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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1909.

THE TAFT METHOD WILL PREVAIL.

To an extent, undoubtedly, the President will have his way with tariff re-adjustment; because Congress wants neither a veto nor another special ses-Most probably, if it should adjourn now without enacting a tariff bill, the President would call another session at once, or Congress would be compelled to give way or to remain in session continuously, till the beginning of the regular session in December, when the same problem would still be upon it. Some conclusion, therefore, is necessary; yet the President will approve no bill that does not make substantial reductions.

But it is not probable that the con test will develop what is called the deadlock in legislative bodies; for this would mean a bitter conflict in the Republican party and certain disaster If there can be no agreement in Congress, the party will split in all the states, and the next House of Rep. resentatives will be Democratic. This might not promote tariff reform, but would be a sure consequence carry ing the struggle from the Houses to the electorate.

Taft's position very much resembles that of Cleveland in 1895, when Congress was called in special session, for repeal of the silver purchase act. Cleveland forced the measure through, but had to employ the most drastic measures to do it. Seldom, however, in our history has any statesman rendered the country a more signal service by any single act, than Cleveland rendered then. He delivered the country from the thrall of the silver folly, but divided his party, which refused to accept the result; and this refusal has been the controlling factor in our politics ever since. It brought Bryan to the front and three times doomed him to defeat; and the retaliatory power of the Bryan party defeated the candidate (Parker), who representative of those who had stood

Nothing so serious, probably, will Taft's effort to force change of the tariff laws. The subject is not one that gives rise to agitation or excitement, to the extent that the silver question affected the public mind-both in informed and uninformed portions of it. Besides, Taft is showing a very superior fact in dealing with the problem he meets. He is more permasive than Cleveland; and his quiet, methods are, for the time, more ef-fective than any effort to follow Roosevelt's demonstrative ways would But as the Brooklyn Eagle well says: "The judicial method and tem-perament of Taft and the unpretentious and hortatory temperament of Roosevelt bear more of a sequent relation than some understand. Roosevelt blazed a path and Taft finds travel on it easier than it would be had it never been blazed at all. Roosevelt broke ground and Taft is tilling the ground Roosevelt broke. Roosevelt Congress to a degree the which showed Congress it could not coerce Taft. Those who try to show a conflict between the drift of the two en simply forget, allowing for a change of expression, that voyaged tumultuously and the latter tion. It is in the direction of Federal control of corporations in distinction from corporation control of states. Roosevelt forced the ship through the breakers. Taft is steering the ship them, the breakers having been passed."

FLIGHT OF THE AEROPLANES.

Aerial navigation made an excellent showing Saturday and Sunday, for the heavier-than-air machines successfully o'er land and sea." the Wright brothers, who still wear the crown as "kings of the air," have confined their aerial navigating stunts that portion of the which is located over solid ground. Sunday a daring Frenchman accomplished the feat of flying across the British Channel, a distance of twenty-two miles, the distance being covered at speed of nearly a mile For distance covered, there nothing remarkable about the Frenchman's flight across the water, and even the speed at which the flight was made does not exceed some of have yet been noted.

According to news reports, Orville Wright, driving his aeroplane at a speed of nearly fifty miles per hour, made a turn at full speed within a radius of fifteen feet, a performance which compares very favorably with that of some of the large birds of the This exhibition approaches nearer to a demonstration of the adaptability of the aeroplane to practical use than anything that has yet been Something better than anything yet accomplished must however, before either the aeropiane or the dirigible balloon can depended on in any other than fair weather. This is a feature of the new that is perfectly understood by the Wright brothers, and it is for that reason that they have repeatedly postponed the official flight which is to determine the fate of the aeroplane with the Government. The time limit official tests expires this ances, we may expect the American-

built aeroplane to show its best paces. The Wrights have already demonof the machine and perfect weather conditions. We may be able to train not forget that, if some of the Harri-experts to handle the new craft, but man money and energy wasted in an as yet we have much to learn about effort to block the entrance of the hope that the present disagreement

the contrary currents of the air in which our aeroplanes must travel, plied in Deschutes Canyon three or The Mother Shiptons who write airthip stories for the ten-cent magazines have portrayed some wonderful craftcruising around the stars, but a number of improvements will be necessary to bring the present airships into anyapproaching adaptability for thing general use.

"IT IS A PLENTY."

The Oregonian supposes that Repub-licans of Oregon, candidates for the Legislature or for the United States Senate, will not be so inconsiderate as to pledge themselves to "The State-ment" again. Among those who have "taken the pledge," heretofore, there has been sufficient regret; and regret, too, among others who didn't take it that some had been so unwise as to do

For the results have been the election of Bourne and Chamberlain to the Senate-men who in no wise represent the political sentiment or purposes of the people of Oregon. Of all the juggles in politics ever known in any state, this bears off the palm. Last Winter those who had been entrapped, yet were forced to vote against their convictions, principles and purposes uttered a cry of distress and despair, that will be remembered awhiletherefore will not need repetition.

Republicans, therefore, will mighty careful in their avoidance "The Statement" another time. There is no obligation on anyone to take it. Use of it merely is one of the duperies of bunco games of politics-chiefest

of all ever practiced or invented.
Furthermore, if any Republican
candidate for the United States Senate, or any Republican candidate for the Legislature should so piedge him-self, no quarter should be given him, no quarter will be given him, by the Republican electors. This fraud, juggle, cheat and bunco game will be "cut out." The fruits of it, thus far realized, are enough. Let it pass, after these full trials of its virtues, as a method of electing Populist and Democratic Senators.

HOW TO GET GOOD STREETS Councilman Lombard is on the right He purposes that there shall track. be uniform and systematic improve-ment of streets, and he will urge

adoption by the Council of the system by which it may be accomplished-by district assessment.

We hear much about the beautifu streets of Seattle and Tacoma, and the scientific and permanent manner in which the work has been done. But if Seattle and Tacoma had followed the Portland method, they would have been just as far along with their stree paving as Portland-no farther. On Puget Sound they have the plan of improvement by districts. Here we have always left every propo scheme of improvement to the initia-tive of the property-owners and the paving companies. There the chief function of the owner is to pay his assess ment. The city, through its engineering department, decides that the paving of a certain street, or series of streets, is desirable. The improvement is ordered and carried out. That is the reason, and the main reason, why Seattle and Tacoma have a better system of streets and thoroughfares

than Portland. Here we have left the promotion of projected street-paving schemes to the paving companies. It is, or ought to be, none of their business. If we can have a competent and stiff-backed City Engineer and an energetic and capable street committee of the Council, we shall get in Portland the firstclass streets we should have. Let them decide what streets should be paved, and then go ahead and pave If the property-owner can't or won't pay his assessment, let him be made to sell out and go into the backwoods, where there are no streets or street schemes to worry him

ATTRACTIVE CENTRAL OREGON.

Railroad history in the Pacific erthwest has supplied a number of precedents that cause view with just a slight feeling of mis-giving the present feverish activity in the Deschutes canyon. We have in the past seen these violent conflicts in which the ultimate result, so far as new mileage was concerned, was akin to that which followed the famous conflict between the two Kilkenny cats, result being that "instead of two cats, there wa'n't any." Responding to a question, Engineer Bethel, of the invading forces in the Deschutes, volunteered the further information that "I have seen many railroads started and abandoned, I was working along the line of the Union Pacific's proposed extension from Portland to Puget Sound, nineteen years ago. The Inion Pacific thought it was going to build that road and they spent \$3, 00,000, and then the work was There was also a wild abandoned." rush for the Clearwater country about fifteen years ago, and a vast sum of money which was wasted in "rush work" along the Snake River, remained a dormant investment for more than ten years after the custom-

ary peace pact was signed.

For all that, it is hardly conceivable that a permanent deadlock or peace pact, which is the same thing, much longer deprive Central Oregon of a railroad. The situation as it now appears is strikingly similar to that which was in evidence just across the Columbia River when the North demonstrations made by the latter at | Bank Road was hurrying construction Fort Meyer on Saturday are in some to Portland. In that case it was Mr. respects the most interesting that Harriman who, some time after Mr. Hill had the work well under way, suddenly developed great anxiety build a railroad down the north bank of the Columbia River. That contest axed so warm that the rival forces had a number of personal encounters, but eventually the Harriman forces withdrew from the field and the road was completed to Portland.

Judged by the surface developments, Mr. Hill is playing exactly the same role in the Central Oregon project that Mr. Harriman was playing in the North Bank enterprise. Mr. Harriman never displayed an intention of building a line down the north bank of the Columbia River until the Hill forces made a definite announcement of their purposes, and had actually begun construction work. In the present as Mr. Hill was apparently oblivious of the existence of such a locality as Central Oregon until Mr. Harriman had actually begun work on a line up the Deschutes Canyon. In the North Hank case, the sympathics of the people were with the man who took the initiative. Pending positive assurance that both roads are to be constructe up the Deschutes, the sympathies will flight is dependent on expert handling be similarly placed in the present controversy. The public, of course, cansive war might have been avoided.

Now that Mr. Harriman has pro-ceeded with every evidence of good faith, some of his shortcomings of the past will be forgotten, and all Oregon will sincerely hope that there will be no obstacles to retard or prevent speedy completion of the road. If Mr. Hill is also desirous of entering Central Oregon by a water-level route there should be some method by which he could do so without seriously encroaching on the rights of the Harri-man forces. If it is a bona fide race, in which truces, peace pacts and divi-sions of territory have no part, Oregon will view the contest impartially and extend equal favors and encouragement to both contestants.

OUR PEATHERED NEIGHBORS.

Slowly we are getting acquainted with our bird neighbors in Oregon and Washington. Most of them are our friends, bird men tell us, and, as we are gradually lifted beyond algretics wanton slaughter, we come to ac-

cept their testimony. Until but a few years ago few or no explorations had been made after the birds of this country. Lewis and Clark, with their bird-woman guide, did the first work in this line, of course in meager way. Ploneer settlers had to devote so much time eke ing subsistence out of the land that they could give no more than glancing attention to the creatures that flew To the pioneers the most above it. interesting fowls of the air were ducks and pheasants, and with these they well acquainted, because the birds were good to eat and were easy

In the last decade much has been earned of the birds of Oregon and Washington, through explorers who have gone afield with science and camera. In Oregon, large part of such knowledge has been gained by William L. Finley and Herman T. Bohlman. In Washington, William Leon Dawson has just published the most complete work yet compiled, "The Birds of Washington." The bird life of the two states is very similar, just as the topography and climate of the two commonwealths closely resemble each other; so that the Dawson book covers very fully the bird life of Ore-Southern Oregon, in its lake regon. gions, has a number of additional va-rieties, with which Mr. Finley and Mr. Bohiman are well acquainted, and which these men could well add to the Dawson work in the form of a supple-This supplemental work ment. Columbia is included in the

Dawson book. The Dawson list contains 372 varie ties of birds in the State of Washing-These are described both in a scientific and popular manner, grouped secording to their families and illustrated with numerous "They are here," says Mr. Dawson in his preface, "as economic allies, to bear their part in the distribution of plant life and to wage with us un casing warfare against insect and rodent foes. Not the least of our resources we find to be the birds of Washington." The author speaks also of the sentimental and artistic beauties of birds, in connection with their

merits. Several years ago Dr. W. R. Lord, then a pastor in Portland, published a bird primer for Oregonians. This litok ploneered the way to further investigations. Growing attention has en directed to bird life since Dr. Lord's little book appeared. Any pubication newadays on bird life is eaggeneral mass of the people as friendly allies of humankind. Sometimes, however, an individual makes war on specles of the feathered tribe that he thinks are an injury or a nulsance to him. In the Oregon Legislature of 1997, an apple-grower legislator of Rogue River secured passage through both houses of a bill for the slaughter of a certain variety which he called "apple birds." These birds, he said, amaged his apple crop, ed them exterminated. The bill was killed by veto, however, after repreentatives of bird societies showed that the birds complained of were the apple-grower's best friends, since they ild more to destroy insect pests than

any other agency. Bird study is one of the numerous activities that will belong to the scienific exploration and classification of dyancing years. The same investiga ons of animals and plants, soils and climates, are yet to advance to stages of practical utility.

THE BOUNDARY LINE PERIL.

Nothing is more likely to beget bad blood and bring nations or individuals to the fighting stage than boundary disputes. The most peaceable tiers have not infrequently been wrought up to the point where murder emed a mild defense of individual rights, upon a question of boundary that involved acarcely an acre of land; nations have gone to war over a supposed engrouphment of a boundary in regions so wild and inaccessible that accurate survey was exceedingly diffi-cult if not practically impossible.

The frontier settlements of our own state have furnished their quota of tragedies that grew out of individual boundary disputes. Our own nation barely escaped war with Great Britain from the same cause of dissension South American states have been ex ceedingly prolific in disagreements in regard to boundary lines, any one of them being ready to fight at a moment's notice-whether it has an army when its rights, real or sup posed, of boundary are called in ques-

It is this feeling of proprietary right land-of ownership "mine, not yours"—that rises up against the last contention of Socialn the moment that a man become possessed of the few acres that surround his home, or secures a deed to a town lot. It is a phase of the same feeling that sooner or later induces that disintegrates the colony that has ignored in its founding the right of individual ownership. the question arises between nations. the fighting blood of each comes quickly to fever heat and without speedy intervention a blow is sure to follow. When it arises between settiers the law's slow movement is defied and personal encounter resulting in murder complicates and intensifies without settling the trouble, and its sting and bitterness are not infre-

quently passed on to posterity. The boundary disputes of South American states are, for the most part, an inheritance. Few of them have ever been satisfactorily settled. They have merely been smoothed over or between Argentina and Bolivia may be adjusted without further or more serious trouble. The disposition to patch the thing up and pass it on is warcloud seems and the passed for the present from the South American sky.

"It should be called Mount Tacoms We owe it as a monument to the In-dians," said Miss Edna Dean Proctor the Boston poetess, in discussing Mount Rainier. This remark opens up quite a field for speculation. If ancouver and his shipmates had not discovered the mountain generations efore the name of Mount Tacoma had ever been heard of, would the civlized world have read and reckoned with the reports of this region of un-developed wealth? Would the Indians, to whom Edna thinks she owes a monument, have built railroads and developed the country so that it would be safe for a Boston poetess to travel so far without a chaperone? The American Indian has been fairly well treated in history, although he was sometimes mistreated before the hiswas written. Yet there is no good reason why the name given by one of the white discoverers of the mountain should be replaced by a piece of ambiguous Chinook jargon.

The proposed cement factory at Os rego will prove a very important addition to Portland's industrial enter Every year since the city and surrounding territory began the use of cement, Oregon has paid an increas-ingly heavy tribute to other parts of world for this most necessary staple. years, California cement has made heavy inroads on the foreign article, which, prior to that time, was brought into Portland by the shipload. the California product there is heavy freight charge to be met, which would be saved if the cement were to be manufactured in Portland. proposed factory would not only keep at home the large sums that are now sent out of the state in payment for imported cement, but it would give employment to a large number of men in getting out the raw material and nverting it into a merchantable product.

The Chicago Record-Herald is abus ng Mr. Harriman because he proposes o electrify the Sacramento division the Southern Pacific and refuses to electrify the Illinois Central. Oregonian has in the past censured Mr. Harriman because he took money that was needed in the development of his Southern Pacific territory sed it in buying the Illinois Central. Now that he is in possession of the latter road, however, it is difficult to see where the electrification of a western branch of the Southern Pacific has anything in common with similar improvement of the Illinois Central. Nature has supplied the West with cheap but has overlooked the Illinois Central territory in the distriution of that particular favor. Probably, if Mr. Harriman could secure his electricity at as low a cost in Chicago as in California, he would make the

An investigator for Harper's Weekly who has been making inquiry about the fruits of prohibition, writes: "The outh has demonstrated that prohibition is wise and beneficial in the small town and the country districts, infested with a negro population. But the South has given still stronger proof of the fact that prohibition, so called, in its cities is a failure. rould be straining a point to speak of it even as near-prohibition

Of course, we must have a new, large, excellent and sumptuous jall, with elegant furnishings. But if The Oregonian's advice could weigh anything we should make our jails and penitentiaries about the most excelent and desirable places to stay out of in all this country. Of course, however, it's the officials, mainly, who need the grand and fine structures, for official residence

The jury exonerated the auto driver who ran down and killed the Monta-villa child; but the Automobile Club is moving to take away his chauffeur's license just the same. However, it !! a safe wager that that particular chauffeur will never run over another person. Why not get busy with som of those lucky speed maniacs who have tried hard, but have not yet killed anybody?

"There's plenty of room in the Deschutes for both railroads," says one of the Oregon Trunk engineers. Indeed there is, if one shall go on top of the ther much of the way. The Oregonian doesn't care which goes on top, or which underneath. It can get along with either or both, as it has got along for many years with neither But it doesn't expect this condition to continue.

The steel trust is to get a duty of only 45 per cent in the new tariff bill; and it is said the trust will be sufficiently patriotic and self-denying to accept that little concession. It must be astonished at its own moderation.

Just watch the chill that skurries up and down the British spine when learns that a Frenchman has ssed the English Channel in an aeroplane. It might have been a Ger-

Ex-Mayor Lane now sees how well the city gets along without him; the new Mayor is doing things he couldn't see to do. It's often the way when a new man gets a Job. It would have looked better for

young Sutton to have lain in his grave a suicide, except that the life insurance money would not have been Wonder whether, within travelers at the Union Station will

hear the trainmaster call out, "All aboard for Bend and Prineville"? This time Mr. Kruttschnitt more in Oregon worth while, perhaps because another railroad system

wants it

You can probably make your straw hat survive the Summer if you are judicious enough to take along your umbrella.

It may be those European specialists who are curing Harriman of his partial paralysis in Eastern Oregon. It may now be definitely announced that the talking period of the Des-

chutes railroad is at an end Actual raid on the Deschutes country made by an enemy, and Harriman 7000 miles away!

GREATEST TRUST: TARIFF. Interests Bound Together in Common Plunderbund.

New York World. Trust-busting has been going on for years and yet today the greatest trust earth arrogantly confronts Govern ment and people at Washington. protective system is the greatest trust on earth, because it comprehends all of the trusts, fighting for a common pur-pose and defending kindred iniquities. No one is ineligible to membership who can deliver a Senator or a Congressman or An honest President, pledged to curtail

the privileges enjoyed by this colossa trust and unquestionably speaking for three-fourths of the people, of all political parties, is defied by a combin of all the interests. They care little for each other, but they are a unit presence of a common danger. It is no They are bound by all the tight considerations of greed and plunder. Mr. Taft, with a few assistants, is at-

tempting to do what 6,000,000 of Democrats with a President and a Congress at their head failed to accomplish Finding that he is in earnest, the greatest of trusts now sounds a general alarm, summons every subsidiary trust to the fighting line and inscribes on its banners, "We stand or fall together." Wool, cotton, steel, iron, glass, crockery, salt, lumber, copper, sugar and all the rest, disregarding minor considerations, are expected to move forward solidly in defense of privilege and plutocracy. If Mr. Taft can compel even so much

as a material concession to justice and decency from this combination he will find a conspicuous place among reformers and emancipators. The wrong that attacks is heary with tradition. buttressed on all sides by craft, falsehood and ignorance. It has placed industry and trade in an odlous thraldom. To check the growth of this trust, the most powerful of all the trusts; to deprive it of some of its spoils; to weaken it in a vital spot; to render it less capable of mischief, and to encourage honest men to continue their warfare upon it-what nobler aspiration could an American President have?

CUSTOMS OF THE MOORS. No Servant Class and No Class Distinctions.

National Review, Lendon. Mohammedanism is the religion and in the eyes of the Prophet all his followers are equal before God, and consequently with one another. Thus there is no servant class, properly speaking, for there are no class distinc tions. You can hire a man to work for you at a certain wage, and he will do work after his own manner, which is usually not your manner. But if you wish to maintain him in your employ ment it will not be by offers of an in crease of salary, but by the manner is which you treat him. It is no us speaking roughly, giving way to abuse, or making fhreats, because in nine cases out of ten the offended one will clear out without a word of warning, and will ont even bother to claim the wages which may be due to him. It is impossible for a European, once he has obtained a bad reputation for his treatment of servants, to get a Moor to enter his employment. The wealthy Moorish families employ negresses to do all their household work. They are slaves from the Soudan or from Senegal, and are sent up to Marrakesh and from there to Fex. Slaves are sold openly in the market at Fez, and fetch from \$109 to \$1000, according to their appearance and soundness of body and ilmb. But Europeans cannot employ negresses as servants, because the Moors are very jealous of their rights, and fear that a European, if he buys a slave, only does so in order to emancipate her. This they regard as a step toward the abelition of slavery which they cantemplate with dismay. If you wish to correct your Moorish servants you must address them as you would an equal who has done you an injury; you must show at Fez, and fetch from \$100 to \$1000, as has done you an injury; you must show them the evil of their ways, point out the inconvenience to which you have been put, rub in your own exemplary conduct and the many kindnesses you have bestowed upon them, and in conclusion comparison between their

A Point to Consider

Chicago Evening Post. "My dear fellow," says the stand-pat Senator to the sit-pat Congressman, "you are making the mistake of your life in holding out against us on the tariff bill. Why, you are blighting your political future." "I guess not," argues the sit-pat Con-ressman. "Look at all these letters

from my constituents, telling me I'm "Tush!" retorts the other. "What do they know about it. We are here in Washington, and we know what is the

proper course."
"Maybe so. But you don't vote in my district."

Kept Her Word.

Chicago Tribune.
"Harold," said the young woman, resolutely, "I promised my mother I never would marry any man without asking him how he stood on the great question of woman suffrage. You will have to tell me how you stand." "I'm opposed to it. Belia." bluntly answered the young man. "Well — we — that's all I promised mamma, I didn't bind myself to refuse

Rooters for Tariff Plums Springfield (Mass.) Republican. In marshaling votes in Congress for lownward revision, Mr. Taft needs to

keep a sharp eye on the Rocky Moun-tain and Paolito Coast Senators and Representatives. They are the worst rooters for tariff plums in the business.

A FEW COMMON SAYINGS.

Housewife—Why don't-you go to work? Tramp—I'm an honest man, mum, an' I can't find any business that len't full of graft—Puck. The trouble with him is that he lacks tact. Now in politics—" "Well, he's hon-eat." "Yes, I was just saying that he lacked tact when you interrupted."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mrs. Bacon—I understand your husband is at work on a new poem? Mrs. Egbert— He is. He's trying to get some magazine to accept it.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Last Sunday," says the Philosopher e Foily, "our pastor preached what I call " well-timed sermon. I saw six men holdin their watches on him "—Cleveland Lande. "What makes the ships out there wobble about so?" asked the Summer risitor of the old sait. "Well, you see, mum, they've bin roakin' at the harbor har." was the old sait's reply.—Judge.

"I suppose you know of my family tree?" said Baron Fucath. "Yep," answered Mr. Cumror. "It may have been a good tree, all right, but it looks to me as if the crop was a failure. — Washington Star. "Pather," said little Solle, what is a po-ical trickster?" 'I can't give you a den-tion that will cover all varieties Hut, in neral terms he is a member of the op-sition who succeeds in having his own ty"—Washington Star.

way. Washington Star.

"I ain't seen de boss fer de longest. Whar
you reckin he gone ter?" "I thought you
knowed whar he gone. He went roun' decountry talkin' an' talkin' ever day an' Sunday, an' de fust thing he knowed, dey give
him 50 days in de legislatur', an' he wor's
he back 'twel he serves his time out."—
Atlanta Constitution.

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Mean Thought, This. Forest Grove News.

Is it because a duster covers a lot of ald clothes the reason so many persons

Is This a Confession?

Newport Signal.

It is rather embarrassing to be mis taken for another man while standing at the boat landing watching the crowd, and have a buxom woman th arms around you and kiss you woman throw her Very Well. Boise Statesman

If, as stated, James J. Hill is going to build in Central/Oregon he will have to run through Southern Idaho in order to make his new venture a dividend payer. Oregon papers please copy. Getting Rendy. Woodburn Independent. Listen to a prophetic railroader of rominence. "Portland will be a city of

1.000.000 inhabitants." We believe it. Woodburn in time will be a close-in suburb. Better prepare for the glori-ous future by paving Front or First street

Take That, Mrs. Fiske, Spokesman Review Mrs. Fiske skys that she more money on the stage in one night than by living on a homestead for 14 months." Without a doubt; but if a host of brave and hardy men and women had not put in several years of useful lives on homesteads Mrs. Fiske would not now be making her money behind the footlights

Philosophy for a Stay-at-Homer. Albany Democrat.

Albany Democrat.

People have begun rushing off to the lowlands and hills for their annual outling, that is some of them have; but it is said the really best outlings are gotten by piecemeal along the way as the days roll by and the months come and go. People do well to have some kind of an outing every day, if for only a few minutes

"Merry and Particular Bloom." Condon Times.

A cloudburst at Dayville did considerable damage last week. The bottom land on the B. Morris ranch was ruined, 75 head of hogs and a stack of 100 tons of hay swept away. The storm was ac-companied by hall as big as walnuts,

and a shower of sulphur covered the ground. Particular h-il, that's what it was while it lasted. Don't Worry; It Isn't Your Money.

Prineville Review.

Automobiles are now thicker than freight teams about town, and several more have ordered cars. There are 15 cars of various makes already owned by people here, or one for each 80 of population, and the total cost of the machines will exceed \$21,000. We don't know whether all this spells prosperity or just reckless extravagance.

Tillamook Headlight. There is one good thing about Tilla-mook County which does not trouble or cause the least concern amongst dairymen, and that is a crop failure. This is something unknown in the county, with the exception of once in a while the early fruits will get a backset. And, as as usual at this season of the year, the dairymen are filling up their barns with another bumper crop of hay, in-suring plenty of feed for the dairy herds next Winter. It is truthfully said of Tillamook County that it is the "Dairymen's Paradise."

Having Fun at Yaquing. Newport Signal.
The conditions prevailing along the shore Tuesday were peculiar. The ocean was as still as a pond. The dark ue waters, unbroken by a wave or breaker, smiled alluringly in the sunlight. A fishing party went out on the store for a little sport catching fish in deep sea. They had great luck. The water being quiet it was an easy matter to locate the fishing banks. When the anchor was thrown out the excitement began. Evidently the fish had been waiting a long time for an opportunity to grab the hook. The boat remained out for about four hours, and the merry fishermen and women were kept busy pulling in ocean beauties When the Rose returned to the harbo there were over two tons of flah on her deck.

THE BIBLE NOT UNDERSTOOD. should Be Taught Only by Those Who

Do Understand. The Divinity School of the University of Chicago keeps discussion agoing these times. Following is a report of a discourse of July 21 by Professor Clyde Weber Votaw of that school:

Weber Votaw of that school:

"The Holy Bible is not a fit subject for the children of today to study."

His audience gasped in amagement, But he was only preparing them by this statement for even more revolutionary statements to come. He exemplified in his lecture the modern school of theology. He discrearded the old teachings that have been handed down from age to age.

He called the story of the creation a myth. He taboved the catechism and he said the day of judgment is coming when the people of the world will have to take their chance between old religion and modern ethics.

the people of the world will have to take their chance between old religion and modern ethics.

"The Bible is not connected with 20th century life," said the professor, "and we should not be a first century people."

"We should make our Christianity for our own age," was another of his statements that caused a fluiter not altogether of approbation among his hearers.

Professor Votaw's subject was "Ethics and the Sunday School."

"Boys who go to Sunday school enould not be allowed to study the Bible until they are ready to go to college." he said in opening his remarks. "Until they are old enough to go to college they are not asis to understand the Bible. Theological students as a rule and many ministers in the pulpit do not understand the Bible. Certainly Sunday school reachers, as a rule, do not understand it. If they do not understand the Bible and were qualified to teach it. "But even if they did understand the Bible and were qualified to teach it properly the Bible is not a fit subject for children.

"It was written by grown-up people for erly the Bible is not a it showning people for dren.

"It was written by growning people for growning people. We do not want our chil-dren to think the way the ancient Hebrews did about creation and other miracles."

His Offense. Denver Republican

The vender of images, who had just been thrown out of a large office build-ing, wept bitterly as he looked at his torn clothes and broken wares. "Who did this?" inquired the friendly p. "Fit pinch 'em if you say the

"No, it was my fault." said the vic tim, gathering up the remains of a plaster image. "I insisted on trying to rell a bust of Noah Webster to a meeting of simplified spellers."

Albany (N. Y.) Journal. The man who complains loudest about the high cost of living pays out carfare when it would be better for him o walk, has his shoes shined at a stand when he might just as well shine hem himself, isn't particular about the number of high ones that he pays for a day, thinks it beneath his dignity oke 5-cent cigars and in many ways lets slip nickels and dimes that quickly make the dollar.

Don't Shave Lawns Too Close,

JUSTICE FOR QUILLATUTE INDIANS

One of Tribe Says Land Allotments

One of Tribe Says Land Alleiments
Have Censed in Reservation.

TAHOLAH, Wash, July 25.—In recent issues of various newspapers in the Grays Harbor country, it was stated that F. R. Archer. United States alloting agent of the innds in this reservation, has completed his work. He has made 580 assignments of land to the Indians, and reports about 15 candidates whees claims have not yet been located. Forty members of the Quillayute tribe have made application for lands upon the reservation, but their cases have been reervation, but their cases have been re-ported to the Indian office, at Washing-ton, D. C., and pending this decision the Quillayute will not be given land. But, be cheerful, Quillayute, there's truth in

the world yet. Poor Indians, they have many disadroor indians, they have many desauvantages. They lost their only rights in this wide world of ours for being debarred from obtaining lands in this reservation. This was their very last opportunity in the world to secure lands. The coming generation will have no op-portunity to prove to the world their skill and ability in the farming industry.

and ability in the farming industry. It may seem strange to men of thought-ful minds to realize that these Indians have eventually lost their rights, for unknown reasons. Their ancestors—the leading men of the tribe—were the first ones to set their hands on the freaty document made in 1855 and 1850 in the presence of Governor Isaac I. Stevens, when this state was a territory. The record shows plainly that the Quillayute delegation had more men who signed the treaty, but how did it happen that these Indians were excluded from the allot-Indians were excluded from the allot-ment of lands? They have supported the articles vested in the treaty document, but they neither bought any more slaves nor made war with other Indian tribes. after the said treaty. They have waited and waited for years to be granted their rights, until the final end placed them beyond consideration.

The intelligence of some of these In-

diams is superior to other Pacific Coast tribes, but had they been treated justly, they would have proved themselves more intelligent than all Pacific Coast tribes. in agricultural, industrial and educational in agricultural, industrial and educational pursuits. The only way they can make a living now, is to work for the settlers, but the work does not last a year round. They do little vegetable raising on settlers ranches, some of them, but they will not be allowed to do that all the time. The railroad is coming and the settlers will use every bit of these clearings. This is the kind of disposition they have to enjoy, if nothing else.

have to enjoy if nothing else.

Many of these Indians do not have a foot of ground to call their own in what is known as the Quillayute reservation, which is supposed to contain the area of 640 acres. A greater portion of this area is occupied by the Facific and the marshes along the Quillayute River. This is not enough for 300 persons excluding the coming generation. Each Quillayute is entitled to two acres but more than half of them have no lands more than ha and no lots.

There is an error somewhere. the allotting agent began his work, he issued an order through Henry Hudson, who was then the only educated Indian among the Quillayutes, and asked them to come at once and secure allotments. For an unknown reason, another order was issued in which the agent said that not one of the Quillayutes was entitled to an allotment. This, however, did not cause them to get in the warpath. The chief did not put on a feather and see the United States President. Thinking they were not wronged very much, the Quillayntes did not have a word to say

Quillayates did not have a word to say about their rights.
Should not the United States Government remedy this mistake, if it is one? But if it is not, just let the matter drop and the Quillayates will be obliged to "paddle their own canoes." However, it is pitiful as well as disgraceful to allow them to remain in the condition referred to while they should have enjoyed the same rights as other Indian tribes have same rights as other Indian tribes have Our Congressmen and Senators have something to do with this matter, but if the officials who have the entire charge of allotment work happen to discover any

or anothern work mappen to discover any error, the 40 applicants might be enabled to take up their rights.

I am a member of the Quillayute tribe, was educated at Chemawa, published a tribal paper at La Push, Wash., and will remove it to Taholah.

W. H. HUDSON ('98)

THE CORPORATION TAX. of the Reasons Against It Strongly Stated.

Providence Journal. The interviews with prominent business men of this city which the Journal printed yesterday are indicative of the general feeling in this part of the country regarding the President's proposal of a corporation tax, Broadis speaking, nobody wants it, nobody ap-Its disadvantages outweigh its advantages; in a word, as one of the local manufacturers who was in-terviewed intimates, it is "not worth the candle." It promises a considerable revenue; but this might be obtained from a stamp tax. It provides a means to inquire into the affairs of the mo-nopolistic trusts; but it also exposes the innocent corporation—even the in-consequential neighborhood concern to an annoying espionage. For every

benefit it confers it entails an injury It is interesting to mark the various objections cited to the tax. It is class legislation: It discriminates in favor of the partnership form of doing business; it pries into legitimate commerclal secrets; it demands an enormous addition to the machinery of govern-ment; it menaces the small shareholder: it invites falsehood and manipulation. Being levied on net earnings, it tempts the dishonest corporation to make is large a discrepancy as possible between gross and net. It has almost no good qualities; it bristles

The Usual Thing in Spending Public

Money. New York Tribune New York Tribune.

Controller Metz's report on the cost of acquiring land for the Catskill water supply system shows that condemnation proceedings there are resulting scandalously. It has cost \$88.00.19 to condemn land for which \$2.00.000 has been awarded. That is to say, the expenses of condemnation are 40 per cent of what the land itself costs the city. Nor is this all. The sums awarded have been grossily excessive. The Controller's investigations lead him to believe that the city is paying from three to five times as much for the property it acquires by condemnation as priproperty in the same neighborhood. The costs of condemnation alone, if the Controller is correctly informed, are more than the land acquired would bring at private sale.

Unsuccessful Thanks.

Success Magazine There is an elder of a certain church upstate who thinks that things are only half done or not well started in which he has no voice. At a prayer meeting he offered thanks for the safe return from their vacation of the minister and his wife. With proper dignity and in a loud voice be said: "O Lord, we thank thee for bringing our paster safe home, and his dear wife, too, O Lord, for thou preservest man and beast." The 'dear wife" has made a change in her visiting

Stick to Representative Government. Chicago Inter-Ocean

The New Yorkers have no real need to send out exploring expeditions to find out what the direct primary will do to them. All they need is to do a little real think-ing, and to induce the few agitators for Garden.

One hint in regard to the moving of lawns at the present time will be useful ing, and to induce the few agitators for to the inexperienced amateur, and this is to avoid cutting the gress guite as low down as in the months of May and June.

Set the direct primary will do to them. All they need is to do a little real thinking, and to induce the few agitators for it who, like Governor Hughes, are capitally down as in the months of May and June.