# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1909.

#### INCOME TAX IS PROBABLE,

It is reported at Washington that President Taft has in view a plan for taxation of incomes, as a means of bringing money into the treasury. So much objection is made to taxation of inheritances, by the General Government, and so general is the insistence that this source of revenue be left to the states, that thought is turning to taxation of incomes; and under direction of the President the Attorney-General is preparing an income tax bill. The President has no intention of urging it at the present special session of Congress, but will submit his recommendation through his message to Congress at the regular session in December next.

It is believed by the President and the Attorney-General that an act can be drawn which will not be open to the objections on which the Supreme Court set aside the income tax law of 1894. Not all the questions raised at that time were passed on by the Court; but the points on which the decision was rendered were these, to-wit: 1. A tax on income derived from lands is a tax on the lands themselves, hence a direct tax.

2. A tax on income derived from invested personal property is a tax on the personal property itself. Such a tax is a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution.

The Constitution provides that all direct taxes levied under Federal autherity shall be apportioned among the states according to population. The income tax, being a direct tax,

is not constitutional.

On the general question the Court however, evenly divided, follows: For the law, Justices Harian, Brewer. Brown and White: against the law, Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field. Gray and Shiras. Four four. The court, however, held unanimously that taxation of incomes from state and municipal bonds was unconstitutional. On the specific question of taxation of incomes from rent qf lands the court divided six to two. Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brewer, Brown and Shiras stood against the law, on the ground that "taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on or income of real estate. which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class." Justice: Harlan and White took the opposite view, and favored affirmation of the

Several important questions were presented in the arguments, upon which the court expressed no opin-ion. They were thus stated by Chief Justice Fuller:

First-Whether the said provisions as to rent and income from real estate invalidate the whole act: whole act; econd—Whether as to the income from decond—whether as to the income some personal property, as such, the act is un-constitutional as laying direct taxes; Third—Whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds

On these questions wide opening might be found for further examina-tion of the subject by the court. Moreover, of the eight Justices who sat in the income tax case only four now remain on the bench. Of these the Chief Justice is the single one who prenounced against the law. The Supreme Court cannot be expected to reverse the former opinion directly; but, approaching the subject from a different direction, on introduction of new matter, it may, in effect, do so. It is interesting to recall what Mr. Taft said on this subject in a public speech in Ohlo before his election to the Presidency, viz:

In times of great National need an income tax would be of great assistance in furnishing means to carry on the Government, and it is not free from doubt how the Supreme Court with changed membership would view a new lincome-tax law under such conditions. The court was nearly evenly divided in the last case, and during the Civil War great sums were collected by an income tax without judicial interference, and it was then supposed within the Federal power.

There is good reason to believe that

There is good reason to believe that inheritance tax recommended by President Taft will fail, because so many of the states are already employing it for support of their own revenues. Needs of the General Government will bring the proposition for income tax, therefore, before Congress, ere long; and the announcement that the President will recommend it signifies also that he will lay down the outline of an argument upon which he believes it would be sustained. Mr. Taft is a man of excellent judgment and is known, moreover, as a good lawyer. We believe there will be a Federal income tax, with its limitations very strictly defined, under guidance of the arguments and decision heretofore presented; for it is evident that the extreme protectionists will so control the tariff on imports that no adequate revenues can be obtained from that most natural and most easy of all

An irreverent grain broker in a weekly trade letter, says that "Provi-dence and Patten are doing excellent team work in the wheat market, with Providence pitching and Patten catching." One of the results of Mr. Patten's catching was a \$250,000 fallure in Chicago Saturday. rm or its customers had sold to Mr. Patten large quantities of wheat which they did not possess. They were apparently expecting to make their deliveries from those mysterious 143,-000,000 bushels which the Government found in farmers' hands March 1. The shorts, who are being squeezed,

the options that the evidence of manipulation is untraceable. In previous attempts to corner the market, increasing prices brought out the wheat. This season, as the price a vances, the stocks of wheat dwindle. wheat.

An effort is making to get an "adrisory assembly" on Wednesday, in the name of the Republican party, to adopt a platform and resolutions and to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Republican electers of the City of Portland the name of the best qualified and suitable Re-publican for each elective office to be voted for at the primary nominating election to be held on the eighth day of May." The names of some five

who are asked to attend this meeting Nothing can be done, in any direclon, without organization and consort; and this seems an entirely legitimate effort. The primary law has nullified party action, after the old and customary manner; yet men may still associate, in the name of party, if they desire. Everything, however, will depend on recognition of the fit ness of candidates whom a meeting like this may recommend. The party name will have no talismanic effect at this time, as heretofore. But it's all right to hold a meeting like this, for consultation, for debate and for con-sideration. Mex may be suggested who will stand the ordeal of the pri-mary and then of the general election

some of them at least. We shall see. Good government for the city, or the best we can get, is the object of all sitizens allke. We don't know that the name of the Republican party or any other party should have anything to do with it; yet neither the name of party, nor its motive, can be quite eliminated, for each party will still use its name for all it can be worth, and, perhaps, for more than it is worth. These movements will produce a shake-up anyway, and that is etter than stagnation. Citizens can do nothing in these matters without co-operation, and to try to do things is better than to show no civic spirit.

#### THE MEN WHO OWN THE GROUND.

The men who own the ground in Portland are here to stay. They differ n this particular from the people who merely occupy the ground. The man who uses ground as a tenant can, if he desires, make a change of base. He can, if his inclination or his inter ests move him to do so, get up and move away.

The man who owns the ground, on the contrary, is a fixture. It is up to him to co-operate with every movement tending to make his holding nore desirable for the use and occupation of those who augment his reve-nues in the way of rentals and leases. He is concerned, directly, in all un-dertakings looking toward the expansion of the population and the further ance of enterprise that make Portland good place to live in.

Portland, with its swift growth, the extraordinary development of its commercial importance and its phenomenal acquirement of the comforts and conveniences of living, has been mighty good to the men who own the Is there any reason why these benefits should be all on one side Can any plea showing equity, sound municipal policy, or even self-interest, be produced to prove that the men who own the ground should not be as good to Portland as Portland has been to them?

These remarks are taken from the Kansas City Star-the only change being the substitution of the name of Portland for that of Kansas City. They are as pertinent here as there. who own the ground stand in their own light if they oppose or obstruct improvement of the streets, additional water supply, the necessary bridge connections between the two division of the city, or the effort to deepen the channel to the sea. The main part of the problem is "up to" the people who

### WHERE BILLIONS ARE NEEDED

When James J. Hill two years ago sade the astonishing statement that the railroads of the country would require \$1,000,000,000 new capital every year for the next five years, it as regarded as one of those fanciful flights like his estimate of the biscuit. eating ability of the Orientals. Mr. Hill's statement was supplemented ast Fall by one from B. F. Yoakum, who said that to build the railroads actually needed, buy equipment and mprove existing railroads within the next ten years, would require the enormous sum of \$6,000,000,000 new capital. Even this figure, a reduction from \$1,000,000,000 to \$600,000,000 per year, was regarded as slightly verdrawn. In view of some carefully compiled statistics just completed by the New York Journal of Commerce, the figures appear quite reasonable.

These records show that the capital actually needed for refunding railroad onds and short-time notes due in 1909 and 1910 is something in excess of \$600,000,000. The same authority also places the amount of new notes, stocks and bonds issued by the railroads last year at \$990.715.876, an amount nearly equal to the maximum estimate of Mr. Hill for all purposes, Not all of this stock, bond and note issue was sold for cash, as much of it was used in refunding former issues; but the amount involved was so vast that it is easy to understand how a billion a year can be put into railroads without making much of a showing. The details of these matur ing notes that must be paid this year and next show what enormous sums are absorbed by the roads already built, thus demonstrating the modesty of the estimates of both Mr. Hill and Mr. Yoakum.

For example, among the short-time notes due in 1910 is the sum of \$60,-000,000 from the Pennsylvania, \$25,-000,000 from the New York Central and another \$25,080,000 from the Michigan Central & Lake Shore, with numerous other old established lines showing obligations due to the extent of \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000 each. On all the roads mentioned, the addi-tional capital for which these notes were issued was for the purpose of making betterments and improving equipment. These roads engaged in but little new construction, but their demands for capital were so heavy that they account for some of the difficulty experienced in securing funds for new construction in portions of the country less favorably than the territory traversed by these

lines. Fortunately for us, the farmers continue their cry of manipulation, last year turned off about \$8,000,000,-

and yet the price of cash wheat con- | 000 worth of products, and for that tinues at such a high premium over reason, money is so easy that almost any legitimate railroad proposition can be financed on satisfactory terms.

#### THE COST OF LIVING.

There is ground for satirical comment on the fact that the very same persons and classes of persons who a few years ago were crying for silver their assumption that the gold standard would make rulnously prices, are now shouting in like manper against high prices, and consequent cost of living.

But who are they to whom are prices excessively high? Not the probut the consumers. have rushed into the towns and cities There are not enough producers in the country. Wheat and bacon and homny and wool go soaring. Nearly onehalf our population is in the cities today. Do they expect to get their eggs and butter and beef and potatoes as cheap as when an immensely greater proportion of our people were working the country?

The changes have altered the relations of money value and prices of foodstuffs. And the "cost of living" will go higher still. The change re-acts in its effects on nearly all lines of goods. Professor Johnson, of the University of the City of New York, presents an analysis of this subject, from which this is extracted, viz.:

Men will not stop to consider the fact hat the value of money has changed. To he business man a dollar is a dollar; he neasures his prosperity in dollars; if the number of dollars into which he can convert his stock is increasing he takes it for ranted that his wealth is growing at the ame pace.

ame pace.

As a result, therefore, of a steady upward endency of prices, and of the consequent ocrease of what may be called the 'money realth' and 'money profits,' of business and industry, men in business are eager to kiend 'heir operations. Newcomers rush ito business from the professional and ther fields.

All this rush is accompanied by a strong emand for capital, and bankers, who are All this rush is accompanied by a strong demand for capital, and bankers, who are usually affected by the contagion of the time, find they can extend their credit to the utmost limit at an unusually high rate of interest. In other words, the increase in money profits brought about by the maindjustment of prices arouses an artificial demand for capital and so lifts the rate of interest above its normal level or that which it would have held had prices not been disturbed.

This activity also withdraws men from the ordinary fields of labor, They are unwilling to plod away their lives in the country, producing food. man living in Portland complained not long ago that he had a body of and possessing highest possible value for growth of onions, but couldn't get men to till it, even for a large share of the crop. A group of men to whom vainly appealed asked him why he didn't go at it himself, and have all

Till activity in the numerous lines of exploitation in which men in great numbers may get good and steady vages, s over-returning workers to the soil-the cost of living, measured money, will continue high-and such is the tendency of the time, will be higher yet-before it is lower.

### OPEN THE DESCRIPTES CANYON.

While not officially confirmed, it is regarded as a certainty that the re-port of the Federal engineering experts on the Deschutes railroad project will be adverse to the Harriman interests. As these interests, in this particular case, are also the interests of Portland and of a vast region in the Central and Southeastern part of the state, the matter is one that can hardly fail to cause vigorous protest. The greatest possible benefits that can be reaped from the obstructing reclamation dam, or from he numerous private power schemes n the Deschutes canyon, are so insignificant in comparison with the bene fits which will follow construction of a railroad into Central Oregon that no difficulty should be experienced in brushing them aside and opening the way for immediate construction of the water-level line to the interior.

Twenty years ago, when economies of railroad construction and operation were given only mild consideration, refusal by the Government to permit ould have been less seriously regardd than at the present time. Freight rates were higher, money for building was more plentiful, and every branch of the business, from financing and construction to operating, was con ducted by haphazard methods that are no longer possible. A line into Central Oregon can be built by exending the Corvallis & Eastern over the terrific mountain grades that make the Santiam river a raging torrent the year round. It could also be built by extending that line of grades and curves, the Columbia Southern, over more miles of devious and expensive wanderings. Extension of either of these lines, however, or the building into Central Oregon by any other route than the water-level grade of the Deschutes, would mean the placng of a freight-charge handicap every ton of freight moved as long as the road should be in existence.

Central Oregon desires a railroad It is wanted more than anything else ever will be wanted in that region. For that reason, the producers in that isolated part of the state, like those along the Columbia Southern a year ago, or along the Condon branch four five years ago, are willing to pay almost any freight rate that could be asked in order to secure the needed facilities. But with the increasing raffic that will follow construction of the railroad will come a demand for lower rates and eventually these rates must be based on the cost of service. That is the situation that is confronting all railroads in the country. It was this gradually appearing change that caused Mr. Hill to build a \$50, 800,000 railroad down the north bank of the Columbia in order that he might be in a position to meet the competition of the opposing forces that already had such a line. For the same reason, Mr. Harriman has been spend-ing more than the original cost of the road in straightening curves and liminating grades on the line between

Portland and The Dalles. If Mr. Harriman, or any other railroad builder, shall be permitted to build through the Deschutes canyon in accordance with the present surveys, it will be possible for a car to run from Bend to the Columbia River, distance of about 140 miles, without encountering the slightest grade re-sistence. If this traffic, which within a few years will amount to millions of ons annually, must bear the expense of heavy grades up and down the mountains, or of climbing over every dam site that can be built in the Deschutes canyon, the effect will be an onerous and lasting toll levied against the resources of the great empire that communication with the awaits

world's markets. Considering Portland's interests

alone in this matter, the greatest danger for this city, in case we shall be barred from entering Central Oregon water-level route, lies in the strong probability that the traffic will be drained out to California by routes that are much more economical than any except the Deschutes route. The question with which we are now confronted is: Shall the interests of thousands of people, in a rich region susceptible of supporting millions, toof Portland, situated at the foot of a down-hill haul from that region, be set aside in order to favor an insignificant reclamation scheme of problematic value and a few power sites

having only a speculative value?

It is up to Portland to make every fort to have this matter presented to the Washington authorities its proper light. It is too early to give full credence to the ugly rumors that been heard regarding the attempted hold-up of the railroad, but it is not too early to begin a campaign which will show the overwhelming extent to which the people most affected by either railroad, reclamation or dam-site schemes, are in favor of the railroad.

The grain-growers and hop men of the Pacific Coast, who for years have been protesting against the excessive duty levied on jute bags and jute cloth from India, are receiving some support at Washington from the cotton planters of the South. Representative Hardwick of Georgia has announced that he will offer an amendment placing jute bagging on the free list. The present tariff this article, according to Mr. Hard-wick, costs the Southern farmers \$1,000,000 per year. In Oregon and Washington alone the annual duties paid on grain bags will undoubtedly approximate \$250,000. In recent years, the Calcutta bag trust has had the market so thoroughly under control that we might not get all of the reduction in case the tariff were removed. although some of it would probably be in evidence in lower-priced bags.

Water competition is brake on railroad greed. For example, there is Astoria, on the finest waterway in the land, where one might suppose its fuel supply that could not be procured at home would be floated to its very doors at trifling expense. Yet this is a commercial world of contraries. For years the Astoria Railroad has charged 75 cents a cord for hauling fuel from Rainier, with a minimum of twelve which made \$9 per car. But Mr. Hill, the new owner, found it was losing money, so the rates were raised a month ago to \$1.30 a cord, with a minimum load of fourteen cords on the same twelve-cord cars, which is a little more than double the previous So Astoria invokes the State Railroad Commission to help it out.

Secretary Francis, of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, has just issued a call for the twentieth annual meeting of the organization, to be held in Denver, August 16 to 21. The meeting this year will have exceptional attractions by reason of the presence of President Taft, who has always been in hearty accord with the work of the congress. This organization is one of the few bodies of a public nature that has increased in power and prestige since its inception. Its efforts in aid of irrigation and river improvement have had an important bearing on much favorable legislation affecting both of these great interests, and the attendance at the coming meeting is expected to be larger and more enthusiastic than at any previous gathering of the organization.

The Polk Directory people give Scattle a population of 276,482, Portland a population only of 255,371. Why this discrimination? The Polk Directory people shouldn't publish in one town the population of another; or it should reverse the figures, when a railroad to enter a new territory by publishing for one town or for the only water-level route available, other. Portland, it is clear, ought to other. Portland, it is clear, ought to boycott the Polk Directory. Next year, however, we shall get the census of both towns; and then we shall know a lot that some don't know now.

Los Angeles now will forbid the coming of persons afflicted with tuber-It will be pretty hard to culosis. maintain that quarantine. Besides, it is as a resort and attraction for weak lungs that Los Angeles "got her start" and has grown to be what she is. Nevertheless, Los Angeles has now developed many municipal orators, with very powerful lungs.

Minneapolis and St. Paul will not easily "get together" as one municipality; though their growth towards each other has made them almost confluent now. But though permission of the union has been granted by legislative enactment, the two can't yet agree on the necessary details, and may not for a long time.

Best development of the country depends on best routes of transporta--routes that follow water courses and avoid mountainous grades, loops, and curves. The Deschutes line, therefore, is the best one for development of Middle Oregon-best for that region and best for the Portland terminal,

Africa, there will be very little of his doings in the news columns. The two-dollar-a-word rate will then be-The people can't choose their weather by the initiative and referendum or Statement One, but they know

Once Mr. Roosevelt is in East

whatever kind comes is good for them. It is reported that Mayor Lane once thought of resigning, after the Way-mire outrage. But courage and virtue triumphed, and now it is nearly election time again.

If Roosevelt chasing game shall break down some farmer's fence, or tread out his corn, or shoot his cow, he will give the farmer, of course, the square deal.

Harriman is exasperatingly slow, even though Oregon approaches nearer and nearer the time of going into the railroad business by itself. After the ballots shall be counted. the candidates for Mayor will see that their boosters didn't vote as often as

Sad part of the whole business is that even after the election the candidates may not see the joke.

LIPE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY CONTRAST ON GARBAGE QUESTION

### The Amende Honorable.

Condon Times.

Condon Times.

By some miscalculation we presented W. F. Allen with a boy in our last issue, when it should have been a girl. The doctor in attendance was to blame and we sincerely hope he will make sure next time.

#### Ten to the Bushel

Toledo (Or.) Leader.

A six-pound potato grew on the ranch of Jack Early about seven miles above Waldport. Big potatoes are nothing unusual on this ranch, but this one is shaped like a Teddy bear.

### One Hotel Where Cooking Is Too Good

White Salmon Enterprise. Four girls who have recently cooked at the Colburn Hotel have be ried. To cap the climax, the last one was married the day after she was engaged for the position. To secure a position at this famous hostelry is recommendation enough.

#### Sought Trouble and Found It. Toledo Leader

Toledo Leader.

Last Friday evening Harry Wilson went to the home of his father-in-law. Dave Williams, four miles northwest of town, kicked up a row, shot a few times at members of the family, got licked by Mr. Williams, was arrested, and is now waiting in jail at Corvallis for the action of the grand jury. It seems family trouble was the same of the stand. of the grand jury. It seems fan trouble was the cause of the ruction.

Snake Story From Snake River.

Baker City Heraid.

While the grading outfit was working along the bluffs by the Snake River recently, they had occasion to blast out a small cave. When the smoke had cleared away, the men were greatly surprised to find that the cave had been a den for rattlesnakes and scores of fead and wounded creepers were found dead and wounded creepers were found scattered about. Several live ones were making thmselves noticeable and the men took clubs and killed them. When the fray was over and all the victims had been counted they totaled 180.

### Who Can Identify This Monster.

Florenco West. Yesterday Luther Munroe found on the each an inhabitant of the watery elebeach an inhabitant of the watery ele-ment which some pronounce a small oc-topus or devil fish. It is only about four inches long and has eight tentacles or feelers which are about the same length as its body. On this coast this species of fish sometimes measures 16 feet in length. The body resembles a sack in appearance, the tentacles separating from it in a group near the top of the appearance, the tentacles separating from it in a group near the top of the sack and the eyes, which are quite large, are placed one on each side near the opening of the sack.

### The Financier and His Dog.

Echo Register. Marshal William Hoggard When City When City Marshal William Hoggard hired a small boy to catch stray dogs for him the first of the week he little dreamed what he was up against. He promised to pay the small boy 50 cents for each dog caught, but did not know that the same boy was the owner of a dog, and that he was 50 cents short in the amount of a dog tag. The Marshal was somewhat surprised then to find that the boy had caught his own dog, and thrown him into the pound, demanding 50 cents for doing so. The Marshal paid the fee demanded, the boy dug up 50 be cents for doing so. The Marshal paid the fee demanded, the boy dug up 50 cents more, hied himself to the office of the City Recorder, where he bought a tag and secured the release of his canine.

### Just a Plain Thief; That's All.

Albany Democrat.

Some one this week told the writer about a college student in an adjoining town with a fine new depot, helping himself to one of the expensive brass spittoons like those in the Albany depot, hiding it under his overcoat, and remarkspittoons like those in the Albany depot, hiding it under his overcoat, and remarking that it was needed up at his frat house, and skipping out with it; and it was not the first one taken. He thought he had done something smart and his fellow students probably laughed over his cuteness; but he was as mean, low-lived a thief as if he had robbed a bank. A college student has no more right to commit a crime than any one else, and it is time such an example was set in the college towns against the business liege towns against the business that students will take notice

# Mysterious Stranger Took \$3000

St. Louis Cor. Gervais Star.
Last week Henry Willquet picked up a
man between Gervais and Brooks and
hired him to work for him on the Felix
Gregoire place. The first job he had
him do was grub an old crah apple
tree that stood in the gredor and the tree that stood in the garden and Henry went out into the field to plow, telling the stranger if anybody came there to see him to let him know as he expected a hop buyer. After the man grubbed a short while he struck an old buried treasure of \$3000 that had been hidden there by Felix's first wife. It seems generally known here by collections erally known here by old settlers that she planted it there somewhere. The stranger left with the boodle without leaving his name or address, but leaving a suit of cluthes.

### Omar Khayyam. John Hay, addressing the Omar Khayyam Club in London. Wherever the English speech is spoken

or read the "Rubalyat" have taken their place as a classic. There is not a hill post in India, nor a village in England, where there is not a coterie to who Omar Khayyam is a familiar friend and a bond of union. In America he has an equal following in many regions and conditions. In the Eastern States his adepts form an esoteric sect. . . . In the cities of the West you will find the quatrains one of the most thoroughly read books in any club library. I heard them quoted any club indrary. I heard them quoted once in one of the most ionely and desolate spots in the high Rockies. But he will hold a place forever among the limited number, who, like Lucretius and Epicurus—without range or defiance, even without unbecoming mirth, look deep into the tangled mysteries of things; refuse credence to the absurd and allegiance to arrogant authority; sufficiently conscious of fallibility to be tolerant of all celeof fallibility to be tolerant of all opin-ions; with a faith too wide for doctrine and a benevolence untrammeted by creed; too wise to be wholly poets, and yet too surely poets to be implacably wise.

#### Doubting Thomas. Prineville Review

Prineville Review.

The Deschutes canyon has been there for a long time. In fuct, we have reasons for believing it was there long before the yellow pines south of Bend began to take root in the sand. Its importance as an artery of commerce may be glimpsed by publicity of the fact that, in spite of all the spiendid grades of the lower 100 miles of the canyon, its unsurpassed climate and excellent weather conditions et the canyon, its unsurpassed climate and excellent weather conditions all the year round, and in spite of another fact, also, that there is a jerkwater railroad on the upland on either side, in the canyon has been built not more than ten miles of even wagon road, and of this one-half may be set aside as crossings! What hope has a rail line in a place where a wagon road has never been thought of?

Carrie A. Nation Tackles a Big Job. Topeka (Kan.) Journal.

Carrie A. Nation, home from England, has cut out quite a job for herself. She is going to make all of the United States as good as Kansas is.

Another Premium on Divorce. Topeka Kan. Dispatch.

A second-hand dealer in Coffeyville,
Kan., reverses the matrimonial advice and advertises: "Get a divorce;

vice and advertises: "Get a divorce; we'll buy your furniture."

Writer Considers Benefits of Private

PORTLAND, April 3 .- (To the Editor.)—As I am a property-owner and taxpayer. I should like to ask why the City Council is doing so much wrangling over the crematory question—why did the Council ask for bids and then ignore them? Was it because the Council was considering the taxpayers. Council was considering the taxpayers interests, or was it because of person-

al interest?

Let me state briefly what is the Let me state briefly what is the proposition. I understand that among bids submitted is one providing that the price for collecting the garbage will not be raised, and everyone will agree that the present prices are reasonable. The bidder further agrees to pay the city 25 cents per ton for the garbage; to pay an inspector to see garbage; to pay an inspector to see that the collecting is done according to that the collecting is done according to agreement; to destroy the 38,000 tons of garbage that the city officials have allowed to accumulate at the crematory, and without one cent of cost to the city, within one year. This latter item alone is one of serious concern. The bidder also agrees to build additional crematories if required, and, at the expiration of the contract, to give the crematories to the city free of cost the crematories to the city free of cost the crematories to the city free of cost. The bidder also agrees to pay \$2400 per year reni for the crematory.

Now let me see what the wise Councilman want to do—which, in their way

cilman want to do-which, in their way of arguing, will be a benefit and a decided advantage to the dear tax-payers: First, issue bonds to the decided advantage to the dear tax-payers: First, issue bonds to the amount of \$150,000 to build a crema-tory; \$10,000 for ground on which to build the crematory; \$25,000 for gar-bage wagons, which must be made of iron and water-tight, and it will take at least 50 of these, and they cannot be bought for less than \$500 each; \$25,000 for 100 horses; \$10,000 for barns for horses; \$5000 for a displayment. for horses; \$5000 for a disinfecting plant to scald and make the wagons sanitary; 50 teamsters at \$4 per day to handle the garbage, another item of \$70,000 per year, another item of feeding and taking care of 100 horses, at least 75 cents a day, or \$27,000 per year; and four or five inspectors at year; and four or five inspectors at \$1000 per year each to go around and see that the garbage is collected.

In the Mayor's annual report for 1908 a small item of \$17,000 appears for operating expenses of the crema-tory. This required eight men and fuel, which made the small amount of appears \$1.50 per ton cost of destroying gar

Now. Mr. Taxpayer, don't get fooled by the idea that issuing \$150,000 bonds for building a crematory includes all these items, because it does not. Any man who will have to pay part of these items can see at a glance which of these proposition is best for his own pocket-book.

pocket-book.

The contract system gives the city \$18,000, and allows the city to save \$17,000, an item of \$35,000 per year; while the municipal ownership means more taxes and an increase in the price of collecting. But how about the Councilmen, those broad-minded, liberal-hearted, benevolent beings who fearlessly neelect their company. fearlessly neglect their own and undertake to carry the burdens of the taxpayers, and all at a measily stipend of less than \$30 per month? Well, in the contract system they don't get a chance to help, but under municial ownership they all get a chance to

nelp.
Mr. Voter, paste this in your hat, and don't forget that for which you are voting next June. S. BENSON.

#### GOLDEN RULE FOUND TOO GOOD Cleveland (0.) Experiment Forgiving "Drunks" Brings Increased Crime.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel We regret to report that County Prose-utor Cline and County Clerk Salen, of uyahoga County, have shaken the faith In the celebrated "golden rule" experiment of Chief of Police Kohler, of Cleveland. Moral suasion and Chesterfieldian cour-tesy by patrolmen toward persons usually "run in" without ado doesn't seem to work well, altogether.

The Kohler "golden rule" idea was that patrolmen, instead of taking these char-acters to the station, should deal with them gently and persuasively, labor with them prayerfully about the error of their ways and escort them home. That was doing as one would be done by. The Chief reported a great and encour-That was

aging diminution of police arrests as a re-sult of this policy, which really does not seem to amount to much as a demonstra-tion, since not to make arrests where they

result of the "golden rule" treatment is that police work and arrests have been shifted on the constables. How many pretty ideas come to wreck on the rock of ex-

#### Human Activity at Its Best Louisville Courier-Journal.

Before the present Congress was a week old a Texas Representative had introduced 128 bills, covering the greater part of the known fields of human activity and nearly everything a Congress might dare or do. Next thing he knows the Outlook may be suing him for infringement of copysuing him for infringement of copy right.

Stnined-Glass Case as Dodger. Kansas Case as Dodger.

Kansas City Star.

Delegate Dale, of the Missouri Legislature, has introduced a bill against drugstore proprietors maintaining a colored or stained-glass prescription case, obscuring the rear part of the store. The bill is violently opposed by men who go into the drugstores to hide from their wives. to hide from their wives.

No Such Word in His Lexicon "Go to bed" is better, the Commoner thinks, than "retire." In the bright lexicon of W. J. B. there's no such word as "retire."

#### MISS OREGON. (Suggested by cartoon in The Oregonian

(Suggested by cartoon in The Oregonian April S.)

With Merry Widow hat so high, Its toworing plumes roach to the sky. The dignity iass, Miss Oregon, Sweeps ever proudly, on and on, Dispensing smiles through storm and rain, Upon each loving, toyal swain. And bringing to each heart good cheer, For fruitage of each passing year Aloft where every one can see The giant firs stand, bold and free Abert good the stand of the giant firs stand, bold and free Close by its wool, an for foreign gold. Close by its wool, and for foreign gold. Close by its wool, and for foreign gold. Close by its wool, and for foreign gold. To bring returns from day to day—we know that wool will always pay—And swell the puffy revenue That to Miss Oregon is due. A beautious ornament of gold Shows, dishtliy, on lower fold, and any one can see, by that, its added beauty to the hat. Then note the apples, red and rare—Their fame extending everywhere—which add a beauty all their own Wifere'er Miss Oregon is known. Close by the apples see the grain, An added source of wealth, its plain—That brings to honest toll each year The gladness of success to cheer The man who follows plow and team Uniti, at less, he finds his dream Of wealth materialized, and then Discards his plow, to mix with men. To smake, to read, to take his ease; The blessings that from heaven. The had de her quote-fich in cream—To make that is seen the head of bloodes com—a thorough-bred—That adds her quota—rich in cream—this story reaches through there. Not one more fancy has been seen By woman's eyes in all this land, and men admire, and say: "Tis grand" For they its mysteries can see and lastife and say: "Tis grand" For they its mysteries can see and lastife and say: "Tis grand" For they its mysteries can see and lastife and and men admire, and say: "Tis grand" For th

### MR. DOOLEY ON THE BURNING ISSUE.

BY F. P. DUNNE. (Copyright, 1909, by H. H. McClure & Co.) "Well, Hinnissy," said Mr. Doeley, "what ar-re ye're views on th' great queson now befure th' American people?"
"What d'ye mean?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "Th' tariff?"

"Th' tariff!" cried Mr. Dooley. tariff ian't befure th' American people. Thim that th' tariff takes care iv will take care iv th' tariff. No, sir. Ye don't see annything in th' pa-spers about th' tariff. It may be there, but ye don't see Th' on'y burnin' question befure th' American people today is will th' foremost American emerge fr'm th' retire-ment to which he gracefully wint afther which he gracefully want map iv th' base pretinder Munan' restore the supremace race or will he leve the white race or will be leve the laris rist on th' brow iv th' Sinnygambyans an' let th' Cowcasyan sink slowly back ontil we become again hewers iv wood an' dhrawers iv wather an' chambermaids

dhrawers lv wather an chambermaids iv Puliman sleepin cars?

"No wondher th' counthry is aggytated. Business waits on th' decision. There can be no return iv prosperity till it is settled wan way or th' other. In ivry place where men gather th' great issue is discussed. All petty factional diff'rences are f'rgot in th' face iv this appalling diaaster, not to a nation but to a race. A pettyshun signed be such inflooinchal names as Willium Haitch Taft, Charles Eliot, Mary Baker Eddy, Andhrew Carnaygie, Richard Watson Gilder, Harry Pratt Judson, Woodrow Wilson, Hinnery Cabin Lodgean' Edward Everett Hale has been sint to th' Greatest American askin' him f'r th' honor iv civilization to abandon th' comfort in private life. Greatest American askin' him fr th' honor iv civilization to abandon th' comfort
iv private life an' desthroy th' coon. A
bet iv ten thousand dollars at eight to
five has been made he Lyman Abbott
that Johnson won't last twinty rounds,
weigh in at 8 o'clock, give or take ten
pounds. Th' short end was taken be a
sintieman who doesn't want his name
minitioned fr business reasons, but is undherstud to be promised to erstud to be prom'nent in ile and phil-

dherstud to be prominent in He and poll-anthropy circules.

"All I can say to me fellow-counthry-men in this gr-reat crisis is to be ca'm an' patient. Thrue, this is wan ly thim times that thries men's souls. But th' more mominehous th' issue th' greater th'

more mominchous th' issue th' greater th' need iv self-restraint.

"It is not nicles'ry as yet f'r th' Pristdint to proclaim a day iv gin'ral fasting an' humilyation. Let us go soberly about our daily jooties thrustin' to th' deatiny that has guided th' white race so long. An' above all let us imitate th' example iv our peeriess leader. James J. Jeffries, an' highly resolve not to fight John Johnson ontil we are ready. son ontil we are ready. I, f'r wan, Hin-

nissy, will do my part."
"'Tis a brutal spoort, prize-fightin," said Mr. Hennessy. said Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "there nin't annything very ennoblin' to th' spectator in anny form ly human employmint. If ye think I am improved in me mind an' morals be seein'ye pushin'a wheelbarrow up a gangway on a hot Summer afthernoon, ye ought to see ye'erself doin' it, that's all. I injye th' spectacle, but it don't illvate me none at all. Sure th' noon, ye ought to see ye'erself doin' it, that's all. I injye th' spectacle, but it don't illvate me none at all. Sure, th' prize-fighter's life looks to me to be a fairly happy wan. If he's anny good at all, he don't fight more than wannt a month, an' thin half th' time he don't fight. If anny wan offered ye fifty thousand dollars to let Jim Jefries hit ye wanst, ye'd put the money where th' fam'ly cud use it in case iv y'er decease an' presint ye'er face. F'r ten thousand added money ye'd give him leave to use an' Indyan club. What cud be a safer or more hon'rable profissyon f'r a young

more hon'rable profissyon fr a young man to enter? In th' old days, 'twas dif-frent. Thin a prize-fighter had to wur-ruk fr a livin', an' a poor livin' it was. He was called Jem, he was pathrunized he a jook an' he wint into th' ring ly a Choosdah mornin' an' niver come out till Saturdah night. He fought with nawthin' on his hands, an' whin he got through, th' on'y way ye cud teil he had a face at all was be obsarvin' that it was opposite to th' back iv his head. In his decilinin' years he kept a tavern that th' jook give him. They were th' gr-reat boys in thim days. An' be hivens, I, too, Hinsty, I too, as Hogan says, have lived be a jook an' he wint into th' dissy, I too, as Hogan says. among joynts. Think iv thim grand old heroes iv our time; Sayers that fought Johnny Heenan with a broken arm all brough an afthernoon, an' Jim th' Gipsy an' Tom Alien an' John Morris-sey that was a turror in his day but didn't keep in good condition an' become a Congressman. An' thin, th' best iv thim all, Jawn L. Sullivan. That great note of the scheme.

But the county authorities are up in arms with a statement that disorder is on the increase in Cleveland, and that the county authorities are up in arms with a statement that disorder is on the increase in Cleveland, and that the way to the "golden rule" treatment is way to th' Oregon Joynt, that slew oxen with wan punch. Ye niver heerd iv Jawn L, wondhrin' whether he was in condition or how much money there was in it. He niver was in condition or out iv it. His on'y recorded sayin' was: Lemme at him.' Me heart niver beat so high with pride as th' day th' Mayor iv Boston presinted him with th' dimon' belt nor sunk so low in me bosom as th' night James J. Corbett presinted him with a belt in th' jaw.

J. Corbett presinted him with a belt in th' jaw.

"In Jawn L. Sullivan's day a challenge to fight with him was followed be a crashing noise, an' that was all there was to it. In thim times there was no hard feelin' excipt a desire to slay each other between fighters. Nowadays, be hivens, h' champeens are such injuries that they feelin excipt a desire to slay each other between fighters. Nowadays, be hivens, th' champeens are such inimies that they seldom meet. It takes as long to arrange a fight as it does to get up a European war. First there is a challenge, thin a year's engagement skippin' th' rope an' makin' faces at a lookin' glass in a variety theayter; thin th' challenge is accipted an' th' champeens go on th' road i'r another engagement; thin a number to our leadin' bankers are called in to finance th' encounter. This takes another year; arrangements thin have to be mado i'r th' chanymittygraft, an' fin'lly, whin both old sintlemen can no longer dhraw aujiences to th' theayters they meet, paw each other till wan ly thim gets a slap in th' face an' lies down on his back i'r ten seconds, an' starts a saloon."

"Aren't ye ashamed to be readin' about prize-fightin', whin there's so manny more important things to be thinkin' about?"

mportant things to be thinkin' about? said Mr. Hennessy.
"I'll tell ye what I'll do," said Mr. Doo-ley. "I'll bet ye that at this minyit that Willium Haltch Taft can name more champeen prize-fighters thin he can Vic dints by th' United States. An' I'll lave

# Father of 16 Children in 12 Years.

Townsend Del. Dispatch.
Ex-Constable Harry S. Willey has been the proud father of 16 children in 12 years. He is 38 years of age.
During the first three years of married life five children were born—twins first, then triplets. In the following nine years five sets of twins arrived, and a child came alone. Willey's old schoolmates have sent a petition to ex-President Roosevelt asking for medal for Willey.

Fire Blotted Out With "Stage Wine."

Indianapolis, Ind., Dispatch.

In Washington, Ind., during a performance of "Three of Us," a paper caught fire which threatened to spread until one of the actors selzed a decanter of "stage wine" and dashed the liquid on the flames, going on with his lines as though nothing had happened. The work was done so naturally that many in the audience thought the incident a part of the thought the incident a part of play.

### Farmers' Wives and a 895 Hat. Leavenworth Kan., Dispatch. A milliner in Salina, Kan., thought

she would create a sensation by put-ting a \$95 hat on exhibit, but the farmers' wives look at it languidly and inquire if that's the best she has.