

Deflating Education?
F the educational leaders of Oregon are too stiff-necked
they will be bowled over just as the good roads booster were. We notice an attitude on the part of some sincer
advocates of education to hang on to all they have in appar
ent anticipation of coming back to get something more whe ent anticipation of coming back to get something more when
the sun may be shining a little more brightly. Our advice io them is to bend their backs somewhat to the hurrican superintendents and pt-t-a groups may as well know. now a gets are
hope suc cred though it is in the eyes of the American people, is
no means immune from the storms of the business world
Consider the growth of costs of elementary and hig schools in Oregon in the past decade. The total property
taxes for such purposes on the 1921 roll was $\$ 13,242,983.37$. supplies, fuel, materials and repairs were declining. T
enrollment during the period increased from 164,460 for $t$ Not only has the school cost grown comproper
vious years, but it is consuning a larger proportion of the
tax budget. The amount of property taxes raised for school
purposes on the 1921 roll was only 33\%, of the total, while
schools absorbed 45.324\% of the property taxes raised on
the 1931 tox rolls.
There is great and growing pressure for tax reduction;
and a drive is made to wipe out all state property tax.
But a study of the figures will reveal at once that the only
place for any substantial savings in property taxes must
come in the educational budgets which now absorb nearly
50\% of the total.
We are opposed to legislative bills which will wreck the
schools or make blind slashes at expenditures. The Stockdale
bill however, which proposes a vote on the county unit plan
is worthy of careful consideration. The real issue however
will come in the local school districts at budget-making
time. Much will depend on the course of general conditions
in the next six months. If signs of improvement appear, then
the schools may escape much cutting. But if the present dif-
ficulties grow more serious, then school costs will have to be
aligned more closely to current incomes. Even this year un-
cashable warrants and probability of shortened school
terms are reported.
The times call for wise counsel among the school lead-
ers of the state, a willingness to share burdens rather than a
disposition to make no concessions to necessity. Our schools
are our first love; but they cannot hope to remain perman-
ently on false plateaus of cost. $\mathbf{A}_{\text {S we listened the other day to senators exorciate the }}^{\text {utilities for their sins we wondered if the senators re- }}$ than other business agencies, large and small. In fact we
are inclined to the opinion that on the whole the ethical
standard of utilities is higher than standard of utilities is higher than average, that the com
panies have been more just in thefr relations to patrons, And the question crossed our mind: will legislators after a
while be limiting profits and 'putting harness" on other forms of industrial enterprise?
For the activities of the itilities are part and parcel of
the general business mileu. The same instincts for acquisithe general business mileu. The same instincts for acquisi
tion of large profits rule industrial enterprises as well as
those performing so-called public services. Thus far the state has applied regulation onty to concerns supplying cer-
tain essential public services, which tend to become monopolies. The state depends on free competition to restrain
the excesses in other lines of enterprise. But the harsh com-
petitive system is more cruel to wage-earners, and in season, der public regulation, feeble as that has been.
We are not here proposing solutions, nor advocating revolutions from the present "economic system out the util-
seeking merely to stimulate thought. Why single out
ities alone for social control when excesses abound in many cial control extend farther afield in the direction of limit does will business become so enmeshed in harness that in
itiative will be dulled and costs increased? Or will the fugreater freedom of competition and less interference Take three gears: label one Economic Efficiency, an
other Personal and Social Ethics, the third Political con time meshing with the big, whirling gear of Economic
ficiency. The present they mesh together? Or will they scrape and grind?
will the two act as such a brake on Economic Effici inking any the subject is one which invites speculative

Unbalancing Religions through jazzas motions in his prison cell, or did until he was as chanting and whaying while in the jail. Evidently reported Religion deals with the emotions of people insane. Some preachers base their whole appeal to the feelings o
their auditors, working thera up to a state of intoxication uch preachers exercise almost mesmeric powers over thei whose reason swings on loose hinges. They become unbalan-



