The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as econd-Class Matter. Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance. Sunday included one year. \$8.
Sunday included one year. \$8.
Sunday included three months. 4.
Sunday included three months. 2.
Sunday included, one month.
without Sunday one year. 6.
without Sunday six months. 3.
without Sunday, three months. 1.7
without Sunday, one month. 6.
y, one year. 6. (By Mail) year.... weekly, one year.... (By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year ... 2.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month... .75 How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk Give postoffice address in full, including county and state. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 46 to 80 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Backwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1909.

OUR CHINESE "MISSIONS."

Apropos of Chinese "missions" and "settlements," and of attempts to "Christianize" Orientals, a few words here and now about efforts in Portland and their results. More than twenty years these efforts have been in progress. They have been futile, first and last. Nothing can be done with the Chinese, because they have nothing whatever in common with the spiritual or ethical content of Christianity. Each of the types of mind is at immeasurable distances from the other. Upon the people of an old nationality no new religion, foreign to its nature, to its culture, to its whole development, can be forced from without, any more than a new language, a new literature, a new political or social system. Not so is human nature

and the growth of ages to be changed. The Presbyterians, we think, were the first who attempted this work in Portland, and probably their effort has been better sustained or more strenuous, than any other. More than twenty years ago, as we remember, Rev. W. S. Holt and wife, after much experience in mission work in China, where they acquired extensive knowledge of the Chinese language, were alled to Portland and put in charge of the work, which was liberally supported by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and had much earnest local encouragement. A full or sufficient corps of teachers and helpers was emplayed. A rescue home for Chinese girls was established, under the care of Mrs. Holt. For a time the effort seemed to promise results, but now only a remnant of what was under taken is left. Mr. Holt has gone into other work, and the mission appropriations have been discontinued.

It would be interesting to have a statement of the actual money expended in this and other "settlement" work in Portland, but probably it cannot be had. The patient, yet futile or useless labor, nothing can repay.

The Baptists also established a "mission" in Portland of considerable pretensions. All old-timers remember the school in the Baptist Church at Alder and Fifth street, where Henry Failing gave free room, and money besides. There was a white superintendent, and a native preacher with his veneer of Christianity was added. Much effort and much money were expended. Now the "mission" dwindled to nothing, or to some little room where night school is held-by girls of course-we are told, under the care of a native Chinese

was started by the Methodists a great while ago under Rev. J. T. Hansen-if we correctly recall the name—an American mis-sionary formerly in China, who was called home to superintend the work which had the support of the Meth-Missionary Society. dragged along and dwindled under the superintendency of Drs. Hansen, Cline and others, and later of a native Chinese, till now it is nearly extinct. A few Chinese perhaps still come in to be taught to read and write, but for teachers their demand is only for good

looking young white women. Likewise the Church of the United Brethren started out in earnest to convert and to Christianize the Chinese of Portland. Their Home Missionary clety placed Rev. Dr. Sickafoose in The effort continued for charge. years, but at last was abandoned as fruitless. The Christian (Campbellite) Church has made similar effort, at first under care of a Chinaman, who quit it after a while to go back to China, where he can use his smatter of knowledge for practice of medicine This "mission," like some other things that are bigger at birth than ever afterward, we find on inquiry "hangs on about so so." The Protestant Episcopal Church in Portland has made some effort in the same line, we think, but with results similar to the Whether the Catholics have essayed the like we are not at present informed. Probably the worldly wisdom for which they are

known keeps them out of it. Yet the effort to convert and Christlanize the Chinese here probably would have been more observable or showy in its results but for the laws that have restricted immigration of Chinese. But the various Chinese Christian missions have never been much else than night schools, where Chinese might learn to read and write English a little, and thus help them-selves in commercial intercourse with white. But the Chinaman will always be indifferent to an American male teacher, or to an elderly woman. He can be interested only in or by good looking young white women; and every Chinaman who can pay the price wants a handsome young woman teacher all to himself, and if he can he will pay the price to get her. Then he will permit no other Chinaman to

pay her any kind of attention Benevolent people of the East, and many in Portland, contributing missionary money, are and have been enthese "missions" among Chinese in Portland, San Francisco and other Pa-After more than twenty years of effort and the expendiof large sums of money, the Chinese churches in Portland, if any exist, have not a dollar's worth of real property or any kind of foundation to show as a result, but only a small group of "boys," as they are called, meeting in or moving from one little

rew of whom are in any way connected with the regular Sunday schools of the various churches. All are taught to follow in the footsteps of their ancient Asiatic parentage. To the Oriental mind in general Christianity makes no appeal. All professions of 'conversion" are for temporary purposes, with calculated advantages. The sexual instinct in its meanest phases is the main source of the desire of the Chinese young men for the company and instruction of young white women. If the system were merely useless it might pass without severe comment. but it is simply an abomination, of which the natural fruits now and again appear. To repeat what it has said The Oregonian calls it misguided effort, and it would like to add every emphasis in its power to the exclamation, "O, reform it altogether!" Admitting that the effort is sincere and benevolent, it nevertheless is the duct of a misdirected religious zeal and devotion, which like other good things may be turned, and in this case is turned, to various abuses and to no good. Oriental peoples cannot "converted" to Christianity, for the Oriental mind and spirit are as God r Nature made them, and can't be made over again. But there may be developed a considerable varnish, film, or pellicle of hypocrisy, likely to deceive superficial observation for a time.

MOVING VANCOUVER POST. Seattle is still keeping up the fight for removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia from Vancouver to Seattle. There has of course been no good reason advanced why this change should be made. There can be no other honest reason advanced than that Seattle is desirous of having the post located in that city As the Government has in Vancouver one of the finest sites for a military post that can be found anywhere in the country and has invested large sums in its improvement and permanent equipment, abandonment would mean a loss of very heavy proportions with no compensating advantages. From either a transportation or a strategic standpoint, Vancouver is infinitely preferable to any location that selected on Puget Sound.

As Seattle has thus far failed to advance any good reason for the change, the Tacoma Tribune comes to the front with a possible explanation of the attitude of the Elliott Bay me-The Tribune asserts that Vancouver is in effect only a suburb of Portland and adds that "Portland does not need the headquarters, being the undoubted metropolis of the great Columbia River basin and one of the richest cities per capita in the United States.' Continuing, the Tacoma paper

Seattle stands in great need of the head ers, because she has no valley back or to speak of; handles comparatively lumber and grain, the two leading modities produced in this state; is on a very steep hillside, necessitating enormous cost of cartage; short on level lands needed for railroad yards and other facilities; descient in her harbor in vital particulars and stands to lose such Oriental trade as she has amassed by reason of her disadvantageous geographical location and the consequent change in routing of frails. sequent change in routing of freight from the over-mountain lines, which are tribu-tary to her, to the new line of water-level through the mountains at their base which is not tributary to her.

Taking this cheerful view of the natter, the Tribune expresses the fear that the failure of Seattle to relieve Vancouver of the military post will be followed by a slump in values which might affect both Portland and Ta-For this reason, Portland coma. urged to yield and save Seattle from

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Floating around in many minds there is a vague expectation that the failure of the Republican Senate to revise the tariff downward may turn the country over to the Democrats in 1912 and revolutionize the parties in already that Mr. Bryan is pluming his wings for another flight at the close of Mr. Taft's Administration. It will be remembered that he has promised not to decline in case the exigencies of his party call upon him for another campaign for the Presidency, and in running for the Federal Senate his principal purpose must be to keep himself in the public eye. As a Senator Mr. Bryan would cut but an insignificant figure. He would not unite with the implous band who have joined the Aldrich forces to raise the tariff and enrich the trusts, nor would be adopt the tactics by which Mr. Tillman has raised himself to a conspicuous if not enviable position. Both these facts are doubtless to Mr. Bryan's credit, but for all that the man of lone and inflexible opinions cannot hope to accom plish much in the Senate just now. It is doubtful whether he could even as sume the role of martyr and keep up an unbroken stream of protest like Mr. La Follette, for in splite of his devotion to some unpopular and despised, if not despicable, opinions, Mr. Bryan contains little of the stuff from which

martyrs are made. Of course he knows how small he would look in the Senate beside the Rhode Island colossus who bestrides the pigmy representatives of the other states. It is a strange fact perhaps that the smallest and most corrupt commonwealth in the Union nould tyrannize over all the others in the upper house of Congress, but it is undemable, and Mr. Bryan, if he should by some chance enter that body, would find himself obliged either bow his head to the master, as Bailey does-though he pretends not-or stalk up and down in ineffectual protest, like La Follette. Neither course is quite consonant with Mr. Bryan's character. One imagines, therefore, that he would not enjoy himself in the Senate, even if he could get there, and that he would look upon the toga as an advertisement rather than as a token of substantial power.

Be that as it may, there is reason to elleve that the nascent hopes of Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party are built upon shifting sand. When the winds blow and the rains descend they will sink in cureless ruin. To make capital out of the failure of the Republicans the Democrats must give me grounds for thinking that they would do better if they had the oppor tunity. Have they given any such grounds? Mr. Aldrich could not have carried a single one of his outrageous increases of duties if he had not been able to rely upon a clique of Democrats. They have not all voted for every new burden upon the people, but some of them have, and in every case Mr. Aldrich could count upon enough

Democrats to gain his end In a very real sense, therefore, the country will owe its new tariff burdens to the Democrats. If they had not batty room to another with the pretty white girl always the chief attraction.

Portland has many Chinese children, champion of the trusts in every exion of the public it will do well to be more in the country with the pretty to the Democrats. If they had not attention and enjoying the confidence of the public it will do well to be more in the country will do well to

gency, the tariff would have been low-ered, as Mr. Taft promised it should be Senafors like Mr. Heyburn would no have dared to flout and ridicule Mr. Taft's promises openly, saying nobody had made them except some irresponsible babbler, unless the Republican attorneys of privilege had been sure of the support of the Democrats. Republican insurgents could have thwarted the Aldrich conspiracy and enabled Mr. Taft to keep his word to the letter if the Democrats had not betrayed their party shamelessly pledges and thrown their strength to the side of the spollers. It was the same way in the House when the fight was on for revision of the rules and clipping the exorbitant power of the This power was so great that it made every member a helpless suppliant to Mr. Cannon. Nobody had complained of the senseless tyranny nore bitterly than the Democrats, but in the crisis of the battle what did they do? They turned traitor to their principles and went over to the enemy

The country will not be satisfied with a tariff which plucks every citi-zen to feather the nests of a few millionaires, but unless the people should suddenly go crazy they will not think of turning to the Democrats for re As well set the woif to guard the lamb. The only genuine and forceful opposition to the Aldrich tariff conspiracy has been in the ranks of the Republicans. Not a word of real protest has been heard from Democrati Senators, while many of them have openly lent a hand to the freebooters. On what grounds, pray, do the Demo crats expect to ask for the confidence of the voters?

FRIENDS AND THEIR USES.

Insurance Commissioner Schively could of course simplify the trouble some Washington situation by resign But he will do nothing of the ing. He will make all the worry trouble and expense he can to the very end. The worst that can happen to him as the result of his trial will be that he will lose his job. That he is putting his friends in the State Senate to a severe test when he demands that they stand by him, since they must thus openly ally themselves with a grafter, does not greatly disturb Schively. Friends were made for him to get all he can out of, no matter at what cost or with what humiliation

And Schively has friends. He county them by the thousands. They live all over Washington. They proved loyalty to him and their utter indifference to the state's welfare and honor by giving him last September by far the largest vote cast for any candidate for Insurance Commissioner In the direct primary. Many of them then knew all about Schively. All of them ought to have known, for facts had been everywhere published. But they were determined to "vindi-cate" Schively. They did. But who will now vindicate them from the imputation of having acted unwisely and inconsiderately and in defiance of the general good? Who and what also will vindicate the direct primary from the charge that it may be, and generally is, made the instrument or vehicle for placing unfit men in office; In no other way and by no other method could Schively have been nominated and the state thus dishonored. If Schively shall be dismissed from office by the Legislature, he will, of course, expect to be "vindicated" again

MISREPRESENTING PORTLAND.

The Oregonian is in receipt of a amphlet issued by the California River and Harbor League, an organzation of California property owners who announce their object "to secure for the producers and consumers of the state that measure of relief against railroad exaction and discrimination in freight charges which can only be had te and proper improve ment of all the navigable rivers and harbors of the state." The Oregonian is fully in sympathy with the worthy purpose of the league, but must enter emphatic protest against some of the statements we find in its pamphlet. In a report written by one J. T. Flynn appears the remarkable statement that the only place upon the Pacific Coast where a 10,000-ton ship could land today without permission from a transcontinental railroad is San Francisco. Continuing, this strange report says:

Every commercial dock on the Pacific Coast, commencing at Beilingham, the most northerly port on Puget Sound, and including Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, Astoria, Portland, Oakland, San Pedro and San Diego, is either owned outright or controlled by one or more of the transcontinental railroads. Jim Hill owns practically all of the docks of Seattle, Everett and Beilingham, and all the docks of Tacoma not owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, while Harriman owns every commercial dock in Portland and Astoria, and about every dock in the State of California, except those owned by the state in San Prancisco. Every commercial dock on the Pacific San Francisco.

So far as Portland is concerned nothing could be much farther from the truth. Exclusive of many small docks at which coasting steamers land and discharge, and not including the new dock owned by the city of St. John, there are in Portland Harbor eleven private docks, in which neither Harriman nor any other railroad man is interested. These private docks ag-gregate 4719 feet in length, with an average depth of more than 200 feet and a total storage capacity of nearly 175,000 tons. There are in this city four Harriman docks of 33,000 tons capacity, and one Hill dock of something more than 50,000 tons capacity This port, far from being at the mercy of the railroads for dock facilities, is better provided with independent docks than any other port on the Pa-

eific Coast. To this fact more than to any other cause is due the preference shown this city by independent grain buyers seek-ing a location. With the exception of flour, which is shipped in from interior points in transit for the Orient or for California, practically all of the grain shipped from Portland goes into the vessels from independent docks in no

way controlled by the railroads. Portland has more than twice many grain dealers as all Puget Sound ports combined, for no other reason than that, no matter how large or how small the business of these dealers may be, they can always secure dock space for their grain on even terms with their competitors. The advantages of this independent dock system are reflected in the shipments for the season just closing. For the first eleven months of the season Portland grain dealers shipped 10,692,660 bushels, while the shipments ports on Puget Sound were but 6,565.

If the California River and Harbon

careful in its statements regarding ommercial facilities of ports outside f California.

Let all fathers and mothers keep their daughters, and all friends of humanity keep the young women of the land, out of Chinese missions and slum work. But the pretended seekers Christianity from Cathay, and t general frequenters of the slums, don't want old or middle-aged men or women for teachers. They want goodooking young white women. It is easy to see on what side the degradaion will be. Stop the miserable folly of trying to "do good" and to "pro-mote the Christian religion" by such No spiritual religion is for methods. such as these. Don't sacrifice the women by exposing them to "slum mission" the dangers. The never builds up. It only pulls down the pure and inexperienced who at-The Orientals are as God made them. Let them alone-except as we have to carry on our negotiation through commerce, or by gunpowder That's a job for men, not for our girls and young women

There has seldom been the shadow of a doubt in the mind of the gill-net fishermen as to what method of fishing was the most destructive for the salmon. The trapman, the wheelman and the seiner have also had pronounced views to the effect that it was the "other fellows" method that was ruining the industry. To the positive riews held by these men is due much of the perplexity that is noticeable when a conscientious member of the Legislature endeavors to frame up a bill for the best interests of salmon protection. Despite these differences of opinion among the fishermen, there is food for thought in an interview credited to W. H. Taffe in yesterday's Oregonian. If the seines are causing one-tenth the destruction that Mr. Taffe charges them with their use should be prohibited.

Almost prohibitive is the price of apples in Eastern markets, reports W K. Newell of the Oregon Horticultural Same right here in Portland Society. Still at 5 cents apiece for choice Spitzenbergs in season, the fruit finds ready sale. Last year the supply did not equal the demand. Evidently the Montana capitalists who invested a princely fortune in Rogue River Valorchards the other day have no such fear as Mr. Newell voices. Grov fine apples and you'll get enough customers to eat your entire crop at "al-most prohibitive prices." There is a multitude of people in this world able to pay 60 cents a dozen for the world's finest fruit, and the world is Oregon's market.

Official orders have been issued at Winnipeg, Manitoba, prohibiting any United States circus from parading the streets of Winnipeg unless it flies a British instead of an American International complications will hardly result from this order, for so long as the patriotic Canadians will put up coin of the realm for admission tickets the circus management will obligingly fly any old flag that is required. Still, Canada should not get gay with American circus managers, for some of them might take offense at these orders and refuse to show across the line and a Canadian circus in comparison to the American article is a tame and uninteresting affair

The Hartford Courant, strong supporter of protection, says: The policy of protecting manufactories which sell their goods cheaper to foreigners

than to the people who give them protec-tion is what we cannot stand for. It is pro-tection, but for the other fellow at our ex-This is very well. A remedy of the evil or wrong is proposed. It is free admission into the United States of

goods made here and sold abroad at the reduced rates. For example: If a man can buy an American cash regis ter in London for \$150 that costs \$300 here et him send over and get it and have shipped to him here at home.

South Carolina produces 10,000 pounds of tea per annum, and Tillman, her able Senator, insisted yesterday on protection for tea-10 cents pound—saying that such duty would develop a great industry in South Carolina. It was rejected, however, by 55 to 18. The effort of the Democratic Senator from South Carolina is another sign that the tariff is a local

question. Every cent of the \$61,000 allotted to Oregon for preserving forests will be needed, and much more besides. This has been a dry season. Unrelaxed vigilance will be necessary the next two months if disastrous fires are to be prevented.

If Washinston bridegrooms should induce the Legislature to enact a law requiring physicians to submit to examination tests occasionally, the advantages would be considerable but would not be appreciated by the doc-

Ninety-four per cent of the Third Oregon Infantry appeared in fighting trim for inspection Monday night. It is clear now why the Japs were afraid to attack us. They had spies in Port-If the Wright brothers want to be

sure of mild weather, absence of high winds or rain storms, or any other viometeorological disturbances, them bring their airship to Portland. "Even the Republicans," says the Des Moines Register, "who declared that the tariff should be revised by its friends, didn't know how many

friends it had among the Democrats." Several carloads of watermelons are on the way to Portland from the South. It is our recollection that melons are a warm weather luxury Why not wait till Summer?

When you go to Seattle you will see everywhere the obtruding notice, "You'll Like Tacoma." But really one ought not to have to see Seattle in order to like Tacoma

Speak softly, and carry a big smile, ready to break out tomorrow. There's only one more day of Mayor Harry

Perhaps Mr. Seufert thought he was going to capture one of his ancient Astoria enemies in a salmon trap.

At last our Lane is about to turn into the ways and delights of private "Leon Ling can't get away." cry the

DEMOCRATS IN THE SENATE. The Party Organization There Wholly

Demoralized.
Washington Letter to Brooklyn Eagle. The internal workings of the De ratic organization in the Senate are in a bad way. The minority is wholly demoralized, with no plans for con certed action. There is much personal riction under the surface because Democrats continue to vote with Al-

drich, and now Senator Balley is to

higher than a kife the tradi-

tional doctrine of free raw material. Senator Culberson, the acknowledged eader of the minority, is disgusted with his job and has practically quit. He found early in the game that he was a leader who couldn't lead. As Senator Tillman expressed it, Senator Aldrich has "seduced" all the Democrats he cure a safe majority on every vote. Culberson has never known low his men would line up when the clerk began calling the roll. Finding no cohesion among the Democrats, he become disgusted and has practically eliminated himself from the tariff discussion. He has said scarcely a

word for the past three weeks Senator Bailey thersupon elected him self a leader for the minority. On every occasion he steps forward and outlines the intentions of the Democrats. Nobody knows who gave Mr. Balley this authority. In fact, his assumption of the leadership has given rise to a great deal of trouble. There have been some hot times among the Democrats in the secrecy of committee rooms and cloakrooms. Bailey's habit of "hogging" the center of the stage and stating the policy of the minority is deeply re-It is resented especially in sented. some quarters because Bailey's views do not happen to meet those of other Democrats.

The Texas Senator is preparing a speech announcing the new Democratic doctrine of no free raw material. Critics of Bailey declare he has taken this stand in order to retain the friendship of the cattle-raisers of his state. The cattlemen of Texas exert a big in fluence in politics. They are dead set against the proposal to put hides on the free list, and it is thought this fact has a great deal to do with Senator Bailey's sudden advocacy of a tax upor raw materials.

It has just leaked out that Bailey had a warm set-to with big Ollie James, of Kentucky, in the Democratic cloakroom the other day. James is a staunch supporter of Bryan. He took Balley severely to task for his repudiation of the time-honored Democratic doctrine of free raw materials. He also sprung a speech made by Balley when the Mc-Kinley bill was under consideration in the House, in which the Texas man declared for this principle.

Aldrich has given practically no conthe tariff fight. The only thing that has caused him worry has been the activity of the Republican insurgents, led by La Follette and Dolliver. He has had the reassuring knowledge that he could get at any time as many Democratic votes as he needed. Simmons, White, Daniels and four or five others voted for lumber duties. They called it a "revenue duty." That's the excuse given by every Democrat when he votes for upward revision. It was the same way with other Democratic Sen-ators on iron, cotton and other im-portant schedules. A few of them asked for prohibitive or protective rates with no pretense of the "revenue" disguise. These included the Florida Senators, who want a monoply of the home mar-ket for oranges, lemons and other

One Democrat has so far forgotten his party allegiance that he votes with the Aldrich crowd nearly all the time. He is Senator McEnery of Louisiana. The supposed consideration for his loy-al support of the Republicans is a stift duty on rice, cotton and sugar. Sen-ator Bailey no longer criticises Mc-Enery for voting with the Republicans, although he singled out Senator Hughes for a sharp attack because the latter was the only other Democrat to vote for a duty on lead.

There was much secret rejoicing on the minority side at the rough handling of Senator Balley by Senator Hughes in their encounter last week. The fact is that Balley has followed the role of professional scold and general censor of the morals and political actions of of the morals and political actions of other Senators so long that he has made himself unpopular. If there is a breach of Senatorial etiquette or a more serious offense. Bailey is the first to spring it to the front with a rebuke. The fact that he does not discriminate between Republicans and Democrats in distributing his scoldings and reprimands has not endeared him to the minority members. Consequently, when he was neatbers. Consequently, when he was neat-ly trimmed by Senator Hughes last week there was much secret satisfaction on the Democratic side. It was conceded that the newcomer gave to Bailey just the "dressing down" he needed. Hughes pointed reference to Bailey's trust entanglements made the latter squirm. It was the general comment that Hughes had done a fine io of extracting the tail feathers from the Texas Senator.

Texas Senator.

Some of the more optimistic of the Democratic Senators claim to have found a new political issue. They are hopeful, as usual, that it will prove the means of sweeping them into power, aithough they have succeeded in convincing very few that their hopes are well founded. The new issue is to be the income tax. Gore and one or two others have figured it out that the Senate will beat the income tax. They hope to line up all the Democrats solidly in favor of it, thereby impressing the country with the fact that the measure was beaten by the Republicans. They then believe the President's cans. They then believe the President's mendment to the Constitution likewise be beaten by Republican states. They think they will be able to have the country understand that the Republican party, by corrupt manipu-lation, was responsible for the defeat of this popular measure. They hope to create enough feeling on the subject to manufacture a new political issue from it. They are now talking about an income tax as the issue of the next Presidential campaign.

How One Congressman Is Built. Rochester (N. Y.) Herald. Senator Beveridge was criticizing the ludicrous speeches of a certain upright, but hot-headed Congressman.

"He does make queer blunders, doesn't he?" said Senator Beveridge. "Have you heard about his latest? Well, it seems that a constituent, visiting him recently, complained of the shabbiness of a pair of lok-stained crash trousers than he had on.

"A man of your position, said the constituent, reproachfully, 'ought to wear handsomer trousers than those."

"The Congressman, offended, answered.

The Congressman, offended, answered

reproachfully:
"My trousers may be shabby, but they cover a warm and honest heart."

Those Prayers for Rain.

Umpqua Valley News.

The people of Salem are praying for rain. Well, they might as well be doing that as anything else. It will take up their idle time between sessions of the State Legislature.

Eugene Guard.

When Oregon faces a crisis or calamity in the future, all that is necessary to do is to ask Colonel Hofer to lead in prayer.

THE PROPOSED CORPORATION TAX

The Objections Urged Heretofore by The Oregonian Confirmed and Emphasized

Every objection to the proposed corpora-tion tax, urged by The Oregonian since the subject was broached two or three weeks ago is confirmed by the opinions and argu-ments of leading journals of the Eastern States. The proposition is surely a mistake; for it would result not only in unequal taxa-tion, but in exemption from tax of the great single masses of capital in the coun-try. The following article from the Spring-field (Mass.) Republican ought to be read generally and well considered:

To all appearances the nature of the proposed federal tax on corporation net earnings is not generally Most people seem to identify it with the tax placed on net corporation incomes in connection with the individual income as by the income tax law of 1894 which was overthrown in the United States Supeme Court in 18%. On the contrary there are certain important differences to be observed. The corporation tax may be levied in the same way in both cases, but the results will necessarily be radi cally different when it is applied without a tax on individual incomes from what they will be when the tax is applied in onnection with a general income tax.

Let it be said at the outset that little ustification exists for a tax on corporation incomes when the government is taxing individual incomes. First or last all corporation incomes find their way to individual pockets and are there above a certain amount; and when the income is taxed in the hands of the corporation and again when it reaches th ndividual we have a double taxation of no sort of use or essential bearing upon the effort to make superfluous wealth bear its fair share in the support of he government.

But let this pass. The point now to be considered is that a tax simply on cor oration net earnings or net income involves injustice and presents broad opporunities for evasion which are wanting when applied in connection with a general individual income tax. The injustices are manifest. The "bloated bondholder" in this case escapes altogether, but not so when individual incomes are also taxed. The man who assumes all the risks or uncertainties of a corporate business is to be taxed under the Taft plan, while the man who reposes upon all its certainties is exempt. Risk or ownership capital in corporate undertakings is taxed while the same kind of capital in partnership undertakings is exempt. Multimillionaires like Mr. Carnegle, whose wealth is mostly in bonded investments, go free, while the owner of no more than one share of stock in any paying corporation is taxed. The common sense of justice s outraged by any such proposition.

Great, however, as this objection is another of a more serious character remains to be considered—the opportunities offered for evasion which are largely absent when the corporation income tax is applied along with an individual incomtax. The smaller corporations under the Taft plan can quite easily dodge the whole levy and all that it involves by simply dissolving into a partnership form of doing business. Corporations of only a few stockholders can easily make places for them in the management of the com-

pefore they reach the form to be made faxable by the proposed acheme. The consequence of this is that the Federal government under the Taft plan must exercise an espionage in the affairs of all business corporations and a direction of the bookkeeping and accounting which would be unnecessary in the case of a general income tax. If the tax is to be imposed with any degree of fairness at all as between the stockholders of the several corporations, a federal accountant will have to be placed in every corporation counting-room throughout the country. The President is said not to believe this, but his commissioner of corporations, H. K. Smith, who has been having some experience in the matter of corporation accounting, is quoted as declaring that "to keep the corporations in line and prevent their evasion of the tax would require a force of special agents and examiners as large as the standing Army of the United States." And Mr. Smith's practical knowledge of the requirements of the case is no doubt to be placed above that of the President. And all this merely on behalf of raising no more than \$25,000,000 Federal revenue

as against a yearly total now collected

by the government of above \$800,000,000!

Surely one of the most extraordinary fis

pany and pay out of the salaries (oper

to net income and dividends. Similarly,

on the outside of the corporation, as it

were, under the Taft plan, incentive with-

in the corporation is increased greatly

to find other ways of diverting earnings

ing expenses) what would otherwise go

no individual income tax iles in wait

cal propositions ever presented by the responsible public authority. Revenue ob-viously cannot be its chief purpose. What then should be done? The mera question of additional revenue is easily to be determined. The best course to pursue would be to impose a general in-come tax as the Democrats and insurgent Republicans proposes with say additional Republicans propose, with, say, additional and temporary stamp taxes to make up the revenue deficit pending a rehearing of the income tax question before the Supreme Court. Even a tax on corporation dividends (as distinct from net earnings or income) is much to be preferred as a temporary measure to this proposed as a temporary measure to this proposed. ings or income) is much to be preferred as a temporary measure to this proposed plan; for, while objectionable on the grounds of equity, it could be collected with very little trouble or expense. If it is deemed unwise to presume so greatly upon a reversal by the Supreme Court of its 1835 judgment, then the programme of utional amendment for an income

a constitutional amendment for an income tax could be followed, with the substitution of stamp taxes, or even of a corporate dividend tax, for this scheme of the Fresident, as a temporary measure. Then, granting the need of closer Federal control of corporations engaged in Interstate Commerce, let that question be dealt with by itself. Why force it into a tariff and revenue discussion? Why divert attention at this moment from a troublesome tariff and revenue why divert attention at this moment from a troublesome tariff and revenus question to this other problem of even greater difficulties? And in any case who has thought of or is prepared to indorse a plan of Federal control of corporations which draws no distinctions whatever among them in regard to restraint or interstate trade, but places the Federal regulative power in every corporate counting-room wholly regardless of the property of the pr counting-room wholly regardless of mon-opolistic character or relationship to in-terstate commerce?

THE PROTECTION GRAB-BAG. The Logic That Guides Senators and Shapes Tariffs.

New York Evening Post. one thing to be thankful for, at east is that the disreputable game is being carried on more and more openly. Highway robbery is only aggravated by hypocracy. Here and there a Democratic Senator still thinks it necessary to explain that in voting with Aldrich on this thing he is no worse than the other Democrat who voted with Aldrich on the other thing. But such explanations are growing refreshingly rare. It remained for Mr. Lodge to give classic expression, scholar that he is, to the logic that guides Senators and shapes tariffs:

tariffs:

I have never been through a tariff discussion without observing what would be called consistencies
general instance. I voted I shall vote again, for free binding twins, but on the strict principle of protection there is no reason why that industry should not be protected as well as any other. We understand why such things are done. Other reasons which are both obvious and natural pevall over rigid economic principles. I have seen often in this debate, that when the hoary iniquity of the tariff has approached some local industry, even the most austere reformer of other people's industries, "will take his shrivelled hand without resistance and find him smilling as his stop draws near." I have thought more than once of the familiar lines:

"Tis sweet to hear the honest watchdog's bark.

Eay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home."

Can a sweeter disclaimer of the Eighth

Can a sweeter disclaimer of the Eighth Can a sweeter discissiner of the Eighth Commandment be conceived? Clearness, sentiment, learning, wisdom are all there. "When it's your pockets, we are disinterested. When it's our pockets, we are inconsistent."

A MODERN DANIEL; YEA, A DANIEL And He Reveals What His State Culture Is.

Pendleton East Oregonian. In selecting his "five feet of books," or. Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard, is not meeting with the ap-proval of the average humble citizen. The books chosen thus far by the disdusty antiquity. They are books that are found upon the shelves of nearly every large library, but are seidom read. That they are great books all will admit. But they are of the past and not the present. They are literary mumming. The reads of the past and not the present. will admit. But they are literary and not the present. They are literary mummies. The reader of today wants a book in which he can feel the breath of life. He would rather read a live, cracking story by O. Henry, William Allen White or some other popular writer than to pore over Bunyan's "Pilts grim's Progress" or "Plutarch's Lives." It may be that the modern writers are below the ancient authors in the matter of literary excellence. But at least they are more interesting. People are last Legislature.

It was be that the modern writers are below the ancient authors in the matter of literary excellence. But at least they are more interesting. People are they are more interesting. People are last Legislature.

It was be that the modern writers are below the ancient authors in the matter over to the County Court. For further particulars, see page 375 of the general laws of Oregon passed by the last Legislature.

It seems to be "everybody's business"

Ballade of a Modern Poet's Woe.

Ballade of a Modern Poet's Wee.

Carolyn Wells in Happer's.

Merrily sounds my bounding lyre
When lyrics to ladies I would essay;
My music is touched with divinest fire
When I sing of girls that are glad and
gay.

The merry mischief of roguish May.
The binshing giance of demure Florette,
Set my heart athrill! But tell me, pray,
How can I sing to a Suffragette?

Feminine foibles my pen inspire; Smiling caprices I'd fain obey. My cadences rival an angel choir When I warble of woman's winsome way Round a trusting sweetheart my fancie play.

A shy, sweet maid or a fair coquette;
But my Muse in a flowery field would

How can I sing to a Suffragette?

Of dominant Dames I am not a squire;
No "able appeals" my opinions sway.
The Leagued Ladies arouse my ire.
I shrink from their fevered fret and fray.
How can I trill a lilting lay
To Matron or Maid like a martinet?
Whether her hair be gold or gray—
How can I sing to a Suffragette?
LENVOI.
Poets, forsooth 'twas a fair array.
The ladies you sang in the older day;
And I strum your measures with vain regret— How can I sing to a Suffragette?

THE PASSING TRIBUTE OF A SIGH Farewell to Turiff Reform by the South-

ern Democratic Party. Watterson's Editorial in Louisville Courier-Journal. The Courier-Journal has been saying

for years that as protectionism recessions that as protectionism recessed in the North, it would rise in the South. Aldrich is finding some of his most useful support on the Southern side of the Senate Chamber.

The Courier-Journal fought, bled and died as a training of the senate Chamber.

The Courier-Journa: fought, bled and died as a tariff reformer during the decades intervening between 1876 and 1896. Beginning in 1876 with the demand that all "Custom-House taxation shall be only for revenue," to end in 1896, with the abandonment of revenue reform for free silver and a semi-proreform for free silver and a semi-pro-tectionist fusion with Republicans and Populists, the Democratic party has made a circuit of most of the fads and fancies of the modern groping about after Utopia, some of them wise and many of them otherwise, but all of them abortive.

them abortive.

But, let us repeat, the Courier-Journal "ain't a caring." As we observed
in the beginning, it fit, bled and died
long ago. What other Democrats can
stand we can stand. Hurrah for piracy!

Long wave the black flag! We shall
never take interest in any tariff "revision" that does not start with a boufire of every schedule and every classification now upon the statute books. fication now upon the statute books. Let the robbing go on.

ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE. Provision of New Law Applicable to

Multnomah County.

PORTLAND, June 29.—(To the Editor.)—What law was passed at the last session of the Legislature in regard to stock running at large in Multnomah County? What provision was made for its enforcement? J. A. G.

An act to prohibit animals from running at large in Multnomah County west of the Sandy River.

It is now unlawful for cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats or hogs to run at large in that part of Multnomah County which lies west of the Sandy River.

Any animal above mentioned found running at large may be taken up by any person, who must immediately notify the owner if the owner be known; if not, he must post notices and publish notices in the nearest weekly newspaper. newspaper.

Human Nature Defined.

New York Evening Post.

"Father, what is human nature? I heard a man say it was human nature for the Southern Senators to vote for high duties on sugar and pineapples."

"Human nature, my son, is the excuse, commonly offered for a man who have commonly offered for a man who has been acting like a hog."

I Know Not. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the Nautilus. Death, I know not what room you are abid-

Death, I know not what room you are abid-ing in.

But I will go my way,
Rejoicing day by day,
Nor will I flee, or stay,
For fear I tread the path you may be hiding

Death, I know not if my small bank be nearing you.

But if you are at sea,
Still shall my sails float free,
What is to be will be;
Nor will I mar the happy voyage by fearing

you.
Death, I know not what hour or apot you wait for me.
My days untroubled flow:
Just trusting on I go;
For ah! I know, I know.
Death is but life that holds some glad new fate for me.