The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1909.

THE PROBLEM OF TARIFF.

It is said that the problem of tariff ision is giving the Administration at Washington much concern. Well it may. Speaker Cannon and the Re-publican leaders of the House also are much disturbed by it. No wonder, for on the plan proposed it is an insoluble problem. It is insoluble because of the complete incompatibility and impossible reconcilement of the claims of protection, for which each and every district in the United States is contending on its own account, and of the urgent requirement of a great annual revenue, which can be had by applying sound fiscal principles to the problem, making tariff for evenue the leading object, and protection only an incidental or secondery matter. But with inversion of this principle the object is impossible of tiainment. The demand for revenue has become so imperious that proteccan no longer be the leading principle of a tariff bill. From this time tariff bills must be framed first with a view to the production of revenue, for revenue must be had, and tariff for protection is directly antagonistic to the idea or purpose. The country has blundered along with this problem thus far, but must begin to revenue, to meet the wants of an expensive government, must now and henceforth dominate the fiscal policy.

The object of protection is not to oduce revenue for the treasury, but to check or prohibit importations and support high prices at home. chief profits of this system go to those who are thus enabled to control the domestic markets. The beneficiaries now are comending in Congress for preservation of their advantages, and in not a few cases to increase them. This is what is meant by the clamor of each district for itself, through its representative, for retention of the schedules, or for still higher rates. Farty lines disappear in this uproar and scramble; yet the problem is one that will most profoundly affect the Republican party, because that party is the one actually in power. It is It is between the upper milistone of protectionist greed, which would cut off or limit the revenues, and the nether millstone of the necessity of providing a vast and steady income for the -between the devil behind and the deep sea before

The difficulty is aggravated by the

opposition and clamor against articles of universal consumption not produced In this country; the tax on which would fall chiefly on the masses of the people—the numerous class. Here again chickens have come home to Protectionists, in support of their argument and appeal for heavy duties on foreign goods that would compete with their own, have taught masses of the people the doctrine that commodities which we do not attained. produce, yet consume largely-especially the products of tr tries—ought to be admitted free. It share to a certain extent.

was essayed by this policy to recon
It should not be impossible to secile the working people and the general body of consumers to the higher them believe they were obtaining compensation, in free admission of the breakfast table" while the farmers were soothed fur-ther by duties on wheat and hay and potatoes-which was really a farce,

and merely another part of the game of deception. But the game is now about played out, because revenue must be had, and the necessary revenue cannot be had by this deceptive system. Neverthe-less, the beneficiaries of it hold on with a desperate tenacity. They have been accustomed so long to the profits of the system that excludes the goods of foreign countries so as to make their own prices for goods of their own manufacture, that they besiege the doors of Congress for continuance of what they deem their vested rights. and in important particulars even in-sist on increase of the duties. But out of this system only meager revenues are obtainable. Its collapse has followed the imperative demands of the treasury for more money; and to abtain this money there must be readjustment of the tariff on schedules that will increase, not diminish, the the effect both of reducing prices to e the imposition or increase of duties on commodities not produced in our own country, but of large or general consumption here. Then the treasury will get the money it

Articles of luxury, imported into this country, rare or costly goods and wares of all descriptions, should be taxed to the utmost they will bear without stopping their importation. Articles of common use should be charged with duties also, but the duties should be very moderate, and studied for revenue, not for protection. Many kinds should come in free, because they are of descriptions that have little value and would produce revenue in proportion to the cost of collection Commodities that we must import, yet are articles of universal use, as coffee, sugar and ten, should all pay moderate duties, because revenues are needed, and these would produce great revenues without much enhancement of price, because ody uses them. But this method should be adopted only when the privlleges and inequalities of the "protec

the demand for revenue. All pos-sible taxes should be collected from liquors and tobacco, the taxes upon which are not now high enough, and never will be high enough fill these commodities are made to pay the last possible dollar. And since so much oney is needed stamp taxes on instruments used in business transactions would be a very proper resource. Inheritance taxes should be left as a resource to the states. The decision of the Supreme Court on income taxes, some years ago, leaves it doubtful whether the General Government at present can employ this resource, yet it is believed that under a carefully drawn law it might. Moreover, the Supreme Court has a way of practically reversing itself, when necessity arises, on introduction of questions upon which a difference may cted from those on which it had previously passed.

The one fact that is apparent is this, namely, that the so-called pro-tective system in our country has reached the stage of collapse, through the necessity of obtainment of revenues, of which it forbids the supply Tariff for protection therefore must, perforce, give way to tariff for rev-enue. It will not come about all at once, but gradually; and the crisis of the change is now at hand. But whatever may be done, much dis-content will be the consequence; and it is nearly a sure guess that the ef-fect will be seen and felt in the election of the next House of Representa

THE INDICTED TOOLS

The indictment of three or four nembers of the famous moral squad by the grand jury is not a very bril-liant triumph for justice when one comes to think it all over. It is well nough to punish these men for their umptious contempt for right and decency, but it would be a good deal better to punish those who set them on, if that were practicable. To whip the miserable tool and let the principal escape scarcely satisfies a rigid sense equity. The detectives were but the instruments of those higher in authority. They did what they were ordered to do. Perhaps they did it oo roughly and with more disregard mmon rights than the case re quired, but still they obeyed order Had they broken in upon respectable privacy merely once, or even twice we might have admitted that it was an accident, or that it was the faul of the detectives themselves. The thing happened, however, not once or twice, but many times. It was done in pursuance of a system. It look absurd, therefore, at this late day to try to punish the wretched underling and let those who are really responsible for the outrages go unscathed It may not be practicable to indic the Mayor, but it is not necessary to forget that had he wished the outrages to cease he could have stopped them with a word.

SQUARE DEAL WANTED.

In an interview at Chicago Wednesday, E. H. Harriman made a number of pointed statements having direct aring on both sides of the railroad problem. He expressed himself as "in favor of regulation if combined with protection," and further said that "we have been getting regulation without protection, and that is bad for the railroads and bad for the people, after all it is the people who have to pay for the mistakes of the Govern ment." Mr. Harriman's statement that he had made the Alton road 250 per cent better for two-thirds of the original cost will hardly be questioned by any one familiar with his work on the Union Pacific or on any of his roads. Every railroad that has come under his control has been made more valuable and more efficient. The cost per ton per mile of moving freight has been reduced and a maximum of operating efficiency has been there is an economic advantage in this subject that makes us marvel

cure legislation which would admit of the people enjoying these economies prices of protected goods, and to make | and at the same time protect the man whose matchless talent for reconstruction and administration of railroad properties has made them possible. There are a great many railroads throughout the United States which need "Harrimanizing." Some of them are in the hands of receivers and many others are hovering so close to insolvency that their efficiency is greatly impaired. Under our existing laws it is practically impossible for a Harriman to take over and reconstru any of these crippled roads that may be located in competitive territory with his own roads. In theory this may be a good law, for its object was the prevention of monopoly; but in practice its shortcomings are ticeable. The objectionable features could and should be removed by "regulation combined with protection.

The stockholders of a non-paying road making a life or death struggle for existence in a territory where better-managed and better-operated road could, by merging, improve properties, are now deprived of the opportunity of selling to or merging with the competing line. The people on the insolvent road suffer by the poor Many schedules must be service, and the stockholders undergo materially lowered; which will have loss of dividends and have no opportunity to sell out or enter into r. workconsumers and of bringing money into ing agreement with the better-man-the treasury. But the main resource aged road. If the Government could be forced to apply to its business the "cost-per-ton-per-mile rule," mentioned by Mr. Harriman, Government ownership of railroads might lose most of its objectionable features. This, of ourse, cannot or will not be done. and we must accordingly hope for a which will admit of private individuals or corporations operating the roads with a maximum of efficiency of service at a minimum of cost. This can be accomplished by combining regula-tion with protection fair alike to the rallroads and to the people who sup-

port them. The present general stagnation in building throughout the United States has been brought abby too many ill-advised laws, both National and state. This unfortunate condition is reflected in a recent statement issued by the Burlington road showing a "betterment" budget of but \$1,000,000 for 1909, compared with \$8,000,000 in 1908, and \$15,000,000 in 1907. In the eleven states traverse by the Burlington, 800 railway laws have been placed on the statute-book tariff are wiped out. A tariff in the past two years, and on March

idly to that end under the stress of tion, oth state and National, has held up railroad work over a large portion of the United States. North of us the provincial government of Alberta has guaranteed bonds at the rate of \$20,-600 per mile for railroad construction, and will have 500 miles of Canadian Pacific and 850 miles of Canadian

Northern extension In Mexico Mr. Harriman is spending millions because the government has given him concessions and made the country very attractive for capital. A short time ago he announced that he would spend \$10,000,000 in rehabil-Itating the Georgia railroads, if the Legislature would give him a square

Whatever the iniquities and shortcomings of the railroads may have been before this anti-railroad crusade began, the offenders have been wel punished for their former disregard of the rights of the people, and, from Mr. Harriman down, they have all expressed contrition. It would hat it would now be appropriate to brush away some of the bewildering maze of restrictions that both Government and state lawmakers have spun around them. Let us have a "square deal" that will enable both railroads and the people they serve to get back on the plane of prosperity m which they have been jarred, first by their own rapacity and later by regulation run riot. In this respect the record of Oregon is better that of any other state, for our lawmakers have refrained from placing many obstacles in the way of the railroads. The drastic treatment given the roads in other parts of the country, however, has deprived some of the Oregon projects of funds which otherwise would have been forthcoming.

PORTLAND'S PROSPERITY

March statistics tell a pleasing story Portland's progress. We must go of Portland's progress. back many months to the height movement just preceding the panic of 1907 to find the real estate transfers as large as they were last month. The figures are in excess of \$2,000,000, and are all the more remarkable when it is considered that the transactions included a large number of deeds to valuable North End property recorded at the nominal value of \$1 each. Bank clearings showed a gain of more than \$7 000 000 as compared with March, 1908, and building permits with a valuation of \$878,235 exceeded those of the correponding month last year.

Lumber exports, coastwise and for-eign, were nearly 14,000,000 feet, and the tonnage movement of coastwise steamers was far in excess of any other March in past years. The wheat-exporting season is practically over, except for coastwise business but the March shipments to California ports were the largest amounting to more than 600,000 bushels, equal to six average-size European cargoes. The new month opens with bank clearings, building permits and real estate transfers, all promising a continuation of the gains of the month just closed, and all signs to the most active season that Portland has ever known in business.

DISEASE GERMS IN EGGS.

One by one the articles that we may at with impunity or immunity are banished by sanitary disclosures from our breakfast tables until it seems that everything edible, especially those things which most delight the palate —is likely to be given over to germs of various malignant diseases as their habitat and prey. The latest article of our old-time menu to fall under the interdiction of science as a germ carrier and disease disseminator is the egg-whether fresh or stale, it mat-ters not, according to a late edict of an eminent bacteriologist. To be safe as food it must be thoroughly cooked. and here the dietarian comes in and declares that hard-cooked eggs are indigestible and should not be eaten except by men who labor out of doors.

A recent number of the London In this accomplishment Lancet contains a communication upon nich eevry patron of the road should that our unsuspecting ancestors lived trying vainly to fill a \$3000 position long and thrived upon the very verge of a dangerous vortex, eating ham and eggs for breakfast without fear and even with great relish; that many of them smacked their lips with great gusto over their mug of eggnog, day after day, for years, finally dying peacefully, as becomes the aged, with out being tortured by disease; and that the raw egg before breakfast has Mayor. nourished, where it should have destroyed for, lo, these many years.

It is shown in this "scareful" articie that birds as well as fowls are subject to diphtheria and that eggs as well as fowls often contain virulent germs of this disease and may easily be, and doubtless often are, the un suspected means of spreading it. intensify the alarm and disgust aroused by this assertion, Dr. Sambon, one of the professors in the London School of Toxical Medicine, declares that he has even found active diphtheria germs in an egg at his own

This is serious. It means first that our poultry yards must be kept clean; second, that when a fowl gets what in our unsophisticated innocence we were wont to term "the gaps," it should forthwith be killed, promptly cremated, and the poultry yard disinfected; and third, that the practice of eating raw or half-cooked eggs must be disontinued. "Good Health" comes up to the help of the weak against the nighty in view of this latest menace, saying: "It is apparent that egge must be thoroughly cooked if danger must be thoroughly cooked if danger is of infection through eating them is to be avoided." Going farther into the subject, it continues:

the subject, it continues:

Raw eggs are unquestionably quite as dangerous as raw milk, or possibly even more so. The egg is doubtless much more often a source of serious liness than is generally supposed. A stale egg or a sick or infected egg inay be the cause of sudden nausea, vomiting, and purging, the real cause of which may not be suspected. Certainly the egg is very far from being the safe and innocent food which it has so long enjoyed the reputation of being. Various species of germs have been found inside the shells of eggs which were apparently pershells of eggs which were apparently perspecies of eggs which were apparently py shells of eggs which were apparently py feetly fresh. It is known that germs m be ploked up and included in the egg di ing its transit along the oviduet of t fowl, and that germs may penetrate t egg after it is laid.

There is unquestionably a suggestion prudence in this estimate. statement that a sick hen cannot produce a wholesome egg is incontrovertible, but the menace that it carries is reduced to the minimum by the fact that a sick hen does not produce eggs. The great danger is undoubtedly in stale eggs.

Undisturbed by the clamor of the bears or the grumbling of the consum-ers who are obliged to pay more for revenue, not for protection, is 1 there were pending 272 additional at this country wants and measures affecting railroad operation king, continues to advance the price tooth pulled; the longer one thinks about it the harder to have it done.

Revising the tariff is like having a tooth pulled; the longer one thinks about it the harder to have it done.

Wall-street bears, who made great capital out of the misleading Govern ment crop report, despite their most strenuous efforts are unable to check this steady upward movement. ories regarding manipulation of the market are all well enough in their way, but they utterly fall to explain why cash wheat should sell at such a heavy premium over the options. as stated by the Government and elicued by the bears, there is such a large amount of wheat in the country, why is it not being marketed and May or July being purchased at from 10 cents to 20 cents per bushel than the price of cash wheat? strength of the foreign markets only tends to confirm the strength of the situation in this country.

The O. R. & N. Co. will make legal protest against the Interstate Com-merce Commission decision in the Spokane rate case. Such action was pected. By taking the matter into court it may be possible to secure from the Commission an explanation of what is meant by a confession of lack of jurisdiction over water terminal rates, and at the same time the assumption of the right to fix rates in that cannot be otherwise than under the domination of water transportation. The effect of the Spokane decision, were it accepted by the railroads, would be so far-reaching that every rate west of the Missouri River would of necessity have to be revised. This revision would cause a vast amount of trouble and expense for both railroads and shippers, and it would be many years before a satisfactory schedule could be evolved out of the chaos into which the Spokane decision has plunged the rate sched-

The managers of the Crittenton Home did not wait for the grand jury to suggest that the vacant ground belonging to that institution and surunding the building be utilized for the benefit of the Home. They have already formulated plans for a kitchen garden, and a potate patch, engaged to have the fruit trees on the north section of the grounds pruned and sprayed, the berry bushes along the east side cleared of last year's growth cultivated, and a new stock of poultry put into the newly renovated hicken-house and yard. The board is composed of energetic, practical and philanthropic women, who, though sadly handicapped by lack of funds, have made the best of conditions. The improvements and work above noted have been made possible by the increased state appropriation allowed by the last Legislature.

The primary law of California-that portion of it which relates to election of Senators of the United States—is 'distant by some distance" from primary law of Oregon. The California law is an advisory one, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of voters in the respective Senatorial and Representative districts, and "the members of the Legislature shall be at liberty to vote either for the choice of their respective districts expressed a said primary election, or for the candidate for United States Senator who shall have received the indorsement of their party at such primary election in the greatest number of districts electing members of such party to the Legislature." Oregon's "Statement One" furnished the example and warning.

Since January, 1968, Douglas County paid \$5444 in scalp bounties for the destruction of predatory wild ani-mals. The sum has been paid out of county tax of one-tenth of a mill levied for that purpose. The example of Douglas County in this regard is worthy of emulation. The protection of flocks, fields and orchards furnished by the destruction of over 1200 creatures of the wild that prey upor agricultural industries is of immediate benefit to the farmers and stockraiser of that section.

The Chicago Board of Education Supervisor of Domestic Science though it has applications galore. "We have found some who can cook," say the president of the board, "but they can't teach sewing, and the sewing teachers can't supervise the cooking Luckily, the incompetent aspirants can't put themselves forward as the candidates do for Portland

The Weston Normal School, we are told, has received from the state "but \$174,000 during its entire history." The Oregonian would be greatly inter ested if some friend of the normal would compile authentic showing how many of the alumni and To former students (say, of one year's standing) are now schoolteachers.

There is much talk of asking Joseph non to be a candidate for Mayor. Nobody seems to know whether he would consent. But if there is any nan who has keen knowledge and grasp of municipal conditions and quirements, it would be quite in order to name him.

Senator Taylor, of Tennessee oined the ranks of humorists. He has a bill to make railroads pay "all law ful claims" within ninety days. For what does the Senator suppose railroads hire attorneys?

Are we not causing our young peo ple to depend too much on schools, academies and colleges? "The best part of every man's education," said Sir Walter Scott, "Is that which he gives himself."

The New York papers all spell it "kidnapper," and the Chicago papers "kidnaper." It all depends on what dictionary you happen to have been "The next census at Seattle will

arations are already being made."

marks the Times. "Preparations," of course. It is not easy to see any reason why Fulton should wish the Judgeship, beyoud the fact that Bourne and Chamberlain don't want him to have it.

Yellow fever helps the calendar announce the approach of warm weather by becoming epidemic along the Mexican border.

Twenty-four battleships for the Paare none too many, especially if Fighting Bob Evans remains ashore.

INCREASE OF STOCKHOLDERS. Facts About the Distribution of Railrond Stocks.
The Railroad Age Gazette,

showed an actual increase of the tostock outstanding of only from \$2,890,158,997 to \$3,000,248,157, or a little less than 4 per cent. During the same period the number of stockholders increased from 211,069 252,083, or somewhat more than 19 pe cent-about five times the increase of outstanding stock measured in ratios. The figures, we presume, at least for the most part, cover the fiscal year for the railways that ended June 30, 1908. But even so, they covered not only nine months of a panic and depressed twelvementh, put a period of civic onslaught on the railways, Pederal and state. Such an attack reaching all over the country, coupled with reduced earnings was the reserved. reduced earnings, was the reverse of favorable to railway investment. It is true that it, from one viewpoint, should have reduced selling, and in that sense, was favorable to distribution. But selling implies buying, and to buying the condition was, on its face, distinctly unfavorable—more so indeed than to selling, for, in the psychology of investment, the owner has the "hold on" impulse while the buyer is apt to be conservative and timid. Again, during a time of depression, if new stock is issued the shareholder is likely to take up his stock rather than sell his "rights" low, and thus depression, to a degree, resists distribution.

Let us take a concrete case to illustrate the situation. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Company during the calendar year 1908 has had no bonds convertible within that time. It has suffered like other reads from the industrial stagnation, in fact more than mest of them as tapping intensified factory territory. It has been the object of attack by the Federal authorities and of both Legislative and judicial attack in Massachusetts—an estto railway investment.

ties and of both Legislative and ju-licial attack in Massachusetts—an at ack reaching at times a most violen tack reaching at times a most violent character. Yet during the calendar year 1908 its stocknolders have increased, as we are informed authoritatively, about 2000, or some 14 per cent: and in Massachusetts alone where a majority of its stockholders live, and where a plurality of its shares, as compared with other states, is held, the number of stockholders has increased about 900, or more than 12 per cent. And no one will contend for a moment that such a road as the the New Haven with its relatively paltry sales in the market is in any degree affected by speculative distribution of shares.

In seeking the causes of distribution of conservative rallway ownership against conditions so adverse one

in seeking the causes of distribu-tion of conservative rallway owner-ship against conditions so adverse one is forced back to underlying and fun-damental facts which, fully appraised are the most cheering sign and symp-tom of the general railway situation. Time—by which we mean past time— and experience have been on the side of the railways. The railways have and experience have been on the side of the railways. The railways have assumed in the mind of the investor an institutional character. As an investment class they have paid him well in spite of incidental evils of "high" finance. Indeed, in not a few cases, he has been a beneficiary of that high finance which he may not himself as a fiscal moralist approve. He has seen also that the railways have been subject to no such hydraulics as have poured their floods into the industrials and the street railways. As an outcome of all these elements coman outcome of all these elements com-bined rallways acquired a kind of in-vestment momentum that held confi-dence through adversity. When rall-way stocks fell, the old rallway in-vestor naturally bought them first and advised his friends to do so. The con-trast is shown by comparison with the industrials which, as a whole, have been much less under civic attack than the rallways. While 25 rallways, as an outcome of all these elements the rallways. While 25 rallways, as stated, increased their stockholders 19 per cent. 41 industrials, some of them conservative, increased their stockholders only from 296,292 to 222, 277, or less than 9 per cent. Rallways stock distribution ratio was more than double that of the industrials and, of course among a much more conservacourse among a much more conservative and retentive class.

NOT TO ISSUE THE BONDS. How Kansas Has Put a Check Upon

Her Prosperity. Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Some time ago one of the great rail-road systems of the country, the Atchi-son, decided to issue \$25,000,000 in bonds. The proceeds were to be used largely for improvements, and a great part of this sum would have been spent in Kansas. Lately the management de-cided to withhold this issue, largely be-cause of the laws in Kansas which bear

heavily upon capitalization.

This means a great loss to labor. Not only will laborers in Kansas miss the payrolls which would have followed from week to week, but thousands of men in the iron and steel industry will miss days and months of employment by rea-son of this suspension of a great bond issue. The sword in Kansas which was intended for the railroad fell in another

Rabid and unreasonable legislatter works against ifself, whether aimed at individuals or corporations. There have been gross evils in many corporations. hey have done many things they ought ot to have done, and left undone to have done, and left undone many things they should have done. But the help that the people expected is not to be found in laws which are crippling in their action. Then, too, there are many corporations which have been just and fair in their dealings, but they, too, must

Unfortunately, most of this injudicious egislation is to be found in states west of the Mississippi. That is the very region which should cultivate a spirit of justice and reason. There is room within many of those states for thousands of miles of new roads. Thousands of acres of valuable land would be doubled and or valuable sand would be doubled and even trebled in value. Yet the lawinskers appear to be under the impression that corporations are public enemies, to be punished in every way imaginable. Deal justly by all and good will come. Inustice barms all.

Mr. Wagnon's Intentions.

Mr. Wagnon's Intentions.

PORTLAND, April 1.—(To the Editor.)
—As the undersigned wants The Oregonian never to labor under a misapprehension of any kind. I will not propose any charter in this rear of our Lord, 1909, but will support the charter of the Poople's Forum that is being drafted by the committee, headed by Mr. Isaac Sweet, as I believe it is honest and for the best interest of the people who live in Portland.

I cannot say what Mrs Leonard may do, but I believe she or any other "stateslady" has a right to offer a charter if she or they see fit, without asking permission from the "interests" to do so. While I will not present a charter, I may ask for the recall of the Councilmen who taxed an extra 58 per year on every family in Portland for water, when it was not needed to run the Water Department. About two years ago every family in Portland was paying \$1.50 per month for water and a free water movement was started and the rate dropped 50 cents per month, which has saved every family \$12 to date, or about \$420,000 in the aggregate. be the school census, for which prep-

Fish and Water Problem.

PORTLAND, March 21 .- (To the Ed-PORTLAND, March 21.—(To the Editor.)—A receptacle containing water, when placed on a scale, weighs five pounds. A live fish weighing five pounds is placed in the water. Will the combined weight of the two now be 10 pounds, or will the fish, by being alive, and placed in water, so resist the force of gravity that the entire weight will now be less than 10 pounds? An explanation will be appreciated.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PLAN FOR SPLENDID CHURCH FIVE ADMIT THEIR GUILT Sunnyside Methodists Prepare to

Returns compiled not long ago for prominent railway companies Launch Campaign Tonight. A banquet will be held by the offi companies cial board and Rev. W. T. Euster, pastor, of the Sunnyside Methodist Church, tonight for 100 workers and leaders in the main auditorium of the church building on East Yambill and East Thirty-fifth streets. The purpose is to start the campaign for a new modern for which plans have

been adopted. It is proposed to erect a modern edifice that will cost probably \$75,900. Tonight at the banquet outline designs of the church will be submit-Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Smith, District Superintendent W.
B. Hollingshead and several others.
Rev. Mr. Euster will be toastmaxier. It
is expected that every member of the
100-committee will be there and prepare for the campaign for funds and
receive inspiration for the erection of
the magnificent stone edifice, that will
reflect credit on the city.
The church plans of H. N. Black,
from the Boston School of Technology
of Architecture, have been adopted by

from the Boston School of Technology of Architecture, have been adopted by the Sunnyside official board and the pastor. Some time ago the church authorities invited architects from all over the country to submit plans for this edifice, and 15 architects put in sets in the competition, with the result Architect Black's set was considered the best and most advanced. Dr. Euster, who is considered an authority on church work and church erection, approved the plans, only he insisted that his own floor plans, which he considers the best for church purposes, should be adopted and this was done. Mr. Black is now engaged in working out the details of his design, and within a few days will have them completed, as the intention is to start construction on the structure as soon as it can be done.

In general the edifice will be a magnificent start of the structure as soon as it can be done.

In general the edifice will be a m nificent stone structure covering 1002.

100, and will stand on the southeast corner of East Thirty lifth and East Yambill streets. There will be a full basement, which will contain the same room as the same oom as the second or main auditoriere will be placed the auditoried Sunday school, which, thrown and Sunday school, which, thrown together, can seat comfortably over 1400
people. Both can be made into one
room in one minute of time. The floor
plans are in the general form of a
bowl, so that every one in the auditorium will have a full view of the
rostrum and speaker. The ventilation
and heating are carefully provided for.
Dr. Euster, in speaking of the plans
for the new church yesterday, said:
"I heartily approve of the plans for

for the new church yesterday, said:

"I heartily approve of the plans for our edifice. They will enable us to erect a building unsurpassed in beauty on the Coast. We shall have the finest church in the Northwest. There are some special features in this church. Among these will be the choir loft, which was drawn according to the suggestion of H. M. Newton, leader of Robert McIntyre's St. John's Church, in Chicago, considered the finest in that city. Again, there will be a tower clock that will strike half-hours and at S. A. M., 12 M. and 6 P. M., and also will operate a chime. There is nothing of this sort in the city. Provision will be made for the Boys' Brigade. Epworth League and young people, Sunday school and all organizations of an active, working, progressive church, and in keeping with the progress of the city."

THE SALE OF LIQUORS. The Place, Not the Man, Should Be Licensed. Brooklyn Eagle.

Great Britain no man receives license to sell liquor. The place is licensed as one in which liquor can be sold. In the term liquor are included whiskles, ale, beer, etc., everywines. thing specific, under the general

The license of the place gives to the place a real estate and rentable value which is very considerable. The viola-tion of the license forfelts the right of that place as one in which liquors can be sold, for a period not short, and if the license is every renewable at all for that place, the charges and condition very severe, and the old landlord and the old tenant or the new landlord and new tenant are made the victims or subjects of the penalty in a way and to a degree not ever to be forgot-

Both the landlord and the tenant are som the landsord and the license, that is, in obeying the law. The law permits selling on Sundays in the after permits selling on Sundays in the after-noons, between 1 and 5 P. M., but not before or after those hours on Sundays, and the law as to selling and closing hours on weekdays was, at latest ac-counts, between 5 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., with equal privileges and penalties as to the place. The license is thus a fran-chise as to the place, and the franchise is a valuable one in buying or in selling Here the license is to, or for, or by

Here the license is to, or for, or by the man. A violation of the law by him enables the place to be still conducted by another man or a new place to be rented by the same man, and a license to be secured by him in such other place. The licensing of the place in Great Britain makes the owner and tenant both interested in obeying the law. The licensing of the man here makes him reasonably immune from penalty or indifferent to it, and really interested in the relatively safe violation of the law, to indifferent to it, and really interested in the relatively safe violation of the law, to which violation the police are oblivious or friendly, while jurors, mainly of customers, are blind or friendly to such vio-lations. As politics in great cities large-ly turns on these licensed men or their friendly customers, the excise law in cities is largely a farce.

The licensure of the place, and not of

the man, is the solution in Great Brit-ain of enforceable and reasonably equita-ble excise legislation. The licensure of the man is the cause of the failure of excise laws in this state. Till that is realized, either officials who would en-force law justly and effectively or re-formers who would take cognizance of the habits of others into account, as well as of their own, will have their labors for their pains.

SUPPOSED HEAD IS PILLOW

Diver Does Not Discover Woman's Body as Expected.

ASTORIA, Or., April 1.—(Special.)— Hugh Brady, a diver, who arrived from Portland yesterday to search Youngs Bay for the body of a woman alleged to have been seen there last Sunday, re-turned to Portland this evening.

He cruised about for several hours to-day near where the body was said to have been seen, but the only thing he found was a water soaked feather pillow; with a striped covering floating about haif submerged, but bobbing up and dow with the waves.

It is thought this is what was seen on Sunday. Brady was employed by C. H. West, of Portland, whose sister disap-

peared January 5 last. Concert Tonight for Seamen.

The usual Friday evening concert will be given this evening at the Seamen's Friend Society, corner Third and Flan-Friend Society, corner Third and Fian-ders streets, at 3 o'clock. The Hassalo-street Congregational Church will present the following programme: Hasalo-street Orchestra; solo, Miss Alice Lewis; duct, Misses Hampton and Hardy; solo, Miss Esther Olson. Several of the sallors will also sing, and all friends are cordially

Sentenced in Circuit Court for Various Petty Crimes.

Five indicted men pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court yesterday afterno were sentenced by Presiding Judge Gan-Mike Miller, who came to the United

States two years ago from Bohemia, etôle. States two years ago from Bohemia, stole two suitcases and \$60 in cash from Evan Dosseff on March II. Dosseff occupied a room at 25 Second street North, which Miller entered with skeleton keys. Taking his plunder, he went to the Eagle House, where he hid it under a bed. The suitcases were recovered, as well as \$30 of the money. Miller was sentenced to one year in the State Peniteinitary. William Smith, who stole a suit, overcost and watch-schain from a First-street lodging-house on March 5, was sentenced to serve two years in jail. He was released two days before the theft, after having served a year in jail on another

having served a year in jail on another

charge,
D. R. McDonnid was sentenced to serv b. R. McDonnid was sentenced to serve two years in the Penitentiary, and placed on parole to Chief Probation Officer Teuscher, of the Juvenile Court. McDon-aid, who is a chauffeur, said that he overdrew his bank account at Hood River

and, who is a chauffeur, said that he overdrew his bank account at Hoed River to the amount of \$20. Soon afterward he took a position at Spokane. Before coming to Oregon he had worked at Vancouver, B. C., and at Los Angeles.

Alexander Stewart was also placed on parole after being sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. He was charged with having stolen \$1.50 worth of eggs from the New York Bakery, where he was employed, in order to pay a hill for liquor which he owed to Henry Hoffman, proprietor of the Delmonico Rooming-house. The arresting officer made the statement that both Hoffman and Stewart were arrested, but that Judge Van Zante failed to hold Hoffman on the evidence presented. The policeman regarded Hoffman and Stewart as equally guilty.

Walter B, Evans, a mute, contributed to the delinquency of Roy Harvey, and was also placed on parole, after having been sentenced to serve a year in the County Jail. ed to serve a year in the County

LANDS IN DETENTION HOME

Incorrigible 9-Year-Old Youngster Will Wander No More.

Louis Saltman, 9 years old, who ran away from home three times, was sent to the Detention Home of the Juyenile Court yesterday. He left his home in South Portland last Sunday, going to Linnton. He slept under the station, in the cold, all night, obtaining his breakfast at a nearby house the next morning. He told the people who befriended him that he was on his way to Scappoose. Monday night, he was taken in and given a bed, and his breakfast Tuesday morning. He then decided that he would return. He crossed the Willametts River at St. John Wednesday and was taken in charge by the St. John police, who notified the Juvenile Court officials. Miss Butler brought him to Portland. On his last trip he went under the names of Colsinski and Schwartz.

The first time he ran away he took his hother with him. Louis Saltman, 9 years old, who ran

of Colsinski and Schwartz.

The first time he ran away he took his brother with him. The two were arrested by Chief of Police Black, of St. John. They said they had come from Winnipeg, that they were kidnaped by a man who left them stranded when he reached Portland. The two youngsters went on a second trip to Hillsboro, and were taken in charge by Sheriff Hancock and brought to Portland. Then the older lad was sent to the Detention Home, the mother believing that the younger boy would remain at home. But the third strempt of Louis to run away has confirmed the Juvenile Court officials in their belief that the younger boy has planned all three trips. belief that the younger boy planned all three trips.

SAYS HE LOVED AN AFFINITY

Wife of Harry M. Chitwood Brings Suit for Divorce.

That Mrs. Marie J. S. Chitwood worked at the Union Laundry to support herself and her husband, while Harry M. Chitwood made love to his office assistant, Mignon Renne, in a small real estate fice at Arlets, is to be inferred from Mrs. Chitwood's divorce complaint, which was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday morning by her attorney. Mrs. Chitwood onot consider it an April fool joke, eith for she says her husband is able-bodied man, well able to

But the wife's sensitive feelings were wounded beyond endurance when she found that her husband was corresponding with the Renne woman. It was last month, and he was in Newport on a husiness and pleasure trip. A plece of moss gathered on the rocks by the sea and sent to the new sweetheart, was followed by postal cards, showing the scenic beauty of Lincoln County, and then by a letter, a part of which Mrs. Chitwood says read as follows:

as follows:
You will not get mad if I call you girlle, will you? I can't help it, pet, for you know that I love you, and want to always love you, and want you to love me a little I wish you were here, pet You must not let anyone see this letter, dear; please hurn it up. Please wills me a good letter, darling. Write soon, love.

Mrs. Chitwood says that her hushand has informed her that her relatives are "fools," and that he has been harsh to her. She asks to be allowed to resume her former name, Marie J. Swanson. She

her. She asks to be anowed to her her former name, Marie J. Swanson. married Chitwood October 4, 1905.

Motion to Quash Charge Denied.

The motion to quash the indictment against W.E. Douglass, charging him with having embezzled \$4400 from the Thiel De-tective Agency, was denied by Presiding Circuit Judge Gantenbein resterday morn-ing. It was urged that Douglass was pinced in jeopardy when he was tried for having passed a check for \$550, and for appropriating the money to his own use. He was acquitted. The first indictment returned by the grand jury was for embezzling \$466.40, When the trial jury disagreed, the \$550 indictment was brought, this being followed by the one charges. this being followed by the on Douglass with having stolen \$400. Don-glass will be tried April 12.

Suit for \$10,000 Dropped.

The suit of Sadle Lavine against John Parker for \$10.00 was dismissed yesterday morning. Parker was an admirer of Miss Lavine's charms, it appears, but it was whispered about that she was not the only girl whose funds he was handling, and that he was planning to leave for Italy. A settlement was agreed upon by the couple, and the suit withdrawn by John F. Logan, the attorney for the woman.

Libel Suit Verdict Stands.

The application of the Journal Pubto he he application of the Journal Publishing Company for a new trial of low the libel suit, in which the jury awarded W. A. Cecil \$400 damages because of the injury the Journal did to his reputation, was denied by Circuit Court Judge Bronaugh yesterday morning. It was the contention of John Fappered as attorneys for the Journal, that the newspaper corrected its error, and that the \$400 is therefore excessive.

Capitalists Nosing About Eigin.

ELGIN, Or., April 1 .- (Special.) - A party of Onio capitalists are scouring the city, and while their mission is yet unknown. It is the general opinion from their talk that they are investigating Elgin's potterles and fire clay and coment rock which are known to exist here in large quantities