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DISCONTENT WITH PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

No political party will hold together on the tariff issue of free raw materials and "protected" manufactured products. That issue wrecked the Democratic party fifteen years ago and will wreck it again when it next

comes into power, Nor will any party hold together, ignoring the only just principle of tariff for revenue only. Neglect of that principle is breaking up the Republican party, just as it contributed to break up the Democratic party.

And it will be impossible for either party in Congress to maintain itself oblivious of the truth that the vast revenues which the National Government needs must be raised chiefly from taxes on articles of the people's consumption and on luxuries of the rich and well-to-do. Promise of light tax on those articles is buncombe that will perish amid the clash of protective spoils interests and amid the necessities of the General Government

These are abiding principles, neglect which has overturned politics in this country in the past, is overturning them now and will repeat the performance until tariff shall be placed on rational basis, beyond reach of self-lah interests in East, South and West, that continuously are seeking protec tion of their respective selves, at expense of others.

Evidently the newly-elected Democratic Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, Eugene N. Foss, has little or no perception of protective tariff fallacies. Already he is haranguing in Congress for protection of industries of his New England district, at expense of industries of the South and the West. Last Saturday, in the House of Representatives, he declared the rallying cry of tariff reform should "free wool and cheap clothing." He demanded, also, lower duties on sugar and iron. As to the wool tariff "Millions of our people are deprived of comfort and health and even of life by the so-called protective tariff on wool and woolens for the benefit of the sheep ranchers and woolen trusts," Further, he remarked: Responsibility of an honest revision of the tariff is up to the Democratic party with the aid of the insurgent and such independent elements as will

ally themselves with us."
So that Mr. Foss' idea of tariff revision is free trade in raw products of the South and the West and protection for manufacturing interests of New England and other parts of the

would not make square deal nor instice. It would not be supported even within the Democratic party. The Democratic South, with its raw materials-sugar, rice, tobacco, iron, hemp, wool, lumber-will not agree to it any more than in Cleveland's time, when it repudiated his doctrine of free raw materials and he repudiated its Wilson tariff bill as disgrace and dishonor. The West and the Middle West, irrespective of party, will toln the South in resisting the protective tariff schemes of Eastern and New England manufacturers.

So that seeds of revolt and insurgency are germinating in the Demoeratic party, in the midst of its grow ing political opportunities. This war of interests will keep up

just so long as protective tariff shall be attempted either by Republicans or Democrats. It is complicated by the "pledges" of demagogic politicians for low duties or none on articles of the "people's consumption." Fulfillment of such pledges is impossible For how are the vast expenses of the General Government to be met unless by taxation of articles most generally used by the public? The Government needs now the enormous revenue of \$1,000,000,000 a year and the demands for appropriations and for increase of officialdom are growing fast. It will be impossible to raise this needed revenue without obtaining it from the mass of the people.

Heavy duties and excises should also be levied on luxuries and on rich wearing apparel, in addition to taxes on articles of general consumption se duties should not be so high as greatly to curtail use of luxuries, since that would shut off revenue, but they should be "as high as the traffic will bear" within that limit!

This means that articles consumed most widely by the people should be taxed-such as coffee, tea, sugar, tobacco, liquor. These articles, taxed on the basis of tariff for revenue, instead of for "protection" of numerous industries and interests, would yield the revenues needed by the Government. This would place the tax burdens of the General Government where they must necessarily rest, would applish fakery and spalls of protective tariff, and would compel trusts and monopolies, now pampered by tariff, to meet competition of the world's industries for benefit of consumers in the

United States. There can be no just balance be tween demands of interests, industries and localities, under protective tariff. There was not under the Democratic tariff, there is not under the present Republican tariff, and there will not under any protective tariff Demo

crats may enact hereafter. The people will have to support the General Government through payment of taxes on articles of their most general consumption, the taxes to be adjusted so as to supply the necessary revenue without stopping or greatly diminishing use of those articles. The people support their state and city and

tional Government cannot invade this | today are the besotted rich and the | Viewed by the Government's trade refield of direct taxation; Its recent attempt to do so, by means of the corporation tax, has encountered univer-

al hostility. So that the National Government is required to obtain the bulk of its revenue from duties and excises. This taxation should be put on a purely revenue basis. "Protection" is fallacy and spreads injustice everywhere. Democrats may falsely persuade the country-but only temporarily-that abuses. But they will not do so. The only possible reform is that of abolition of protective tariff. President the present law is the best protective law the country ever had. Democrats will enact none better. The people of the United States are dissatisfied with protection without understanding the true reason-the fallacy of the whole scheme.

AND STILL THE DRAWBRIDGE ANNOY-

"Senatorial courtesy" allowed the Bourne measure for closed draws in Portland to pass the Senate, but that courtesy does not prevail in the House, so that the amendment to the river and harbor bill meets in the lower branch of Congress the fate that was clearly foreseen from the start. This courtesy allows many pet bills to pass the Senate for "home consumption," on the understanding that they shall die in the House.

It is absurd to suppose that Congress would allow any bill to become singling out Portland from all law, singling out Portland from all other navigation cities from the uni-versal authority of the War Depart-Senator Lodge perceived the futility of endeavoring to pass a closed-draw bill for Boston and therefore made arrangements directly with the War Department, Senatorial courtesy passed his Boston bill through the Senate but he found that it would undoubtedly have died in the House. Congress would not enact a closeddraw bill for either Boston or Portland against protests of the War De-

The proper way for Oregon's Sena tors to show their influence in the Naional Capital in this matter is to obtain this draw concession from the War Department, same as Senator Lodge has done for Boston. What Oregon needs in Washington, D. C., is more stalwart statesmanship and less sham and humbug. That would prove, more than anything else, the virtues of Oregon's "system" which is an object of so much satisfaction and pride to Oregon's Senators.

THE SALOON PROBLEM.

Among decent and disinterested peo.

ple in the United States there is little

difference of opinion about the lawless or disorderly saloon and the drink habit. It is conceded that both are as bad as anything can be, and it is also conceded that both ought to be abated. When it comes to the best of abating the admitted nuisances, however, there is room for rational and conscientious difference of opinion, and such difference actually exists. Many persons who yield to nobody in their hatred of the saoon as an instrumentality of vice and a factor in corrupt politics nevertheless do not believe that state prohibiion would help to eliminate it. The evil would be changed slightly in outer appearance, they contend but it would continue in full force and might even be worse than it is now. The license which the law grants the saloon is really a means of controlling it. We do not intend to say that the means is used as it ought to be or that it brings But this will not be a successful ral- to bear anywhere near as much relying cry. The policy it proclaims straining influence as it might. Still the fact that a restraint is often badly administered is no argument against the restraint itself and those who contend that the license system ought to be abolished simply ask for the removal of the most practical device we have at present for checking the evils

The belief that the saloons can all be abolished at one stroke by the adoption of a state prohibitory law collides with a great mass of experience. Such laws have been tried in many states, and there are one or two where it is claimed that they have in large measure accomplished their purpose. But in general when a prohibitory law is adopted it is forced upon population of many sections against their strong preference. This preference may be mistaken. It may be deplorably bad. But it exists and it must be reckoned with. It is one of the disastrous blunders of our prohibitory brethren that with all their earnestness and sincerity, they persist

in ignoring the plainest facts. It is one thing to pass a prohibitory law and a very different thing to enforce it. Unless we agree to change the entire system of our Government the enforcement must be left in local hands. The local officials necessarily reflect the sentiment of the voters who put them in office and when those voters repudiate prohibition the men who represent them are bound to do the same. How then is the law to be made effective? It is impossible. The claim that prohibitory laws can be enforced in communities where the people repudiate them is flatly contrary

Impatience with the slow results of dealing with the drink problem. The evils of its abuse are so grossly manifest, the waste of money and energy which it entails is so exhausting to the community, and its influence on the individual and the family is so ruinous that all good citizens unite in seeking for relief and many who know better are led by their wish for the abatement of the nuisance to ravor a prohibitory law. They are not ignorant of its probable fallure, but they wish to condemn and possibly check the flagrant evil and therefore vote for a measure which has nothing to recomend it but good intentions. A community which desires the sale of liquor to go on cannot be hindered from gratifying its appetite by any law. On the other hand a community which does not wish to tolerate saloons can abate them completely. It is purely a question of local sentiment, and it ought to be clear even to the most ardent fanatic that the only way to increase the number of communities which will not tolerate the saloon is to teach the public the pertinent facts

with unwearled diligence. Among those who must use either their hands or their brains the use of liquor is rapidly dying out. Its effects upon both mental and physical labor power are demonstrably disother local governments through di- astrous and the exigencles of competition are eliminating all but abstainers.

besotted poor. The orgies of the turns, we have decreased our export-slums are duplicated by the orgies of able surplus of agricultural products the elite dinner table, and the bacchanallan New Year's day of the millionaire's son differs in no respect from the drunken debauch of a redlight gang of thieves and holdup men. The man who uses his earning power abstains from drink because he must. The economic forces of the modern world are against the saloon. they can "reform" protective tariff forms. Science is on the same side of the question and so is chilghtened morality. Since all this is true, who can doubt that if the saloon is not Taft is probably right in asserting .hat abolished within a few years it will be radically modified? But, on the other hand, what well-informed student of society expects to see the change brought about by law! registers the progress of the world after it has been accomplished. It does not as a rule figure among the causes of progress, simply for the reason that the progress must have been made before the law can produce uny effect.

SPEAKING OF POLITICS. Much is said nowadays of "jackpot" lection of United States Senators in Illinois and Indiana. Much could be said also of the perjury election of United States Senators in Oregon under Statement One, wherein thousands of Democrats swore falsely that they were Republicans and turned the Republican primaries to a candidate whom the party refused to elect. Also much could be said of the insignificance of Oregon at present in the

United States Senate. Something might also be added to the effect that if the people cannot elect honest Legislatures they cannot elect honest men to any office ever and don't deserve the suffrage Further, it might be said that while the people could properly elect United States Senators by direct vote, they will not choose the men they want through the jugglery and upset of Statement One or through the minor-

ity choice of free-for-all primaries. The political assembly is the first step toward returning political sanity in Oregon. The Grange, the labor unions, the Bar Association and the Democrats have set the example.

NEW SEASIDE SERVICE.

Remarkable evidence of the growth of Portland and the tributary territory is shown in the wonderful increase in the volume of travel to seaside resorts easily reached from this city. It is but little more than twenty years since the Summer visitors who journey to Seaside and other Clatsop resorts were obliged to go by steamer to Astoria thence by small tug to Skipanon land ing or old Fort Clatsop on the Lewis and Clark and from those points by stage to Seaside. It was a long two journey and it sometimes required three days in which to make the trip. The railroad from Astoria to Seaside helped, and with its com pletion it was possible for a Portland man to leave the city in the morning and reach Seaside the same evening, The building of the Hammond road from Goble to Astoria gave Portland through rail connection to the beach, and the improvement in the service was so pronounced that the business doubled and trebted.

For the past three years the service In the Summer season has been inadequate, but the schedule announced in the Sunday's Oregonian of three through trains dally, with an extra train on Saturdays and Mondays, will probably attract to Seaside the largest. crowds that will gather at any beach service promised by the Summer time. scheme. card of the Astoria and Columbia crowds to Seaside and adjacent resorts as far south as Arch Cape, but the local service between Seaside and Astoria will enable visitors to move around and visit the various points of interest between Astoria and the ter minus of the line. The feature of the new service which will appeal strongest to the Portland people whose fan illes Summer at the beach is the limited train by which the beach is reached three and one-half hours from Portland. The people who can best understand the meaning of that improvement are those who in the past have stood up in the aisles while an overcrowded train was putting in six to seven hours in making the run from Seaside to Portland.

RECORD TOURIST EXODUS.

Seven steamships departing from New York Saturday, carried 2695 cabin passengers, the figure establishing a new single day's record for that class of travel. As the Europeans bound home from the United States to an overwhelming extent travel in the teerage, it is reasonable to assume that most of these cabin passengers were Americans of the tourist type This annual Spring exodus has in fact become one of the regular features of American life. It has reached such proportions that it has an appreciable effect on the trade balance between this country and Europe. There will be a wide difference in the amounts expended by the most thrifty and the most prodigal of the great crowd that sailed away from New York Saturday; but, making allowance for the returning Europeans who were included, and argument, example and education is estimating the outlay of the remainder perfectly natural in the matter of at a very modest per capita, it is easy estimating the outlay of the remainder to see where more than \$1,000,000 was taken out of the country forever the prosperous Americans who have

acquired the "going abroad" habit. This Spring tide of travel has been at a flood stage for more than a month and it will continue well into the Summer. Then, after a respite, the Winter travel to the Mediterranean will begin. As the money taken out of the country by these American tourists does not figure on the export records, the volume of the traffic is not easily arrived at. It is easy to understand, however, that it has reached a figure that entities it to due consideration as an important feature of the general economic situation. It is noticeable that during the past year, with a wheat crop which, with a single exception, was the largest on record, with a cotton crop which more than made up in value for what it lacked in size, and with every branch of our agricultural industry showing up remarkably well, the excess of exports over imports was the smallest this country has had in more than

twenty years.
This "balance of trade," which in the past has been regarded as the strongest evidence of our invincible prosperity, has been steadily shrinking since the panic of 1907. period the creation of new wealth in the country has gone forward at a ing them to complain loudly. The Na- | The only classes which drink heavily | more rapid pace than ever before.

simultaneously with heavy increases in the imports of foreign goods. Meanwhile our "exportation" of tourists with vast sums of money drawn out of American trade channels is steadily

Increasing. The situation would seem to indicate that we are either prospering so greatly that we find it unnecessary are against the use of liquor in all its to seek the foreign markets as we formerly did, or we are sending too many tourists and not enough wheat, corn, cotton, etc., to those markets. The situation is wholly unlike anything we have ever experienced and will eventually call for a readjustment

> The Nicaraguan War is not over, and victory seems to perch on the banners of the forces who are last represented at the cable offices. Saturday's report from the insurgent stronghold stated that the enemy was surrounded and the surrender of an entire train with 203,000 rounds of ammunition was expected at any time. A week ago the Madriz forces were reported to have the rebellion so thoroughly under control that Estrada's life did not seem to be worth a penny. Unless Estrada and Madriz get gether and agree to call the contest a "draw," they may soon be experiencing the fate of the Kilkenny cats. The time is rapidly approaching when some first-class power should take charge of Nicaragua and do a little civilizing for the good, not alone of Nicaragua but of other countries which do business down there and are weary of these steadly recurring rebellions which result in nothing but trouble and expense for all concerned.

> A California miner prospecting on Jewel Creek, near Minersville, struck a pocket which yielded \$6000, in seven days, some of the pans running as high as \$100. There has been a small stampede to the canyon in which the find was reported, and all of the ground in the vicinity has been staked by prospectors. There is unquestionably gold still in the ground in the old mining districts of California as well as other states, and finds like that reported in Jewel Creek Canyon will continue to be heard of for many years. Jewel Creek, Cal., however, is too near at hand, too easily accessible to admit of much of a stampede. Six housand dollar pockets in far-off Alaska, Africa, or some other remote region might draw a big crowd from the "uttermost ends of the earth," but not California. That state had her day when it was more difficult reach the Jewel Creek deposits than it now is to reach the most remote districts in Alaska.

Nobody wants Broadway bridge bonds while litigation involves that project in delay and uncertainty. Therefore no offer was received from any source for the first \$250,000 installment of Broadway bonds. But that is not the whole story. There was one bid only for \$1,000,000 of Portland water bonds at 91%, or almost \$100,000 below par. There are no lawsuits over the water bonds. They are desirable in every way. Yet the price offered is so low that the Mayor and members of the Water Board are said to have been "as-tonished and nonplussed." Naturally. The bond market is not active. Bond buyers are investing slowly. They are seeking bargains. What will happen if they shall be offered \$500,000 of public dock bonds? Yet the necessity of selling such bonds far below par if at all, will doubtless not discourage resort in the Pacific Northwest. The the promoters of that questionable

The statement that Harry Cour the original Simon Legree of Uncle Tom's Cabin, an inmate of a New York almshouse, was confirmed in Episcopal Church last Sunday recalls the dark days prior to the Civil War wherein Legree's revolting character was depicted by Harriet Beecher A bitter criticism of Mrs. Stowe. Stowe's powerful story was that the pictures it drew were unfair to the better class of the slaveholders of the South. There was no contention, however, over the fact that the institution of slavery made possible and occasionally produced a Simon Legree. chill horror of that time and recital comes back after threescore years at the mention of the name of Legree. A pauper, his name a synonym for coarse brutality and revolting sensuality in every land under the sun. let him pass.

The town of . Clarkston, Wash. planning a big free barbeque for June 4, in celebration of the \$2,500,000 investment made there through Spencer Trask & Company. This investment means much for the progress of the town and its vicinity. Governors of Idaho and Washington are expected to be present; also a number of good speakers. This will be a notable event, signalizing the opening of a new period of progress for the Snake River country.

Let us pity, since we must, people of the unreasoning sort who from fear of death drop dead. A situation so incongruous would excite derision except for the fact that such victims of folly have paid the penalty from which there is no appeal. Simply stated, "that which they feared came upon them.

A carman who blocks traffic for fifteen minutes while an obstreperous passenger refuses to pay fare may be following instructions, but he is not climbing toward the head of the operating department.

lynched a prisoner last year shows a proper fear of the law when up against it. The lyncher is always 'yellow," anyway.

The New York Board of Health

again calls attention to the danger of germs in money. Just tell that to John D. and Carnegie. Judges Burnett is coming from Marion to help on the Multnomah Circuit

bench, and the Beavers will be at

home today. The inventor of the rotary snowplow is dead. He will be remembered annually in the highest places in the

Threshermen will hold an assembly Albany next month. The State Grange forgot to denounce this as sembly.

The comet perhaps swished its tail to the other side.

"CUT OUT" PROTECTION GRAFT. rats Called Upon to Put Public Good Ahead of Local Grab.

Lewiston (Me.) Sun. The Republican party has declared— President Taft said it a year ago, Vice-President Sherman said it the other night, President Sherman said it the other night, others have said it and most have taken it for granted—that the country is committed to the policy of protection. It is for the Democratic party to denounce that party as inherently unjust and demand that it be cut out.

The Democratic cry should be: Cut out protection! Cut out protection! Protection is robbery of the wage-grape; cut it

tion is robbery of the wage-earner; cut it out. Protection is violation of the funda-mental economic principles; cut it out. Protection is immeral, in giving one rich man the right, to bleed many poor men cut it out. Protection is corruption to all National legislation, making it possible and profitable to maintain expense lobbies in Washington; cut it out.

Don't fool with the subject as those Republican insurgents in the Senate fooled with it last Summer-Cummins and Dolliver and La Follette and Beveridge -fighting for a little less of the same polson. Insist that protection is badpolson. Insist that protection is bad-bad all the time-always was bad-always

must be bad. Cut it out! The Democrats need not expect to win until they deserve to win. They will not deserve to win until they resolutely put the large public good ahead of the petry local grab. They cannot expect to get and hold the confidence of the public un-til they set their faces squarely against seeking protection favors for their several

states and districts. Cut it out! But getting something for your district and getting something for your state, that's the way to make friends and win support. Yes, the friendship and support of the few favored ones, but the millions who are the American people, the way to do something for them-to win their fav to shut off these favors to the fa-

AS AN ENGLISH WRITER SEES IT Complete Failure of Charges Against

the Secretary of the Interior. A. Maurice Low, in the London National Review.
The investigation of the charges brought

Pinchot, the ex-chief forester against Mr. Ballinger, the Secretary of the Interior, which has been in progress for the last two months and may last no one knows how much longer, has lost all interest for the public because it has long been seen that Mr. Pinchot had no ground for his accusations against Mr. Ballinger and the great sensations that

were promised have not materialized. Both Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Garfield have appeared before the joint Congressional committee appointed to conduct the in-vestigation, but neither has been able to prove his case, much to the disappoint ment of their partisans, who confidently expected amazing revelations that would drive Mr. Bailinger out of the Cabinet, rehabilitate Mr. Pinchot, and make Mr. Garfield a popular idol. Nothing of the kind has happened. Both men made s bad impression in the witness chair. Mr Pinchot before testifying read a statement of what he proposed to prove. It was really an indictment of Secretary Ballinger and justified all that had been said of Mr. Ballinger's unfitness, but Mr. Pinchot, like Mr. Garfield, later, "thought" and "believed" and was "under the impression," but neither was able to produce evidence damaging to Mr. Ballinger's reputation.

Mr. Pinchot is highly respected for his excellent intentions, but he is a theoretic extremist who is so carried away by his ideals that he is apt to do injustice to any one who does not agree with him, and, like all men of an unsuspicious nature, easily imposed upon. Consequently, there is all the more regret that Mr. Pinchot, who has been who has been a useful public servant should have given encouragement to Mr. Ballinger's detractors and taken part in an agitation for which there was no

Champ Clark and the Leadership.

New York American. ratic, Independent or otherwise to hear of captious opposition to Champ Clark for Speaker in case the Democrats the Congressional elections in mber. Measured by courage, canthe Democratic ranks who will deserve better things of a triumphant Democracy than the present minority leader of the House of Representatives. Stalwart and unflinching, stout of heart and firm of faith, the gallant Missourian has held the helm through all the floundering of the Democratic ship through heavy seas. It would be not less unwise than ungrateful for the Democracy in its hour of triumph to turn its back upon the leader whose high, brave spirit has been its excellent asset in adversity

Pinchotites a Lying Lot. Roseburg Leader.

It appears that the winesses opposed to Secretary Ballinger are cut from the same piece of dirty cloth. They are simply an unscrupulous lot and their aim is solely to uphold Pinchot if they, by their lying, sacrifice the Republican party. After the trial demanded by the Secretary of the Interior is ended and that gentleman is acquitted, it would be but proper were the Republicans of the to demand the dismissal at the hands of President Taft of the entire los of unprincipled members of the cabal, and among the first, Horace T. Jones. He is not even as good as Glavis, an the latter is too contemptible for th recognition of any one in good standing.

Need of a County Law.

Sumpter American. It is said there will be no less than seven new counties to be voted on by the people of Oregon at the next election. It would be well for all voters to stpone the creation of any new counties in the state until the people have placed upon the statute books a permitting only the voters of the ritory affected to vote on any question that affects the division of their territory. Otherwise your home, your life's work, is at the mercy of every ambitious hamlet and would-be officeholder within your county boundaries

Newspapers as Text Books Milwaukee Sentinel

An experiment is being tried in the ublic schools at Danzig of teaching the children by making the daily paper the reading textbook. The teachers ex-clude all politics and crime, and the reading is confined to scientific literary news and weather reports even stock exchange information is dis-cussed. This new mode of letting the scholar know what is going on is popular, and has been found so far to give good results.

And Now Democrats Will Assemble. Albany Citizen

Albany Citizen.

A circular has been sent out from Portiand to each Democratic committeeman to be present at a Democratic gathering in the metropolis during the Rose Carnival. Without going into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the proposed Republican Assembly, it may be remarked that the Democratic party has held an assembly each year and decided who should run for office. and decided who should run for officand who should not. O. consistency, thou art a "peach!"

Looking on the Bright Side. Chicago Record-Herald.

Bennington is one of the most persistent optimists I ever met. "Yes, he is always looking on the bright side of things. He told me the other day that while he regretted the serious illness of his wife he would, if she were taken from him, have enough good hair to stuff a mattress."

VIRGINIA FIGHTS INCOME TAX. Speaker of Legislature Says His State

Wants That Power for Itself. Letter to New York Sun, (To the Editor of the Sun)-Sir: It may be interesting to note the considerations which controlled the General Assembly of Virginia in refusing to ratify the proposed Sixteenth Amend-

ment. A majority of the State Senate elected in 1907 voted for ratification, but a larger majority of the House of Delegates elected in 1909 voted against rati-fication. Reasons which influenced the House of Delegates were:

(1) The very broad language of the amendment, which seems to confer powers liable to abuse. (2) An income tax is a legitImate and customary source of state revenue, and there is no adequate reason advanced why this revenue should be handed over to the Federal Government.

ment.

These, however, were not the domi-nant objections. The real objection which controlled the House of Delegates went to the very heart of the

The proposal of the Sixteenth Amendment is necessarily based upon the pro position that the powers conferred in it are not now within the competence of the Federal Government. ment is therefore a grant of power, and to the extent of that grant a diminution of the reserved rights of the states.

The results of the Civil War, the smendments which followed it and the interpretation of courts have done much to curtail what was in the earlier view the rights of the states. These things Virginia could not help. The Sixteenth Amendment.

is a voluntary invitation to the Federal Government to invade and occupy the innermost cladel of what remains of the eserved rights of the states. The Sixteenth Amendment, however,

is a voluntary invitation to the Fed-The Sixteenth Amendment would do what the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments did not do. It would put the Federal Government in direct con-tact with the individual citizens in the everyday affairs of life and in the prosecution of every business. A hand from Washington would be stretched out and placed on every man's shoulder.

The eye of the Federal inspector would be in every man's counting

Inquisition would be made into every man's business and the employment of sples and informers would be an inevitable consequence. Administrative rules having the practical force of law would hedge men about. The income tax law would be enacted by a Fed-eral Congress, construed by Federal Judges and administered by Federal officials. If the enforcement of the revenue

laws in the South can be taken as a guide, citizens would be cited to distant and unfamiliar tribunals and find it difficult to invoke the protection of law against the energy exerted by the administrative rules of a Federal de-

The House of Delegates of Vifginia felt that these objections were more potent than the argument that rich men would by the proposed method be compelled to pay greater taxes than they are paying now.
RICHARD EVELYN BYRD,

Speaker of the House of Delogates. Richmond, Va., May 3. ROOSEVELT'S STAY IN ENGLAND.

He Knows Everybody, and Therefore

Is at Home.

London Cor. New York Times. The interest taken by the British public in Mr. Roosevelt may be gauged by the fact that the Daily Mail will tomorrow give a whole column on its principal news page to its report of the ex-President's arrival, the rest of the page being taken up with matter pertaining to the royal funeral. Describing Mr. Roosevelt's arrival at Queensborough, the paper says the real Rooseveltian smile seemed to pervade the ex-President's face as he stood at the door of his stateroom waiting for Vice-Admiral Sir George Neville and his companions, who met him there, spoke first. "My name is Neville, "I am in command here. I had sald.

the pleasure of meeting you at James 'I'm right glad to see you," said Mr. Roosevelt. "I knew I had met you be fore, but I couldn't quite place you. Yes indeed! We met at Jamestown, and I'm pleased to meet you again." his is Lord Dundonald," said Ad-

miral Neville. Mr. Roosevelt turned to the tall figure of the Earl of Dundohald and gripped his hand. 'And descended from the Dundonald?"

ne asked, with a world of admiration in 'My grandfather," said the Earl almost

Mr. Roosevelt, who knows everything. aughed with pleasure.
"Your grandfather," he repeated with enthusiasm. "The man of Coppenhagen. The man who took the brig into action,

both broadsides together. I am lelighted to meet you. Then it was the turn of Commander Cunninghame Graham to be introduced, and again Mr. Roosevelt rose to the occa-"Are you related to the writer of same name?" he asked.

'My brother," said the Commander. "I'm indebted to him for many pleasant nours," said the ex-President, and forthwith repeated a good story from one of R. B. Cunninghame Graham's travel books, which, says the Daily Mail, set the four laughing heartly and cemented the friendship of this extraordinary man with his newly-found acquaintances

Pinchot's Charges Full

Burns News. The so-called Ballinger investigation is drawing to a close and it is plain to the most casual observer that Secre-tary Ballinger is going to come out of it without a stain or a smirch. Mr. Pinchot and his followers have based wild charges and innuendos on their own theories and have made deductions against Mr. Ballinger which they have been unable to fortify with facts. It has come to be simply a con-test between the faddists and idealists of the East and the practical, virile spirit of the West which would give to the present generation an opportunity to make use of existing resource the development of the country.

Our George Admonished. Albany Citizen.

If you take notice to the recent tone of the Democratic press throughout the state, you will perceive a coming effort o pull George E. Chamberlain and lonathan Bourne through together. Well, George, we will forgive you for being a Democrat; you were born that way, but for heaven's sake be careful of the company you keep.

Real Fear of Democrats. Hillsboro Independent.

Now, isn't it barely possible that the clous fear expressed by the Democratic press either sailing under its true colors or masked by a pretense of independence—that an assembly will enable the wicked Portland politicians to name the candilates, is in reality a fear that it will nterfere with the plans of the righteous

No Cause for Worry. Houston Post.

It is said that the expenses of the Roosevelt party in Europe are 220 a day. Well, Teddy can write 250 words in 10 minutes, so what's the use of worry about it?

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

While spending the Winter in Georgia, before his inauguration as President, Mr. Taft went to the City of Athens to de-liver an address to the students of the University of Georgia. He met a member of the faculty—a stanch Democrat— who said, "Judge, I voted the Democratic

ticket, but wanted to see you win."

Judge Taft replied: "You remind me of
the story of Brer Jasper and Brer Johnson, who were both deacons in the Shilo Baptist Church, although avowed enemies. Brer Jasper died, and the other deacons told Brer Johnson he must say something good about the deceased on Sunday night. At first he declined, but finally consented. Sunday night, when the time for the eulogy arrived, he arose slowly and said: Brederen and Sisteren: I promised ter say somp'n good 'bout Deacon Jasper tonight, an' I will say we all hopes he's gone whar we knows he ain't.' "-London Tit-

The stranger in the hotel plumped down is bag. 'I wanter room!" he said. 'No. 371" rapped the clerk.

'Is it a good one?" queried the stranger "Excellent! The boy will show you the ay," replied the clerk.

The stranger took up his bag. "Right-ho!" he said. "On, I say, what's the eatin' hours in this hotel?" "Breakfast," answered the clerk, "7 to 1; lunch, Il to 3; dinner, 2 to 8; supper, 8

The stranger dropped his bag again.
"Great Jerusalem!" he exclaimed,
When am I goin' to git time to see the town?"-Answers.

After Senator Heyburn had talked him self thirsty on the agricultural bill he called for a glass of water.

"That reminds me," said a gentleman in the gallery, "of an incident that happened in the New York Legislature. A member had been speaking on a certain bill for more than an hour, much to the discomort of his hearers, when he called for a glass of water, and started off afresh. Another member on the other side of the chamber was of his feet in a jiffy and sald: 'Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of rder, State your point of order, re-ponded the Speaker, 'Mr. Speaker, said the objecting member, I make the point of order against the member from Schoharle County that it is out of order to attempt to run a windmill with water."-Washington Herald.

Richard Burton, noted poet and educa-tor, rejoiced at a luncheon in Minneapo-lis over the disappearance of the old en-mity between Minneapolis and St. Paul. "It was a bitter and irrational enmity." said Professor Burton, "for Minneapolis and St. Paul are both very plensant

talist could not, till late in life, be induced to set foot inside St. Paul. He did one day make the journey, and after some hours in our neighbor city he re-turned home again, a bitter set to his

"It is recorded that a Minneapolis capi.

"'Well, what did you think of our town, sir?" a St. Paul reporter asked him that "The ugliest, vilest town I've ever the capitalist replied.

seen, the capitalist replied.

"The reporter was hurt. He knew he could not print anything of the sort. He bit his lip and said:

"Yet God made St. Paul, sir."

"Certainly he did. the capitalist answered, 'but we must always remember that he made it for the St. Paulites; and by the same taker, thereby by the same token, though comparisons are odious, he made hell." "Detroit Free

Press. Two miners were returning from a lecture at the village institute, when one of them after a thoughtful pause remarked:
"Say, Bill, I doan't see the necessity o'
bringing chaps frae London to teach us

aboot manners in the 'ome. We ain't so bad as that feller made out."

"G, course we ain't," replied Bill.

"Not by a long way." went on the first.

"I never swears before my wife—"

"No more don't I," put in Bill. "I allus ses ladies fust. That's me."—Tit-Bits.

Only One Normal Needed.

Grants Pass Outlook. The open season for normal school etitions is now on. They will soon be onfronting the voter at every turn of the road. Don't sign one of them-don't even encourage the circulator by don't even encourage the circulator hy reading one of them unless you have made a mental canvass of the situation and have convictions on the subject, and have in view the educational needs of the state. The man who signs to please a friend or to help his particular section will only help on a muddle as vexatious as that which has hung upon our legislators in the past. That the state is sadly in need of an institution for the proper training of teachers is for the proper training of teachers is made most emphatic by the annual importation of teachers from the East They are about as stable an article of import as butter and bacon, and the fact is no credit to the state. As to the number of normals—the taxing capacity of the state indicates that one is a plenty. The geographical conditions demand that there should be two-one in Southern Oregon, and one at or near Portland, where it would be convenient for the inhabitants of both the Willamette Vailey and Northeastern Ore-

Pinchotized Patriots.

Aberdeen World.
Mr. Pinchot conceives himself as owing a "vast duty" to his country. So does Mr. Glavis. So now does the humblest employe in the office of Secretary Ballinger, who sententiously testifies that he felt himself "the confidential clerk to the Government, rather than to Secretary Bailinger." We are going to be saved in spite of everything. We are sure safe with the Government in such hands and with such exalted ideals ex-istent. Queer, though, that these duties all take the form of enmity to Bai-linger. Queer, that they should all try to discredit the President. Queer, that they should all look to the glorification of the Pinchot ideas of conservation. Every man owes a duty to his country, no matter what his work or what capacity in the Government. But the duty is broad. It does not extend merely duty is broad. It does not extend merely to the destruction of the reputation of

Pointed Paragraphs.

an individual.

Chicago News. Your second thoughts may be bestif they arrive on time.

There's no hope for a young man who is too lazy to fall in love.

A lot of valuable time is wasted on explanations and apologies.

Even if a woman doesn't love a man she loves to have a man love her.

There never was an "oldest inhabitant" who had not seen better days.

A man is to be excused for writing silly letters if he doesn't send them. How many men do you know who would starve if it wasn't for their

Need of a New Department.

New York World. If there is to be a further enlarge-ment of the President's Cabinet, as many persons have urged, we should like to suggest a Department of Com-mon Sense, in charge of a competent secretary who could always be trusted to act as a disinterested adviser to the Chief Magistrate,

Suppressing Bad Plays.

Pittaburg Dispatch. Also, a way to help the suppression of filthy plays. In which everyone can share, is not to go near the theater in which they are presented.