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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1909.

WHAT THE SENATE'S BOSS HAS DONE. There can be no doubt that the constitutionality of the corporation tax will be tested. The ground on which it will be tested is the same as that on which the income tax was questioned-namely, the second section of article one of the Constitution, which requires that "direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers"—the numbers of their in-habitants. Will not the tax on the income of corporations be a direct tax, not apportioned according to the nummers of the inhabitants of the several

Moreover, corporations organized under the laws, and for the purposes of the several states, cannot fairly be regarded as objects of Federal taxation. This point was made by many speakers in the Senate,

A writer in the New York Sun says-Since the Constitution forbade the General Government directly to tax property except by apportionment among the states in proportion to pop-ulation, it surely will prevent the taxing of the income from that property, whether of individuals or of corporatlons.

The amendment to the Constitution, now proposed, will, however, if adopted, remove the restriction as to taxation of incomes. Yet it is doubtful whether three-fourths of the states will ratify it. States containing many citizens who have incomes that would be taxed are likely to oppose it, on the ground that it discriminates against the capital of their own citizens and favors states whose proportion of incomes that would pay taxes is small. are forty-six states. could defeat the amendment.

The corporation tax is a device to increase the revenues till the income tax amendment shall carry. But it uncertain in the first place that it will carry; and in the next place cer-tain that resistance will be made to the corporation tax, by appeal to the courts against tt.

It is the Aldrich juggle with protection that brings things to this con-Prohibitive tariff enactments, tect trusts, will so abridge the revenues as to call for this expedient of World's clever cartoonist pictures Taft as having been handed a gold

Oregon doubtless will cast her vote for the income tax amendment. The ly break down before the four years' Oregonian will support it. This will be held in our state, and in a majority of all, a fair and just mode of taxation, bearing equally on all who have incomes above the minimum limit. A corporation tax, or tax on profits of corporations, is, on the other hand, unfair and grossly inequitable—for reasons often stated by The Oregonian, not necessary to repeat now. And besides, it certainly will be resisted by appeal to the courts of the United States, and probably by them will be declared unconstitutional. This muddle is wholly a consequence of the of "protected interests" in the Senate.

OUR WONDERFUL FUTURE.

With the possible exception of the half-baked socialist who, on the street corners and in beer halls, rants over the unequal division of wealth, every American citizen will feel a thrill of pride in contemplation of the remarkable progress which this country is making. In another column will be found some interesting figures that at first glance are almost startling in their immensity. A slight analysis and comparison of these estimates for 1920, with the actual figures for the years leading up to 1908 will, however, convince one that, in spite of their seeming immensity, the figures can safely be regarded as conserva-These figures, which have been compiled by Fisk & Robinson, New York investment brokers, place the population of the United States in 1920 at 100,000,000, and the total wealth the country at \$175,000,000,000. The value of the manufactured products is placed at \$19,000,000,000 of agricultural porducts at \$14,000 .-800,000.

Judged by the standards of age, established by old-world countries, the United States is very young, but it is growing and developing with a rapidity never equaled by any other country the sun ever shone on. Unaccom-panied by the details, the big figures on banking power, total wealth, etc., would be somewhat vague and uncertain, but when it is shown that a conservative annual increase from the \$7,848,000,000 value of agricultural roducts in 1908, would, in 1920, yield \$14,000,000,000, and that an even more moderate rate of increase in manufacturing wouldeleven years hence, show a total of \$19,000,000,000. it is easy to understand the value of the estimates.

The figures given elsewhere include the entire country, and for this reason are all the more interesting when we consider the part that the Pacific Northwest is destined to play in this growth. In this table, it is shown that the value of the agricultural products doubled between 1900 and 1908, and the increase for the intervening years, until 1920, is placed at 80 per cent. With the remarkable ogress being made in all branches of the agricultural industry, with irrigation and intensified farming yielding dollars where only pennies were secured before, and with thousands of square miles of new territory to be

xpect in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. The results of the past are the only safe basis on which to estimate what the future will bring forth. Judged from that standard, the Pacific Northwest, as well as the rest of the country, is scheduled for a wonderful transformation in the coming decade

THERE IS WORK TO DO. That Middle and Eastern Oregon will be opened to the world by railways, within the next two or three years, start a movement for lower freight there is good and sufficient reason to believe. Preliminaries for the construction through Deschutes Canyon are actively under way. It is a very difficult work, but worth the effort, since it will give a water grade into Middle Oregon. Construction through the Cascade Mountains from the Upper-Williamette, to connection with road from California, by the Klamath country, will make a good deal progress within a year, and within three years its completion may be expected. The plan of development inludes a line across Middle Oregon rom east to west-from Snake River through to the Deschutes connection. We wish, indeed, we could obtain as-

surance of renewal of the work from

the Umpqua Valley to Coos Bay. But that road must be realized, too, Meantline, parts of our state amply supplied with railroads yet lack development. The railroads can't do it all. Large bodies of excellent land, near the railroads, lie uncultivated and unproductive. Meantime our people are bringing in food products from the East that ought to be grown on these lands. It is an erroneous notion that irrigation in Oregon should be restricted to the eastern parts of the state. The valleys of Western Oregon are even more advantageous for intensive farming, since the streams are more numerous and stronger, and water more abundant and more eastly managed. In these great valleys of Western Oregon the population ought to be multiplied five fold, within a few years; and even then their re-

We want railroads for the newer portions of the state, and we shall get them. The prospect is now fairer than ever. But let us do things also for ourselves; not expect everything from the railroads. Just think of it, that not more than one-fifth part of the land in Western Oregon, contiguous to railroads, and of highest natural fertility, has been developed by clearng, drainage, irrigation and cultiva-Our people, or many of them, have been too long accustomed to sit still and wait for the tide of prosperity, promoted by others, to roll in over them. Something indeed is doing all the time, yet only small part of what ought to be done, day in and day out, throughout the year and every Oregonians have something to do, also.

LONG STAIRWAYS AND YOUNG GIRLS,

There is common sense, backed by wide experience, in the protest of Spokane educators against high school buildings, many of the study and reci-tation rooms of which are accessible only by long flights of stairs. To compel hearty indorsement of this protest by any doubting Thomas among is only necessary to have him climb the intended to favor monopolies and pro- High School building of this city. No stairs to the auditorium in the Lincoln wonder women who teach in this and similarly constructed buildings come corporation tax. The New York through the school year weary almost to the point of exhaustion, or that brick by Aldrich—the latter walking these long flights of stairs day after day, and perhaps half a dozen times a day, for ten months, not infrequentcourse is completed.

The studies of the high surse are sufficiently exacting. Some of them may be useless for all practical purposes, but a young girl in ordinary health and with intelligent care should be able to complete the four years' course without serious mental strain or physical inconvenience. But of those long, steep flights of stairs from ten to twenty or thirty times a week is to subject pupils of this class to the menace of impaired health at the close of the course, or the probability of a breakdown before it is completed. Parents should not be blind to these facts, and with knowledge of them should refuse to permit their young daughters to imperil their by attending school in such buildings

MISLEADING THE FARMERS. A number of excellent people of Astoria have repeatedly asked The Oregonian to pay no attention to the wild vagaries of some of its citizens regarding the shifting of the grain business from Portland to Astoria. Ordinarily The Oregonian is inclined to heed these requests, but when the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, by misrepresenting facts, succeeds, in enlisting the sympathies of an organization of the standing of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, it is perhaps advisable to correct any misrepresentations. Manager Whyte, of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, has notified the Farmers' Union that 'Astoria will soon have completed a nonster elevator which will be free of charge for the use of the Farm-Educational and Co-Operative Union whenever the executive committee sees fit to accept it." The generous Mr. Whyte also informs the union that this elevator "will save at least one cent per bushel, or a grand total of \$250,000, on the 25,000,000 bushels of grain the union controls in Washngton, Idaho and Oregon."

Naturally, with such a heavy saving in prospect, the Farmers' Union, in the newspaper bearing its name, expresses the belief that-

Astoria is the natural shipping point for the grain of the Inland Empire, for Astoria the grain of the inland Empire, for Astoria is on the sea coast and grain sent there would escape the long towage charge from the mouth of the river to Portland, which sailing vessels must pay, and the same is true in reaching Seattle or Tacoma, for the country of the country sailing vessels must be towed from the entrance to the straits, a distance of nearly

150 miles, and a heavy expense to sailing If the Farmers' Union will take the trouble to investigate, it will find that Astoria will not "soon have completed" either a "monster" or a miniature ele-vator. It will also find that there would be no saving of \$250,000, or any go with them on a war party against other sum, by loading ships at Astoria. the Iroquois, who lived in Central New en route to and listed for this port to load grain are coming with cargo for | In the battle with the Iroquois which Portland. These ships will be towed ensued his gun decided the day for his to Portland to discharge their cargo, allies. They took a dozen prisoners because by this method the cargo can be moved over the 100 miles between of seeing them torture as they slowly this city and Astoria at a lower cost | made their way back to the St. Law brought under cultivation in this part of the country, the 80 per cent insible for a railroad to attempt. For of that hostility between the French crease is entirely too conservative to the same reason the outward cargo of and Iroquois which persisted for many

Astoria by water at a cost so low that attempted to meet it. In some cases 5 cents per ton, and it never reaches 10 cents per ton for the 100-mile voy-

age. Any attempt to force the railroads to It can be reached by the cheapest carrier in the world-the ocean freighter -means an economic loss to the shipper. Sooner or later the Farmers' Union, or some other agency, will rates to tidewater. The likelihood of securing these rates would not be enhanced if the railroad were forced to haul the grain 100 miles farther than may be necessary. This is a matter which will bear investigation. The closer scrutiny it is given by the Farmers' Union the better it will be for all oncerned

JESUS' SENSATIONAL METHODS. A contributor who is so sincere that it is painful to differ with him in opinion, reproaches The Oregonian for saying that Jesus used sensational methods in his ministry. The letter will be found in today's paper. course, we could have a pretty little controversy over this subject, but it would be purely a war of words. Everything depends on what one means by "sensational." We, for our part, do not necessarily mean anything disreputable by it. A transaction may be sensational in a bad sense or in a good one. The object in view makes the difference. We must insist, though, that anything which excites sensation is sensational. That the works of Jesus, such as healing the sick and raising the dead, actually did make a sensation, there can be no question, unless we deny the authority of the sacred writings. The multitudes vere excited, the Pharisees were outraged and the government was disturbed. In the gospels there is fre quent mention of a great hubbub

stirred up by his miracles. Suppose Jesus were on earth today and should feed six or seven thousand people with half a dozen loaves of bread and a few little fish. Would it not raise a sensation? Would it not be a sensational thing to do? What is true of it now was true when it was actually done. We can only escape the sensation by denying the truth of the account of the miracle. Take another example. Suppose Jesus were to appear in some village today and drive a large herd of pigs into the sea by filling them with devils. There would be some little excitement over the transaction, would there not? The owners of the pigs would be particu-

larly disturbed in their minds. We cannot understand how our contributor can avoid admitting that Jesus employed sensational methods in his ministry or why he should wish to do so. There is no harm in a sation, if it is of the right kind.

SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN.

On July 4, 1609, three hundred year ago, Samuel Champlan, with a party of Algonquin Indians, entered Lake Champlain from the north. He was the first white man to navigate its waters. The celebration of the tercentennial of his discovery has directed the attention of Americans, somewhat tardily, to the character and achievements of one of the most remarkable men among the early explorers and colonizers of this conti-Champlain did not push his nent. travels into the valley of the Mississlppi. He reached Lake Huron and skirted Lake Ontario, but farther to the west he did not penetrate. His principal work was done in exploring and mapping the St. Lawrence River the New England shore he sailed as far to the south as Vineyard Sound. This was in 1605 and 1606, fully a year before the English settlement was planted in Virginia and fourteen years before the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts. Although Champlain thus became familiar with the New Engto add to this the ascent and descent | land Coast, he attempted no settlement south of the St. Lawrence region

preferred the more northern He and, because it offered greater facilities for trading in furs with the Indians, to say nothing of a possible passage to the Pacific through the Great Lakes. Champlain himself was not seeking a fortune, but those who financed his expeditions were. The merchants of La Rochelle, Rouen and the other French seaports, where he sought help, were like other merchants in the particular that they expected a return from their investnents, and Champlain had, therefore, to plant his settlements in the country where furs were plentiful and the Indians friendly. His own interest was divided between the love of exploration and the wish to convert the sayages. It is more than suspected that als father was a Huguenot. The seaport of Brouage, where he was born, n 1567, was a Huguenot stronghold in hose days, and his name, Samuel smacks strongly of that Biblical familarity which was more common among the heretics than the orthodox. However that may be, Champlain was a levoted Catholic though he fought on the side of Henry of Navarre against the Guises and the League. The girl hom he married was a Huguenot, but Champlain succeeded in converting ner to the older faith. So complete was her conversion in fact that after a few years of wedded life she wished

become an Ursuline nun. Henry of Navarre remained a constant friend to Champlain after he ascended the throne. Through his powerful favor the explorer was able secure monopolles of the fur trade for his mercantile supporters, and thus year after year he obtained the means o continue his travels and establish the beginnings of settlement here and there along the St. Lawrence. 1608, for example, on July 3, he founded Quebec. The first building was erected on the sloping beach at the foot of the heights. This piece of land was then covered with nut trees which Champlain's men cut down and squared for the walls of their house In Montcalm's time, when he lost the city to Wolfe, the buildings had ascended to the high ground far above the river. Champiain made his discovery of the lake which bears his name the year after he founded Quebec. Some Algonquins invited him to go with them on a war party against He accepted, and they led him up the Richelieu River to the lake. whom Champlain had the annoyance

represent, accurately, what we may grain can be moved from Portland to years. On the other hand Champlain's friendship with the Canadian it would bankrupt any railroad that Indians was of great value to himself and his countrymen. It enabled him this cost by water has been as low as to make journeys which would otherwise have been out of the question, while it naturally enhanced the profits of the fur trade. Upon the whole the French in America got on much better haul wheat beyond the point at which | with the Indians than the English did, or the Spanish either. understand savage human nature better than their European rivals did. Certainly they treated the Indians more humanely.

> Through the genius of Champlain and other explorers France gained control of a very wide territory in North America in the course of the next few decades after Quebec was founded, but by the middle of the eighteenth century it was all lost. There is no single reason which fully accounts for this strange sequence of In Champlain's time France was so distracted with religious dissensions and civil wars that little energy was left for colonial enterprise. Hence the settlements in Canada were never populated as they should have been. Later, when France becam united under the vigorous government of Richeleu, that great statesman formed company for trading with the Indians, but it is not likely that he cared a great deal for colonization. His energies were absorbed in European politics, and that continued to be the case with the rulers of France until their dominions beyond the Atlantic were wrested from them forever. The few Frenchmen who did migrate to Canada multiplied rapidly and prospered. Under the British government they have retained their religion and family customs, while they are among the most loyal Catholics in the world Their history shows what might have been the destiny of North America had the brave efforts of Champlain and his fellow-explorers been adequately seconded by their government.

> Francis W. Cushman, the section hand toiling along the right of way some twenty years ago, no doubt felt ongings for something better as he watched the luxurious trains roll by, ofttimes carrying persons of immense wealth and power. But Francis Cushman soured not on the world because others had more than he, and mounted no soap boxes on the street corner to narangue any crowd of malcontents. Instead he worked hard and faithfully and by his own efforts rose from the ranks to a seat among the mighty. His death is a distinct loss to the country, not alone because his eloquence will be heard no more pleading for the welfare of his people, but because in his passing there has gone from among us brilliant, resourceful, energetic man, whose whole life gave the lie to that vile slander that this is no longer a country for the poor man without friends.

Japanese Buddhists will build a emple in this city for worship of the Hindu sage. This is in accordance with the right guaranteed to every dweller upon American soil to worship according to the dictates of his wn conscience. own conscience. It is not probable that these disciples of Buddha will send out missionaries to win Christians from the error of their ways, but will be content to enjoy their own religion and practice its precepts. If they conform to the teachings of the latter, it is safe to say that, they will not make the police any trouble nor prove in any way a menace to social order in the community.

A committee of the Legislature of | the State of New York has been appointed to negotiate for the Saratoga battlefield, and the land immediately adjoining, so as to establish and beaucountry, together with the coasts of New England and Nova Scotia. Along one of the great crises of the Revolutionary War. The land wanted-about it sinks one thousand acres-has little actual value; but the owners have marked up the price till now the aggregate is \$8,000,000, with several parcels still to hear from. Which reminds one of the prices set on lands for parks in Portland; the purchase of which may, itself?" however, wait yet a while.

"The shamelessness of the wool schedule, as a measure of unmatched rapine," etc., is a gentle word from one of Aldrich's critics. But Senator Chamberlain stood for it, and defends his course, on the ground that his state wants protection for the woolen industry. So you see that the tariff is a local question, and Democratic orators in this state will be mum now and hereafter on the iniquities of protection.

We have beaten in Oregon nearly everything that was worst in proposiions for initiative legislation; but there has been many a hard fight to do it, and sensible and quiet citizens don't like the constant turmoil and warfare, nor enjoy the necessity of standing guard all the time, to prevent the enactment of follies into law.

The address of the free-traders to the country has a great deal of sense in it. How are we to expect foreign nations to buy our products and give employment to our labor that produces them, unless we buy liberally of their products in turn? Trade is balance of equivalents. Its profits can't be all in one scale.

A band of Moros has been trapped by the Americans in a cave and ex-terminated. If Bryan were running for President, he would doubtless call such trickery unworthy of American soldiers, as when Aguinaldo was caught by Funston's stratagem,

Of course, if Colonel Hofer can bring on rain by prayer in Summer, he can stop the rain by prayer in Winter. This man is likely to be of immense service to his state

The suffragettes say they marry unless they get the ballot. But when they see the man they want, or can get, they'll think he's more important than the ballot. Perhaps the idle hopdryers could be

turned into service to dry out the many tons of drenched hay in the Willamette Valley. According to the weather man's forecast it does do some good to "cuss" the prayed-for weather.

The next city ought to ask the Bapto hold their convention after the Fourth of July.

It isn't really rain. Only the tears Hofer is shedding over the woes of

Will somebody ask Colonel Hofer to let up on those effective supplications?

REVISE TARIFF PIECEMEAL. One Treatment Can't Deal Rightly With Big Subject and It Makes Logrolling.

Outlook The entire tariff law ought not to be revised at one time. The task is too vast. The tariff bill as it passed the House made a volume of 300 pages. Many of the schedules are exceedingly complex. It is out of the question to have a thorough consideration of such a mass of material. No great industrial concern would ever think of letting its business go without supervision for ten years and then undertaking a general overhauling.

But there is an additional reason why the tariff schedules should be disposed of plecemeal. A general revision gives too many opportunities to build up a community of interests. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, told the truth when he sald in a speech in the Senate: recognize the fact that with a tariff bill it is just as it is with a river and harbor There is no use disguising it. You tickle me and I tickle you. You give us what we on the Pacific Coast want for our lead ore and for our citrus fruit and we will tickle you people of New England and give you what you want on your cotton goods. . . . You come to the same basis as that of the river and harbor bill. You vote for my creeks, you vote for my harbors, you vote for my rivers, and I will vote for yours and shut my eyes and it is all right." In the House, New England Congressmen boasted to friends how they had traded votes against free lumber for votes in favor of free

This logrolling, destructive to the interests of the whole country, would be much impeded if certain schedules should be taken up for revision this year and others next year, and still others the year following. If hides and leather were to be considered without reference to lumber, the chances for building up a trading comclination would be greatly diminished. The schedules would be far more likely to be disposed of on their merits than they are under the existing arrangement. There is no good reason for revising the whole tariff by one tremendous spasm on the part of Congress. There is abundant reason for disposing of one subject at a time. The present performance of amateurish, haphazard legislation dominated by combinations of interests has not commanded the confidence of the Nation. It ought not to be repeated.

WOODILL LETTER A PLAGIARISM Not a Real Love Message, but Extracts From Novel by Charles Major.

St. Michaels, Md., Dispatch. The letter made public and said to have been found in the bungalow where Robert E. Eastman killed Mrs. Edith May Woodill, and which was taken to show that there was a love affair of long standing between Eastman and his victim, was a plaglarism and possibly a forgery.

The letter was signed "Edith" and breathed the deepest affection, but it was discovered today that it was a copy, paragraph by paragraph and phrase by phrase, from "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hail," a novel by Charles Major, that was one of the "best sellers" at the time of its publication in 1902. Whether the plagiarizing was done by Mrs. Woodill or Easting was done by Mrs. Woodill or East-man, or whether the entire document was a forgery by a third person, is not plain.

The text of the letter occurs, almost complete, at the end of the second chapter of "Dorothy Vernon," as obser-vations of the fictitious narrator following his first meeting with the hero-ine and the realization of her infaru-ation for the hero of the tale.

"God exists because of that warmth that the mawkish world condemns," the novel says, and then: "Is iron "Is Iron immodest when it creeps to the lostone and clings to its side? Is a oird brazen when she flutters to her responsive to his compellir wooing song? Is a seed immodest when it sinks into the ground and swells with budding life? Is a cloud bold when it softens into rain and falls to earth because it has no other choice? Or is it brazen when it nestles for a time on the bosom of heaven's arched dome, sinking into the fathomless depths of blue black and ceases to be

"My daughter never wrote that let-ter to Eastman," is the statement made by Colonel Charles H. Thompson when asked about the love letter found un-der the bungalow. "Nothing could con-vince me that she wrote it. It does not sound like her. It reads as if it were copied out of a book. Only the testimony of experts would make me consider the posibility of it being written by her."

BAKER AND BALLS BLUFF.

Confirmation of the Statements Presented by The Oregonian.

sented by The Oregonian.

M'MINNVIIALE, Or., July 5.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial in Sunday's Oregonian interested me. It reminded me of a letter received from my brother, Henry Gortner, who was in the brigade that crossed the river at Harrison's Island, and was close to Baker when he fell and helped carry the body back to Ball's Bluff, where they recrossed in a flatboat. The book you refer to is almost a true copy of the letter I received from my brother after the battle and death of Senator Baker. They expected Colonel Gorman with his 2500 men, who death of Senator Baker. They expected Colonel Gorman with his 2500 men, who had crossed the river two miles below to come to their assistance, and time was ample for them to come up, but they remained on the come up. they remained or waited for further or ders which it seems Gorman never re-ceived. Baker's men were much put out about it, as they all felt the great loss of Baker, and the failure to assist the Baker brigade.

M. U. GORTNER. Wife's Dream Saves Husband's Life.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Dispatch, Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Dispaten,
Mrs. Charles Hager, wife of a railroader employed on the Delaware and
Hudson Railroad, probably saved her
husband from death or serious injury by
a dream she had a few nights ago. She
dreamed that she saw him in a bad
week and that he was dreadfully inwreck, and that he was dreadfully in

jured. The dream made such an impressio upon her that she told him, and asked him to exercise unusual care for the next several days, said she believed that ere was to be an accident to his trair and said he might escape if he kept well to the rear of it. Hager was also im-pressed, and took care not to place himself in jeopardy.

Yesterday, when his train was in New York State, the accident occurred, being caused by spreading rails. Hager was injured less than any other man of the crew. The engineer and fireman were fatally hurt.

Kills Whole Family; So, No Damages.

Kills Whole Family; So, No Damages.

Jefferson City (Mo.) Dispatch.

By the killing of the entire family in the collision at Warrensburg. October 10, 1904, the Missouri Pacific Railway escaped liability for the payment of damages for the death of Philip Ragel and wife and their minor sons, John A. and Clifford Ragel. According to the Missouri Supreme Court's decision, just handed down, this leaves the company free from damages, because the entire family was wiped out by the fatis! wreck free from damages, because the entire family was wiped out by the fatal wreck, no person who had the right to maintain suit to final judgment against the com-pany surviving. The administrator of pany surviving. The adminis the estate filed suit for \$15,000

AUSTRALIA'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE LOOKING FORWARD TO YEAR 1926 Keenly Sympathetic With the United States on the Japanese Question.

PORTLAND, July 5 .- (To the Edi tor.)—In The Oregonian Saturday last, you print a telegraphic news item, in which it is reported that a Mr. Abram, which it is reported that a air. Abram, an Australian manufacturer now visiting Chicago, says to the effect that if America had a year ago been compelled to resort to war, at the time the Japanese to aircle. se government was using its matic relations to prevent the Califormatic relations to prevent the Cantor-nia anti-Japanese bills from becoming law, Australia would have sent qontin-gents of men to America's assistance. Being an Australian by birth, and holding a government position in the com-monwealth at the time of this little international friction, I can say that none of our statesmen ever hinted, and the newspapers there never suggested, that troops be sent to America's aid if war ultimately eventuated, for the simple reason that they knew that the United States Government would never have accepted their men if they did volunteer, and would have asked us to keep neutral.

But let me hasten to add, that the

majority of the people of the Australian states, though not antagonistic towards the Nippon people, all the same spontaneously sympathized with the California people in their desire to keep the white and brown races disintegrated, as Australia already has a white Australia policy among her statutes, feeling that it is absolutely essential to maintain the integrity of the white race intact. the white race intact. the white race intact. The consensus of opinion there is that the races which of racial embarrassment springing into existence at any time. Nobody but the white race is allowed entry into Australia, and we have, therefore, no racial problem

A few years ago in the north of Australia thousands of Kanakas (col-ored people) were working in the sugarored people) were working in the sugar-cane plantations, but the Australians a decided that sugar cane would have to be cut by white laborers, and all the Kanakas, men, women and children, were expatriated to their native islands in the Pacific, and now all the sugar cane is cut by white laborers, and the growers hosides making sugar the growers, besides making sugar cane a profitable business, have in-creased the quantity of cane cut.

Let me further remark that Premier Alfred Deakin, the present head of the Australian commonwealth, is excep-tionally friendly towards all Ameritionally friendly towards all Americans and America. Through his invitation the American fleet visited Australia just a year ago, and that epoch added greatly to the consummation of the English-speaking people. Australia's ideal is to have a federation between America. Britain and Australia if the America, Britain and Australia. If the America, Britain and Austrana. If the integrity of the white race is ever seriously threatened you will find Australia's sons shoulder to shoulder with all her brothers and kinsmen overseas. JAMES C. TOWNS.

CALLS THE OREGONIAN TO ACCOUNT Objection to Characterizing Acts of

Jesus as Sensational. THE DALLES, Or., July 3.—(To the Editor.)—Under the heading of "An Unworthy Minister" in today's Oregonian you give some well-merited censure to the prospective bride and bridegroom who are to be married "up in a balloon, boys, up in a balloon," and the minister who is to take "part in this escapade" is prop-erly questioned as to his motives. We heartily indorse all you say in reference to this silly sensation, but we most strenuously object to your statement that Jesus resorted to sensational

ment that Jesus resorted to sensational methods during his earthly ministry. It is actually sinful for you to say this. Was it sensational for Jesus to heal lepers, give sight to the blind, heal the sick and raise the dead? No soberminded man would speak of such acts as being sensational. Jesus was wonderful and merciful, and he is yet; else all such triffers with his divine mentions. such triflers with his divine manifests tions as you would be sent to hades in double quick order. Be careful, friend, how you trifle with the Son JAMES DAVISON.

Forty-six Widows Hold a Reunion. Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Dispatch. Forty-six widows, aged from 23 to 77 years, all from Berwick and vicinity, neld their fifth annual reunion at Fairhild's Park. Each year the widows as semble to enjoy a day of mufual sympathy. There was not a man in the park. Not because they would not have been allowed so much as because they did not attend. The oldest member of the association, Mrs. Florence Harman, who is 83, was not able to be present, and it was decided to send her a bouquet and basket of fruit as a remembranes. There are rumors that the widowers of Berwick

An Irish Town Is Sold at Auction. Limavady, Ireland, letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

will be a joint picnic

organize, and that next year there

It is seldom that one hears of a town being sold by auction, but a few days ago most of the tenants of the Earl of Darnley, in the town of Athboy, County Meath, purchased the fee simple of the houses in which they reside. The property was put up in lots for sale by public auction, but it was understood that no one would come between the fenants and their tenancies, as the late owner expressed a wish that pressed a wish that the tenants should equire the property, even at a smaller price than outsiders might be inclined

WHEN HOFER TURNED THE COCK.

Sing "Hey!" and likewise "He?" for Colonel Hofer, and laud him all ye creatures here be-low, for He hath at last found means to loose the tap from the rainclouds draws the

aquecus say:

He scales the asure dome to apex dizzy,

Prode up J. Pluvius and gets him busy,

Proving himself more adequate in that
field Than hath the great rainmaker, Mr. Hat-

Sing "Hey!" and likewise "Ho!" for Colonel
Hofer;
He is the man on whom to bet your dough,
for,
He saw the way to break the parching
drought. drought.

Declaring trayer would bring a waterspout:

If men would pray with but the proper
power

And show the Lord how bad they need a
shower. shower. The heavens would doubtless open at their

calling.
And gentle rain begin at once a falling. Sing "Hey!" and likewise "Ho!" for Colonel Hofer.
The testing of his method was not slow, for The men and eke the maids of Salem town
Forthwith prepared to bring the rainfall down:

Prayers from long years' disuse gone all
were pollshed up to meet the moment's
need;
Sooth 'twere beyond description's brightest The great Salemnity that ruled the hour. Sing "Hey!" and likewise "Ho!" for Colonel Hofer, The subsequent events proved he must know,

The winging prayers, with Salem's passion fired, Brought down the rain that they so much desired.

True, it was little better than a splatter. But why should carping critics let that matter?

It was, they must admit (if prayers avail them).

A darned good job for such a town as Salem.

Sing "Hey!" and likewise "Ho!" for Colonel Hofer. Hofer.

In future let him be the man to go for When specified conditions are desired. Or special brands of weather are required. Deposed is Beals, who could but tell to us The future plans of great J. Pluvius. For Hofer's plan's a better one, because it Controls the rain by prayer as by a faucet. —Dean Collins in Dallas Observer.

Some Remarkable Figures on the Prob-

able Progress of the Country. The United States in 1920—what will its trade, its agriculture, its mining operations, its banking power and its ealth then represent? These some what daring questions have been ser-lously studied by the investment house of Fisk & Robinson, which, after makng elaborate calculations of ou pregress and taking into account all reasonable considerations, has attempted to give what are perhaps conservative estimates. Actual figures are used for 1890, 1800 and 1908 and the perfor 1890, 1990 and 1998 and the per-centage of increase worked out. Then deductions are drawn. For example, the population of 1920 is estimated at 100,000,000, the bank clearings \$193,-000,000,000 the total wealth \$175,000-000,000, manufactured products \$19,-000,000,000, railroad gross earnings \$3.500,000,000, etc. The final comment is this: "In view of our enormous wealth-producing power and because of our great educa-tional advantages it is inevitable that the United States should furnish ulti-

the United States should furnish ultimately the most intelligent as well as the largest investing class to be found among civilized nations." The principal figures follow

differ in more ways than color should develop their own nationality in the lands of which they form a part, other wise there is always the likelihood of racial embarrassment springing into \$ 140,866,931 240,789,310 \$ 176,804,573 \$ 306,688,164 Pounds 250,783,092 606,117,166 Manf'd prod's \$ 9,372,487,283 \$13,014,287,498 Merchandise Imports Exports Steam railroads 789,310,409 \$49,941,184 857,828,684 1,394,483,082 railroads 183,359 192,162 \$10,020,925,215 \$11.891,902,330 raings 1,086,039,735 1,501,695,378 dings 342,071,296 483,247,529 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, 1920, Value Gross earnings. Net earnings ... 87,189,392 100,000,000 .\$ 17,642,705,274 \$ 30,000,000,000 Bank clear-.. 132,272,067,412 193,000,000,000 2 038 015 488 4,250,000,000 Circulation . 3.038.015.488
Tot wealth *125.000.000.000
Agl. prod'ts . 7.848,000.000
Coal production 14,000,000,000 Tons | 1428,895,914 | Value | 18 | 614,198,898 | 2 | Fig fron production | 125,781,361 7428,895,914 660,000,000 614,198,898 \$ 1,000,000,000 46,000,000 Gold production Pounds ..., 1868,096,491 1.100,000,000 Mrg pr-d'ts f\$ 14,802,147,087 \$ 19,000,000,000 1,194,341,792 1,860,773,346 Mileage 230,085 265,000 Value \$ 17,234,886,215 \$ 24,000,000,000 Gross earn'gs 2,407,019,810 3,600,000,000 Net earnings 717,802,167 900,000,000

*Estimated, †1907 figures, \$1904 figures. "These huge figures chiefly in bil-lions possess manifold significance and their contemplation should correct our sense of perspective, renew our courage and establish firmly our confidence in the Nation's future. To labor they should present an ever-expanding vista of remunerative employment, to capital they should speak of increasing opportunities for the profitable and useful employment of its resources, while to eyment of its resources, while to legislator they should indicate clearly and forcibly the grave respon-sibility involved in the enactment of statutes affecting such vast interests. It is recognized that they suggest also the possibilities of growth in National and individual extravagance and the development of arrogance in our domestic and foreign relations; but it should be remembered that in no other land is education in all its aspects going forward with greater rapidity or thoroughness, and that our people are becoming as a whole the best edu-cated and hence the broadest minded nation on the globe. Not by academic instruction alone, but in even greater degree by the widespread dissemina-tion of daily information, our people learning what constitutes business methods; are distinguishing more and more between sound and bombastic legislation, and, while demanding the fullest publicity concerning the affairs of corporations, are in-sisting that those great organizations the Nation's business, be treated with

Suitors Drive Girl to Convent.

Boston (Mass.) Dispatch. To escape from the ardent love of three suitors, none of whom she wants to offend by marrying one, pretty Loretta Lorey, society girl and daughter of Mrs. Adolph Lorey, of Back Bay, will give up all worldly joys and enter a convent, where she may rest in seclusion and feel safe from the sharp point of upid's arrow.

Indeed, this charming girl, whom rumor has had engaged to three young men, one of whom is a Harvard senior, already has shut herself off from the world to such an extent that for months she has not appeared at socials and only rarely

upon the street.
"I don't care to offend two of my suitors by marrying one," Miss Lorey said. "I am going to a convent. I cannot tell you any more—in fact, that's all there is to it."

Dr. Ellot's Book Shelf.

Criticisms come from the four corners of the earth on Dr. Eliot's sample shelf of books. After Shakespeare, the London Telegraph finds the omission of history the most startling, "Critics of all kinds and sorts have maintained that the retreat from Syracuse in Thucydides is the finest piece of prose ever written." As to the inclusions, the London paper finds them, to say the least, puzzling.

them, to say the least, puzzling.

If your boxes are limited to a "five-foot ahelf" neither Benjamin Franklin nor William Penn has any claim to a seat, and most of us will confess without shame our ignorance of the right of John Woodman. Emersons "Traits" is interesting enough, but not much more. The letters of that respectable person Pliny may be left unread with confidence by every one who is not making a study of the best days of the Roman Empire. But we need not press similar points. It is not a list of master-pieces.

Where the Tax Will Fall.

Letter in New York Evening Sun, Brook-Letter in New York Evening Sun, Brook-lyn, July 1.

Taking Steel for example, the proposed 2 per cent tax on net income for 1968 would have been \$707,714.54. The bonds and preferred stock would escape. on stock pays all the tax long run. Common stockholders of many corporations will have to wait a long while before they ever see a dividend. It is the rich that buy bonds and preferred stock, and the tray will feel preferred stock, and the tax will fall on the poor common stockholdere is

Choosing a Physician by Photograph.

Carlsbad Letter to the New York Her-ald's Paris Edition.

Carlsbad is full of original ideas. Where else can you find the photographs of all the doctors in the place arranged to-gether in shop windows, so that a new-comer can examine the faces and place comer can examine the faces and pick out the one whose looks he prefers? To have a medical man with just the sympathetic expression one likes best must surely be a great help to recovery.

Philadelphia Dispatch to N. Y. Times. Through the infusion of a quart of the blood of Dr. William Henry Furness into the arteries of his sister. Mrs. Horace Jayne, her life will probably be saved. Their father is the celebrated Shakespearean scholar, Dr. Horace Howard Furness. Mrs. Jayne has been ill with typhoid fever at her home in Wallingford for almost a month, and it became necessary, to restore her to health, to resort to blood infusion.