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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1969.

SIMON NEWCOMB.

Early last Sunday morning Simon Newcomb who, for more than half a entury, has been one of the foremos astronomers of the world, departed this life at the goodly age of 74 He was born in Novia Scotla in 1835, but his family belonged to old New England stock. His father amuse the neighborhoods where they live by putting excellent theories into practice. Most of us admire the theories, but shun applying them, Being convinced that a man ought to of life, set out in search of a wife. In his mind was a distinct catalogue of possess. She must be intelligent, because a stupid woman cannot properly bring up her children. She must be of a temperament opposite to his own, because thus in the offspring all desirable qualities would be united. Above everything, she must be economical. With this idea in his imagination, the young man traveled on foot through the country, seeking diligently, but finding no one upon whom he could conscientiously bestow his heart. One lovely damsel charmed his eye, for example, but when, upon closer inspection, he caught her giving the

scrapings of her bread pan to the

horse, he naturally looked elsewhere.

Finally, after many wanderings, he discovered the image of his dreams, singing hymns and playing the melodeon in a village church. One glance at her countenance sealed his fate. He wooed and won her, and in the Summer nights of their courtship, he diverted her girlish fancy by pointing out the boundaries of the constellations and telling her the names of the stars. No wonder their son became a great astronomer. A more brilliant nstance of direct heredity was never known. Fair Science smiled not on Simon's humble birth. His parents were not rich. Books were scarce During the two years his family lived at New London, Connecticut, Simon devoured an old work on astronomy with an avidity which only those chil dren know who have been starved for mental food. Later he got hold of a copy of Fowler's Phrenology, that grave humbug which has profoundly influenced thousands of young men at the critical periods of their lives, from its fascinating pages that it is beneath the dignity of manhood to permit the blood to rush "destructiveness" and, by diligent practice, became complete master of his temper. He says in his Reminiscences that he passed through life without making a single personal enemy. This means that he made none after his fifteenth year. At that date one night, when his soul was uplifted in devotion at a prayer meeting, an ungodly youth in the next pew pinched his neck. Simon promptly drew his jacknife and stabbed the offender, who became his sworn foe and promised him a thrashing at the first convenient moment after they had left the house of prayer. To protect himself

a long time armed with a pitchfork. Such were the storms of a youth which developed into a manhood serene and placid. Newcomb felt his nathematical powers early in life. When he was 22 years old, without any particular instruction, he was able to make the calculations for the Nautical Almanac, of which a copy had fallen into his hands. The office of the Nautical Almanac was at that time 1858, in Cambridge, under the wing of Harvard University. that Washington could not furnish the talent necessary to compute its tables. Newcomb obtained a position on the force of the Almanac office and found the employment so leisurely that it left him time to attend the Lawrence Scientific school, where Charles W. Ellot was his tutor in mathematics. The bright and shining scientific light in Harvard at that time was Professor Peirce, but his instructions to students were given mainly by the method of absent treatments. Newcomb was not drawn deeply enough into the Harvard current to become a typical college man. His observations upon its curriculum and professors have, therefore, the accuracy of close acquaint. ance and at the same time the aloofness of an outsider. His judgment of the educational machine may be summed up in a single sentence quoted from his "Reminiscences": "If my impressions of it are correct, our educational planing mill cuts down all the knots of genlus and reduces the best of the men who go through it to much the same standard." If this is true it is fortunate that Simon Newcomb did not go through the mill.

the nascent astronomer went about for

Newcomb's scientific work was done at Washington and Baltimore. In the former city he was for a long time professor in the Naval Observatory and afterwards director of the Nautical Almanac. In Baltimore he succeeded the celebrated Sylvester as professor mathematics and astronomy at Johns Hopkins University, Newcomb's first scientific work which won renown was a laborious computation to show where the orbits of asteroids must have been thousands of years ago. His purpose was to bring to test the old theory that those small heavenly bodies were fragments of a large planet which had exploded in the dim If that was true, their orbits must have passed through a common point originally. Newcomb traced the orbits back through the heavens for many centuries and found no common

charming theory was laid to rest. Perof a puzzle to astronomers. The difficulties of computation are enormous, Almost infinite patience is required to obtain valuable results. But Newcomb had the patience and he had also that species of gentus which consists in taking pains. His work on the moon is now standard all over the world. Outside of pure screntific research Newcomb also took an active hand in many practical affairs. For example, he was constantly consulted by the founder of the Lick Observatory in regard to plans for the buildings and equipment. His scientific reputation was world-wide. Learned societies from Boston to Poland elected him to membership and most of the great universities gave him their degrees. His character was simple, childlike and genuine. His ability was of the highest rank and his scientific work of fundamental importance.

GETTING INTO THE LIMELIGHT. Down at Bandon, which is in Coos

county, is a newspaper editor who has carled of his deserved obscurity, and ne is, therefore, seeking notice from The Oregonian. To bring about that great end he assumes the role of eulogist for Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and, commenting on certain criticisms of Farmer Wilson by The regonian, declares he "knows more about agriculture than any man in the United States, and knows more minute than a thousand editors of The Oregonian ever heard or read The most exacting critic of was one of those eccentric men who The Oregonian will admit that Mr. Wilson is thus placed on a rather high plane. It would seem, then, that we ought to have a Department of Agriculture that under such competent direction will come measurably marry at the age of 25 years, the elder near fulfilling all requirements; and Newcomb, when he reached that time it would seem also that such a prodigy could not be ignorant of the labors and operations of his subordinates, the qualities his partner for life must | nor of the thoroughness and quality of their service. How, then, will Mr. Wilson explain, or any one ex-plain for him, the criminal uses to which the Wilson cotton reports were put by a clique of speculators in and out of the departnent? Or the grossly inaccurate and untruthful character of his wheat staistics through which, last March, another coterie of Wall street gamblers sought to make a great fortune, but didn't? Why has there been no explanation of the extraordinary blunder f that March report?

The Oregonian has not sought to discredit the general work or worth of the Agricultural Department. has, however, repeatedly criticised its crop-reporting service, which is beneath contempt. It holds Secretary Wilson responsible for reprehensible carelessness or ignorance or gullibility in this important work. The public should understand how grossly it has been and is being deceived by the so-called "crop experts" of the department. Whether they are venal, ignorant or merely lazy, or all, The Oregonian does not know, but these reorts are in any case unreliable, unbeflevable and false.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Ever since his great work on "The History of the Warfare Between Scince and 'Theology" was published Dr. Andrew White's motives and accuracy been persistently attacked by bigots of one variety and another. All sorts of charges have been made against him without a vestige of proof. The slights and slurs which Father O'Hara inserts in the letter printed in oday's paper are mild compared with some we have read which had been avented for the same purpose. Any truth about the conduct of theologians oward men of science must expect this sort of reward from the ecclesi-The first step is to persecute astics. the scientist. Often they have put him to death. . The next is to claim the credit of his discoveries for theology. The third is to declare that the

thurches have always taught them. progressive advances are peautifully shown in the attitude of the theologians toward Vesalius. It is true enough that the pagan Popes who lived in the time of the Renaissance vere friendly to science as they were to art. But what happened to Italian ience very soon after the Council of Trent had done its work and the anti-reformation began? It would be interesting to see Father O'Hara's ingenuity applied to prove that the theoogians were then friendly to science, but we have not the least doubt that he is equal to the task. In his present letter it is a comfort to notice that he quotes from an author who is willing to do justice to Vesalius.

MONEY FOR CROP MOVING. It is but little more than 18 months ince this country received a financial shock which beggared thousands. The commercial catyclasm was termed a "rich man's panic," not because it as the rich men alone who suffered, but because it was the hysterical overspeculation of the rich that precipitated the trouble. The period of liquidation which followed the breaking of the storm was of brief duration, but it was drastle in the extreme, and will not soon be forgotten by the principal sufferers. Wall street stock gamblers, who for more than a year had been using cheap call money in their speculations, brought on the panic by forcing stocks up far above their intrinsic value as interest-earning collateral. There was plenty of money in the country for all legitimate purposes and there was also enough for a fairly heavy volume of stock speculation.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, som of the principal players in the Wall street game were caught with marked cards, and the outcry that resulted greatly alarmed capital- Not only was there a sudden end to the supply of cheap call money for speculative puroses, but there was also a sudden disappearance of funds for any purpose. The country was badly frightened. and in the stampede that set in, good, bad and indifferent enterprises were trampled to dust with strict impar-There are now in evidence in the East signs of an existing condition f financial affairs in some respects not unlike those which preceded the 1907 panic. Fortunately the hard-earned esson of two years ago will not be so

soon forgotten The disquieting feature of the situation has been the enormous loan expansion, which last month exceeded by \$133,000,000 the total for June, 1998, and was nearly \$238,000,000 greater than for the same month in 1907, when the panic was in process of forming. These figures were shown by the Clearing-House banks of New York, Hence the mythical planet and similar conditions were reported M. O. Lownsdale, in Yamhill County,

panies operating independent of the along this line, while farmers in Lane CAR HITS GRAVEL, TURNS OVER haps his most important work was Clearing-House banks. Fortunately done upon the motion of the moon, for New York, as well as the rest of the country, the near approach of crop-moving time seems to have been the signal for an application of the brakes, and the bank statement printed in Sunday's Oregonian, for the first time in many months, showed a heavy decrease in the loan item. also a gain of nearly \$7,000,000 in the surplus reserve.

This contraction of loans, the makng of which has been encouraged by low rates for call money, may have a tendency to check stock speculation, and by so doing bring prices down from the dizzy heights to which they have been forced by manipulation Some inconvenience may result for the men who are sailing too close to the wind with other people's money, but even if all of the necessary contraction cannot be made before crop-moving demands become heavy, the trouble will all fall on the shoulders of the

men who are responsible for it. The country has already begun getting money together for crop-moving purposes in the West and South, and it will not be caught, as it was two years ago, with all of the money in the New York banks. A country will never be prosperous so long as its banks are stuffed with idle money, but there is an even greater danger when the surplus money is used in stock manipulaion as it is being used at the present Further loan contraction in New York and an increased demand for money for crop-moving purposes, in the West and South, will be a healthy sign.

AVOIDABLE DISASTER. Grays Harbor is comparatively new in the business of handling vessels of such heavy tonnage as the Norwegian steamship Eir, which met with a se-vere mishap on the bar Sunday; but there is nothing in the disaster, or the sauses for it, that reflects at all seriously on the port. Quite naturally, had this accident happened at the Co. lumbia entrance, there would have been the usual tirade of misrepresentation on the part of some, not all, of the Puget Sound papers; but too much Grays Harbor trade drifts north to Tacoma and Scattle to make it a safe proceeding for the newspapers to make much out of the matter as they would if it were a Columbia River affair. The Eir lost a portion of her deck load and was badly damaged because she was out of the channel.

There is not a port in the known world where a similar accident would not happen if a vessel should get out of the channel. The unfortunate feature of these disasters in new ports lies in the willingness of shipowners to place the blame on the alleged disabilities of the port, without taking the trouble thoroughly to investigate. Portland was obliged to combat injustice of this nature for many years before the quick and safe dispatch of the largest lumber and flour cargoes ever floated afforded such conclusive evidence of the merits of the port that the point of safety is no longer raised by shipowners, but now in insurance and freight rates the Columbia River is on even terms with any other port in the North Pacific.

In the present condition of the cean freight market, if the insurance people were not too captious, some shipowners would hardly regard the loss of a few ships as an irreparable disaster, and the Grays Harbor acciwill hardly cause the trouble which might arise if freights were high and shipping property in good

A PHASE OF OUR INDUSTRIAL GROWTH growth of Oregon in recent years is the revival of interest in and experiment with the resources of the older sections of the state. In years long past, when a few tons of produce of any kind would glut our home market, in its line, and there was absolutely no wider market to which appeal could be made for any perishable product, a limited surface of some of our richest lands was merely scratched and the returns that followed literally swamped the farmers in their own abundance. The home market was the only market and teaming over roads of the most primitive construc-tion was the only way to reach it. Apples, peaches, pears and plums from the first orchards planted in Oregon succeeded the Hudson's Bay and missionary era, in which seedlings from parent stocks in Canada and the Middle West flourished, literally covered the ground under the trees in the Autumns of those years and were left there to rot. Some of the best of this fruit-if the superlative can be used to describe Oregon fruit of the time in which, unvexed by pests of any kind, all the fruit that grew was perfect-was stored in the rudely improvised cellars; some of it was old-fashioned processes; considerable quantities were consumed in season upon the table and by an apple-eating generation of children; but the great bulk of the wealth of these early orchards literally "went to waste." Later some attempt was made to dispose of the surplus by turning hogs and other stock in the orchards, the experiment not infrequently costing the farmer a cow or calf from his herd from choking upon an apple that proved to be an exact fit in the animal's throat and would neither up nor down. But the fruit lecayed by the ton, the farmers grew careless of their unprofitable orchards, the trees became gnarly and mossy, the pests came in-snd the rest followed.

These were the conditions that prevalled when railroads opened Oregon to the markets of a wider world. Of course, there were practically no marketable apples. In fact, the idea of the commercial orchard had not yet been conceived. But there were enough old orchards, in a state of dilapidation and decay, to form the basis of many a wail over the "shiftlessness of Oregon farmers," and to prove a veritable menace to the newal of the fruit industry or rather to its establishment upon a commerclal basis.

Very naturally, this renewal was Discouragement and failure had done their work. The small orchard could not be made to pay because the local market was quickly supplied. In the meantime, owever, fruit growing, and especially apple-growing, assumed a commercial standing and began to be established upon a scientific basis. The newer localities at first responded to the call or sound, clean fruit that would bear shipment to wider markets; later the older sections began to awaken from the lethargy of disappointment and take a new start on the horti-cultural road. The splendid work of

and Linn and Polk and Marion Coun ties have attested the fact of their awakening to the possibilities of fruit growing in the fine exhibits that they have made in recent years of their orchard products.

The latest awakening is in a corner of Umatilla County where old orchards planted half a century ago and for many years neglected, have been brought back to a state of usefulness, while large areas of old-new land have been set to apple trees that are flourishing and full of promise of abundance from five to seven years hence.

"There is no place on earth," say the formerly discouraged, but now confident husbandmen of the long-settled, but in this regard newly-discovered Milton-Freewater valley in Umatilia County, "so especially adapted to the culture of certain varieties of applesnotably those of high color, as is this These old orchards, long region." lisregarded--practically abandonedhave furnished through the renewed cure that has been given them a basis for this confidence; considerable areas have been planted to young trees; large accessions to the population are noted, and in common with other districts in various localities of the state, ong settled, but unknown beyond their immediate skyline, the district designated is forging ahead and coming into notice carrying the evidence of its awakening to waiting markets. This is a phase of our industrial growth that is most gratifying, justifying as it does the estimate of the early explorers of the Oregon Country that here, indeed, was a land of boundless promise awaiting development-

There will be no need of calling a plebiscite in Oregon on the income tax. Just pass the proposed amendment up to the Legislature, which will ratify it by unanimous vote. The amendment could, indeed, he submitted to a convention in each state, if Congress should propose that method; but we think it is to be sent to each state to be acted upon by its Legislature. In Congress there would be no doubt that it would receive, if submitted to the electors, nearly a unanimous vote; but that would not be a constitutional method of ratification. No opposition to the amendment will appear in the Legislature of Oregon. Nor would there be any considerable opposition in Oregon to an amendment taking the election of Senators from the Legislature and giving it to the body of the electors of the state. It is doubt ful, however, whether such amendment would be accepted by threefourths of the states. Not a few of the older states probably would reject

Bids were opened in Seattle yesterday for construction of the Lolo Pass cut-off for the Northern Pacific, Twohy Brothers, the railroad contractors, are rushing men and teams into the Deschutes country for work on the Central Oregon road. A thousand men are working on the Harriman road to Tillamook, and the United Railway has a big force on its line, which is headed in the same direction. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is connecting with the O. R. & N. at Plummer, Idaho, to secure entrance into Portland. The Oregon Short Line is running a survey from the Blackfoot country down Snake River to Lewiston, Idaho, and the Northern Pacific and Harriman lines are making preparations for double-tracking the line between Portland and Puget Sound, Activity in railroad building in the Pacific Northwest has been somewhat delayed, but seems to be making a good start. Best of all, Portland seems One of the phases of the industrial these lines which are seeking waterto be the objective point for all of

July wheat climbed back across the \$1.20 per bushel mark yesterday. "Time will tell who is right," remarked Secretary Wilson when Mr. Patten questioned his figures on the amount of wheat available in the country last March, Time seems to have "told." for the American visible yesterday was down to 8,427,000 bushels, the lowest on record for a corresponding week except during the Leiter deal in 1898. As Secretary Wilson could find only about 15,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands July 1, and the daily consumption is more than 1,250,000 bushels, it is easy to understand the remarkable strength in the market. Secretary Wilson's most gracious and reasonable act in connection with his terrible blunder has been the acknowledgment by his July 1 figures that his statement of March 1 was utterly worthless and misleading. With this evidence of repentance, we may hope for something better in future.

China seems to be making progress in the same line of civilization tha England was following 400 or 500 One of the obedience to orders from headquarters, has recently detached the head from the shoulders of a youthful pretender to the throne, and, in order to discourage repetition of the pretender's offense, a few thousand of the young man's followers were also killed.

Jefferson, in a message to Congress in 1802 wrote: "If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labors of the people, under the pretence of taking care of them, they must become happy." But since we can't accomplish the first part of this statement we are not likely to realize the last part of it.

There will not be much doubt about the ratification of the income amendment. The citizens who have ncomes that will be subject to the tax are few, very few, in number, compared with the whole body of the

John Madson, the man caught at San Jose who married ten women and had fourteen more in contemplation, will serve a seven-year sentence. Times have changed since Jacob served fourteen years for two-

People are fainting from heat at Chicago and rains continue in Missouri and Kansas. This is just for a reminder that here we are neither fainting from heat or any other cause, nor famishing for rain.

The spirit of progress is rampant in Malheur County. The town of Brogan, three months old, has made application for a National bank, and so has Westfall, erstwhile known as Bully

Polygamist Johnson denies that he is the infamous Polygamist Madson, and declares that he is married to only

Several Lives and Four Machines

Narrowly Escape Disaster,

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12.—(Special.)

—As the result of striking an unfinished road freshly strewn with loose gravel, several lives and four automoblies narrowly escaped disaster three and a half miles out of Kent tonight. Two Winton cars, the property of Albert Hansen, Jeweler, and P. J. McHugh, contractor; a Packard racing car, driven by Ai Wilkey, and a Mitchell touring car were involved in the mixub.

A four-cylinder Winton, driven by McHugh, accompanied by his mice.

McHugh, accompanied by his wife and children, struck the soft gravel and turned a complete somersault, scattering its occupants in all directions. The unfortunates suffered no serious injuries. At the time of the accident a Packard racing machine attempted to pass the upset machine, and landed the

machine ten feet off the road.

The driver of the Mitchell steered past the Hansen machine successfully, but became confused when he spled the car in tow. With a sudden lurch the car in tow. With a sudden lurch the Mitchell skidded off the road and down the bank of the Duwamish River. Striking a rise in the rolling bank, driver and car narrowly missed certain death and destruction. The machine caught in the soft mud and held fast. More frightened than hurt, five passengers alighted from the creating the control of the contro passengers alighted from the car and ascended the bank.

THINNING OUT STATE GUARD Spokane Companies May Disband

Because of Poor Attendance. SPOKANE, Wash., July 12 .- (Spetial.)-Handicapped by an adverse report at the last inspection, Spokane ompanies H and I, of the Washington National Guard, are facing being mustered out of service. A special inspection has been set for Thursday, August 5, when an investigation will be made by Captain John Kinzle, retired. The inspection will be heavy marching order, and the men will be given a sec-

ond chance to make good.

Poor attendance of members is one cause for criticism by the state officers, Company I, under Captain J. Benjamin Hays, is stated to have a membership of 49. Captain Benson Wright is in command of Company H.

Adjutant-General George B, Lamping has received instructions from the War Department at Washington gradually muster out all infantry companies in the state west of the mountains and to enlist in their stead coast artillery

COURT MUST PROTECT FOOLS

Judges Reverse Decision in Nonsuit Against Land Company.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 12 .- (Spedal.)-The Supreme Court, in a decision rendered today, announced that its jurisdiction includes the protection of fools from the consequences of their own folly, at least the court says, in de-ciding the case of James T. Wooddy and ciding the case of James T. Wooddy and wife against the Benton Water Company: "No rogue should enjoy his illgotten plunder for the simple reason
that his victim is by chance a fool."
Wooddy traded a Whitman County
farm to the Benton company for 60
acres of land. He brought this suit
for damages claiming he had been defor damages, claiming he had been de frauded, as the deed gave him less than 53 acres, and half of that was too high to be irrigated from the canal. defense was that he had personally in-spected the land before he closed the deal, and that the old rule of let the purchaser beware applied. The lower court granted a nonsuit. The Supreme court, after announcing the ruling above quoted, reverses this decision and orders, a new trial.

Salem Executive Startles Gas Plant Manager With Proposition.

SALEM, Or., July 12.-(Special.)-Mayor Rodgers caused a mild sensation at the Council meeting tonight, when he offered to take over the gas plant of the Portland Rallway, Light & Power Company and pay the company 50 cents per 1000 feet on all the gas manufacture take his profits out of the rate of \$1.50 per 1000 which the Council pro-

For more than a year the Council has een considering a reduction in the price of gas from \$2 to \$1.50 and tonight Man-ager R. K. Page, of the company, in a talk to the Council said that gas could not be manufactured and distributed in Salem at \$1.50 without loss to the com-

Mayor Rodgers then proposed to take the plant over, sell gas at \$1.50 and pay the company 50 cents per 1000 feet royalty on all the gas wold,

Union Pacific Busy Building Line Into Grays Harbor Country.

ELMA, Wash. July 12—(Special.)—
Rapid progress is being made with
construction of the Grays Harber
branch of the Union Pacific, more than
a thousand men eing employed.
The heaviest work along the line is

just west of Elma, where the Chehalis River crowds high rocky bluffs, in places several hundred feet high and perpendicular. A road bed skirting the river has been blasted and the grade hearly established. Within the next three or four months the road will be practically completed and ready for The eastern end of the road is not

difficult to build, passing through a comparatively level country. OREGON MAN WILL PRESIDE

President Campbell to Attend Educational Congress in Seattle.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eagene, July 12.—(Special.)—President P. L. Camp-bell will preside at the meeting of the American Educational Congress, Thurs-day, July 15, to be held at Seattle, in connection with the A. Y. P. Exposition. Prominent educators from all parts of the United States will be in attendance. number of noted speakers who have been at the meeting of the National Education al Association at Denver will address the

President Campbell will leave tomorrow night for Seattle.

NEW ROUND IN WILL CONTEST Attorneys in Warner Case to Hear Testimony at Walla Walla.

PENDLETON, Or., July 12 .- (Spe PENDLETON. Or. July 12.—(Special)—This week will see the end of another round of the fight for the possession of the James W. Young estate. There was no session of the court today, but the attorneys and court reporter will go to Walla Walla tomorrow to take testimony.

The rebuttal testimony for Mrs. War-ner will be closed Wednesday and the contesting heirs will close with their surbuttal Thursday. After that will come the arguments of the attorneys never had exploded and another by the various loan and trust com- is in conspicuous evidence of progress, to blame him for marrying just three. may not be rendered for several weeks. Co., of Portland

Almost Certainly Unconstitutional

Short Life Predicted for the Corporation Tax.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican

is certainly true that no such policy as the Federal taxation of all by corporation incomes, exclusive of individual incomes, has ever been considered b the American people, and we have been under the impression that no such policy had ever before been seriously proposed until the Taft Administration lately prented it to Congress. Senator Cummins. of lowa, however, in his long and some-what discursive but nevertheless very effective, speech on the subject last week called attention to the fact that the war speech on the subject last week revenue measure reported to the Senate by the finance committee in 1895 conained a provision for the taxation of the gross receipts of all corporations in the United States at the rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent. Essentially the only difference between that and the present proposal is that the one would tax the gross earnings and the other the net income of all corporations working for profit.

The matter no sooner came up for con-deration than it fell under severe assault, chiefly on account of the gross inequali-ties and injustices of such a tax, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, led off in the attack, and Mr. Cummins thus states what followed:

Mr. Commins thus states what followed:

Every Republican member of the finance committee followed him in denunciation of the proposed law. I wish the powerful Senator from Rhode Island would launch the same thunderbolts against this proposed law that he did against that one. I wish the Senior Senator from Massachuseits, instead of offering a dummy amendment for the purpose of preventing any further amendment to the proposition of the committee, would exercise his great intellect in analyzing the iniquitous proposition as he did them. I wish the Senators from Maine would speak now as they spoke then. There is not a slingle Republican member of the Senate here now, as I remember, but who was opposed to the proposition in 1888 to lay a tax upon the gross receipts of all the corporations of the country; and yet the only difference between that proposition and this is that we substitute now net income for gross receipts.

The scheme at that time had only to be onsidered a moment to be dropped, and in its place was substituted an excise tax on the gross receipts of certain businesses such as sugar refining, applicable alike to all engaged therein, whether corporations, partnerships or individuals. It is upon a Supreme Court decision sustaining the alidity of that excise tax that President Taft and his advisers chiefly rely for the legal acceptability of this proposed tax on the net income of corporations alone, ex-clusive of partnerships and individuals en-gaged in similar lines of business. But the two taxes are radically different, as may readily be seen; and if the one is constitutional, it by no means follows that the other is.

This question of constitutionality is still o come into consideration. It has already been subjected to searching examination by Senator Borah, of Idaho, whose speech is not yet available, and his conclusion agrees with that of Senator Cummins that the tax as a constitutional proposition is not worth the paper it is written on. sentially a tax upon a mere right to do business, which has been created by the states, and it is a well-settled principle in Federal jurisprudence that the Federal Government can no more tax or in-terfere with the valid instrumentalities of state government than the states can tax or interfere with the valid instrumentall ties of the Federal Government. But more of this at another time.

LUMBER CUT IS DECREASING

Secretary of Manufactures' Association Makes Report.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 12 .- The annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was begun today in the Hoo-Hoo house, the sessions being executive. New Orleans is expected to get the next convention, being the only candidate, and the present officers, headed by R. A. Long, of MAYOR OFFERS TO SELL GAS Kansas City, will probably be re-

report of Secretary George K. Smith showed a highly unsatisfactory outlook for the lumbermen. He said: Figures for lumber 1908, as compared with 1907, show a decrease of 17 per cent, and undoubtedly a similar percentage of decrease or a larger one will be shown for 1903, The supply has exceeded the demand during the past 18 months, and neither the volume of business nor the price

has been satisfactory."
R. S. Kellogg, of the Government forest service, read a paper in which he said that the consumption of the forests was becoming a serious danger, and told the delegates that the time has come for a practical application of forest conservation, because the lumbermen have for years destroyed, but

One hundred lumbermen have chartered a Northern Pacific train to take them to Tacoma to attend the funeral of Congressman Cushman. The lumbermen wish to show their appreciation of Mr. Cushman's efforts to con-RAILROAD GRADING RUSHED tinue the duty on lumber.

CRIES FOR HELP, DROPS DEAD

Spokane Pioneer Dies Suddenly of Heart Failure.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 12 .- With a choking cry for help, Jacob Onstine, father of Attorney Burton J. Onstine, fell over backward in his son's office at noon today, and expired of heart

His son is on the Coast and was immediately notified. Jacob Onstine was apparently in good health when he entered Roch & Onstine's office in the Ziegler block. While in conversation with some friends he suddenly threw up his hands with the cry for "help," and felf to the floor.

was a pioneer of Spokane. He resided here for over 20 years. Funeral arrangements will be made when word is received from his son at Seattle. Mr. Onstine was nearly 70 years of age:

Pharmacists to Meet. Delegates to the annual convention

of the Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association, which meets today in Seaside, Or, will leave this morning for that place in a special car attached to the regular train of the Astoria & Co-lumbia River Railroad. Sessions will be held daily, beginning this afternoon and concluding Friday. At the opening session M. E. Everett, of North Bend, Or., president of the association. deliver his annual address, and reports will be rendered by the various officers covering the work of the organization during the past year. Arrangements have been made for a series of ments have been made entertainments to be held at intervals during the stay at Seaside. These will consist of athletic events, races, a tugof-war and other contests

Eugene Leonard's Body Found.

WASCO, Or., July 12 .- (Special.)-The body of Eugene Leonard, who was drowned in the Deschutes River July 3, was found today 12 miles below where he was drowned. The body will be taken to Dayton, Wash,, for burial.

Grain Companies Consolidate.

COLFAX, Wash., July 12.—(Special.)—The Whitman County grain firms of Duling & Bishop and A. P. Johnson & Co. have been consolidated with the Northern Grain & Westley Johnson & Co. have been consolidated with the Northern Grain & Warehouse

osed tax are so glaring that, whether constitutional or not, it is not likely to endure a great while if it ever succeeds in getting into effect. Mr. Cummins' view

Meanwhile the inequities of the pro-

in getting into effect. Mr. Cummins' view of the matter on this point is thus stated; It is quite well to may that the law will be repealed within two sears; I think it will be repealed before two years. I think it will be repealed just as soon as the Members of Congress have an opportunity to visit their homes, and are then called again into efficial duty.

Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, has also expressed an opinion about how long the

expressed an opinion about how long the scheme will last, if it is ever enacted:

The Senator from Rhode Island is a prophet. He said that this provision would not last two years. It will not last even that long. The next step will be the grousling of a storm of indignation that will have been compared to the other. ary of a storm of indignation that will coach from one ocean to the other. Whosever was behind all this might have perhaps freamed that, making it seem like an attack upon corporations, it would be an inviting and a picturesque proposition to the American people: but when the American people come to learn that this is simply a shirting of a tax in most cases upon the consumer, when they come to learn that millions of dollars can be invested in a corporation which will not pay one dollar of ax, when they come to learn that this is a plain invitation to go on and enlarge a costem which we have battled against these even years, there is no danger of this or any other Congress taking the second step. The American people will attend to that the President approves any sach detail as the one found in this amendment.

This is considerate of the President, but stands as an amendment to the tariff bill, who does?

If it is to assure the payment by cor-porate wealth of its full proportion of the demands of public revenue, it falls at this cesential point, because it does not reach essential point, because it does not reach the wealthy bondholder while taxing the moderate investor in stock. It lets off the fat holders of the basic securities, and puts it all on the smaller stockholders. John Shepard, at the meeting of the Bos-ton Chamber of Commerce last week, declared squarely that the effect of such a law would be to cause our commercial corporations, for their own protection, to terminate their corporate existence and reorganize as partnerships.

At the same meeting, the resolutions adopted on presentation by John S. Lawrence denounced the Taft folly as inequitable. "A corporation," the representative commercial organization of Boston declared, "would be put at a disadvantage in competition with unincompleted. advantage in competition with unincorporated concerns, and further, the tax must of necessity be borne by many small stockholders, while those who could better afford it and who were in partnership or complete ownership

of properties would not be taxed." Even the blde-bound New York Trioune declares the Taft folly, poration tax, to be "inequitable even in its modified form, drastic in com-pelling statements of financial condition from corporations not affected with public interest, not engaged in inter-state commerce and not enjoying a tariff protection furnished by the Federal Government."

The chorus of condemnation rises from all quarters. If President Taft is wise he will lift his heavy hand and allow this disreputable monument of folly to be tossed out at some of the later stages of proceeding,

FATHER O'HARA ON ANATOMY:

Hurries to Defense of the Theologians in Their Attitude on Dissection.

BOSTON, Mass., July 4 .- (To the Edi-BOSTON, Mass., July 4.—(To the Editor.)—Happening into the Boston Public Library this afternoon, I took up The Oregonian of last Tuesday (the latest issue which has reached here). and was astonished to find an editorial purporting to read me a lesson in veracity. The actual writer of the veracity. The actual writer of the veracity. The actual writer of the communication on dissection has doubtless directed your attention to the blunder of Andrew D. White concerning of dissection by ing the condemnation of dissection by Boniface VIII. What I wish to call your attention to is the insinuation in our statement that I would the testimony of Andrew D. White, be-cause "he is not one of my order"— whatever that may mean. Andrew D whatever that may mean. Andrew D. White's "History of the Warfare Between Science and Theology" is to the student of mediaeval records a huge joke—though the consequences of the work with uncritical readers is serious enough; the spread of falsehood is always a serious thing. White can't construe a page of a Latin document to save his life. He is like a school boy stumbling through Cleere. "Cum boy stumbling through Cleero. "Cum aestu febrique." With the heat of an engineer! Great is the scholarship of Andrew D. White! His comical blun-Andrew D. White! His comical blunder concerning the papal condemnation of surgery is enough to fix his place among serious scholars.

The fact of course is that the Popes

have always been the patrons of medi-cal and surgical science. Those sci-ences languished in Italy when the Popes were absent from Rome and re-

Popes were absent from Rome and revived on their return.

The latest and most scholarly history of surgery and medicine on the shelves of the Boston Public Library is a volume containing an address on the "Historical Relation of Medicine and Surgery." by T. Clifford Allbutt, M. A., regius professor of physics in the University of Cambridge. On page 62 I read: "The return of the Popes to Rome renewed the shriveling body of medicine, and with the help of anatomy. medicine, and with the help of anatomy, Italian surgery rose again. allus was a young man when he taught at Padua, yet, young or ven-crable, where but in Italy would he have won, I will not say renown, but even sufferance?"

Poor Andrew D. White! He is a orry model of veracity. FATHER O'HARA.

CAGWIN SUCCEEDS LORTON Kelso Man Made Member of Board

of Control at Olympia. OLYMPIA, Wash, July 12—(Special.)—Governor Hay today announced the appointment of A. E. Cagwin, of Kelso, as member of the Board of Control for the term ending June 11, 1911, to succeed Eugene Lorton, of Walla Walla, resigned. Mr. Cagwin has been a hold-over member of the Tax Commission, his term there having expired Tune of the Cagwin has been a hold-over member of the Tax Commission, his term there having expired Tune of the Cagwing account of the Cagwing account.

ounty Assessor Thomas R. Parrish, of King County, was today appointed to the vacancy on the Tax Commission for the term ending June 8, 1913. Both these appointments take effect July 15.

als term there having expired June 8

Unknown Disease Kills Hogs.

COLFAX, Wash., July 12.-(Special.)—A strange hog disease has killed 200 porkers out of a herd of 230 be-longing to Elsworth Bishop. The di-sease has attacked only the young hogs aged from two to six months-as the disease progresses the head, especially the throat and jaws, becomes swollen and ulcerated. Paralysis of the hind parts follows and death results in a few days. It is believed to be a form of hog cholera.

Drunken Men Shoot Up Home.

COLFAX, Wash., July 12,—John Don-egan, aged 25, and H. D. Rusell, aged 46, while intoxicated, Sunday, shot up the home of Frank Dowling, for whom ney were harvesting, and kept Mr. and Mrs. Dowling in terror until Sheriff Carter reached their home, 12 miles south of Colfax. Donegan today claims to have squandered \$2000 estate money in the last the last year, having \$75 when arrested.