmen a protest against the passage of such invidious and undemocratic a measure as the "Smith-Towner bill," which will appear in congress next year.

The bill is a measure to centralize education and to make of it a political dog. It would deprive every state of our glorious union of one of its most important assets and an occasional injustice in dismissing a good teacher works no harm. This is a large world and there is a need for a fair play.

SMITH-TOWNER BILL SCORED

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COST OF TEXTBOOKS PINCHES

System in Portland Schools Held Drawback to Education.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12.—(To the Editor.)—We are practically newcomers in Portland and apart from the fact that the manner in which we have had to spend money for schoolbooks here, we find no fault with the city. Such a system as the one in use here is most deplorable in every way. The first term the children, and we have four, went to school here in September, we spent over \$20 in February we spent nearly \$30 more. My daughter went to one high school one week, then we moved nearer another high school and the books we bought the week before for her were not a bit of use. She had not changed her course and both high schools are in the city limits; but we were obliged to spend over \$5 more in the change.

At the close of the term we went to Tacoma, and there had only \$1 to pay for the use of the books in the high school, and that was returned at the close of the term. We returned to Portland and the children started to school—three of them to high school, and one to a commercial school and one set of drawing instruments. This was last September. In February we had to pay nearly \$30 more for the same books.

There must be something radically wrong somewhere. My friend told me she had a sister who was employed in one of the large stores in town, who said it was a shame to follow her to school from some of the children who went to purchase schoolbooks, since their feet were practically on the ground when they started to school.

There seem to be a great many of trouble among delinquent juveniles. It seems part of the trouble might be eliminated if the children were kept in school longer. Many cannot remain even to the eighth grade on account of not being able to supply the elementary needs of the school. Many I know are guilty of appropriating other children's books rather than face a refusal at home.

Why can the majority of other cities take care of the schoolbook situation so much better and have such splendid results? Why is the bill before the legislature now asking for free books for the elementary grades only? In the majority of other cities the books are loaned the high school students also. Then, it seems to me, is the time to make a difference between the young and the young folk to help them on with their studies. But many have to stop because the younger ones need books.

Why not charge a nominal sum—say a dollar or two? And if the books are lost or damaged the student would be liable for the cost. Give the boy or girl a chance in Portland and he will be doing more towards the future progress of Portland than all the splendid stone architecture we might erect.

It is a matter of greatest concern to all parents in Portland that the schoolbooks are not being supplied to anything which means the up-building or up-lifting of any city in which there is a battle going on.

We shall always have the young folk with us, therefore give them the best advantage, even though you may not be able to do so. It will be a living memorial in the years to come.

TEACHERS HELD AMPLY PAID

Oregonian Commended for Its Attitude on Tenure Bill.

McMINNVILLE, Or., Feb. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to commend The Oregonian's editorial of February 2 on the teachers' tenure bill. Much more could be said. Two years ago we had the spectacle of certain teachers holding high positions at high salaries, and on the public's time lobbying in the legislature for higher salaries. They should be superintending the schools, and no one raised a voice in protest, while men in other walks of life were jailed for debt and their families were asking it on their own time.

It may be true that teachers' salaries are not high compared with certain lines of business, but they must be considered the following facts: Five days a week of exceedingly short hours; 20 days to a month, with only minor responsibilities, compared to the risks and dangers in business undertakings; pleasant work under the best surroundings; safety in health and life insurance; preparation except the ordinary education possessed by every citizen.

This cry of training the grandest thing on earth the child and that it is worthy of consideration; but it has a limit. The average school teacher in ability, tact and education does not exceed the ability of the average stenographer. Yet the salaries of the teachers are much higher, but the work of the clerk or stenographer is more technical and exacting and a great deal more steady grind and 25 working days of the teacher is ample. The members of the school board are, in the majority of cases, men of mature years and standing, who do the right thing, and they should have a free hand in dismissing the teacher who is incompetent.

Here is another reason for the amendment: During the past years, when all help is scarce, many persons were employed as teachers who should now be weeded out for the benefit of the coming generation. Two years ago the means much to the minds of young children, and the incompetents should be dismissed. The cry of "politics in school boards" is a far cry from the reality.

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COMMUNISM HELD FALLACY

Theories of Marx and Engels Fall As Applied to America.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.—(To the Editor.)—In 1847 Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels wrote and published the Communist Manifesto. It is asserted therein that the capitalist system of government, such as we enjoy, produces, "above all, its own grave-diggers." Struck by this assertion, I am moved, three-quarters of a century later, to take note of the process of grave-digging, if any, as applied in the United States. As signboards along the way to the Communist Manifesto tell us that "in the most advanced countries of the world, the bourgeoisie has created a new class of men, the proletariat, who are the grave-diggers of the bourgeoisie."

1. Abolition of property in land and any such governmental activity, public purposes (If "rents" as hereinafter used may now fairly be classed as synonymous with our term, taxes, on scores of the things that are not taxes, and if single tax becomes popular we will have arrived.)

2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax. (While he has seen it well along the way and going strong.)

3. Abolition of all right of inheritance. (While he has seen it well along the way and going strong.)

4. Confiscation of the property of the emigrants and rebels. (The fact that America is not emigrating or rebelling because of our progress to date toward the culmination of communism makes unnecessary such a provision.)

5. Centralization of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly. (While we have an imposing array of advocates of such a system, the federal reserve system is the federal reserve system that does exercise a centralized control by the state over credits. The next step would be to nationalize the American Federation of Labor, and thereafter the condition described by the Manifesto can be made a fact.)

6. Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the state. (There is no longer any competition in the real sense between railroads and between systems of communication. Freight shipments by water are fairly well allocated by federal boards and private arrangements. The interstate commerce commission was created by the state, and is now being used by the state to bring into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.)

7. Extension of factories and industries to the state, by means of the state; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan. (We have five or six species of rattlers in the state, and they are all doing their actions and habits. The male rattler of the Black Diamond I believe to be the most vicious of any rattler in the state. It is always giving you warning, as is often said.)

I saw my father fight a rattler once for 30 minutes on the top of a mountain in New Mexico. The rattler was on the top of a mountain in New Mexico. The rattler was on the top of a mountain in New Mexico. The rattler was on the top of a mountain in New Mexico.

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