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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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After all there is but one race—human-
ity.—George Moore.

MR. MADDOO'S VIEW

THE burden of war taxation should be redistributed, says former Secretary McAdoo, so that the men who earn their incomes by the sweat of their brows and with their brains, should not be required to pay as heavy taxes as those who live in idleness and draw incomes from safe investments. "A distinction should be made," he said, "between earned and unearned incomes."

It is a sound contention. There is a definite distinction between the idle rich, the non-productive rich, the doing nothing rich, the something-for-nothing rich and the men who employ workers, assume the risks of industry, run the hazards of Bolshevism, take the chances on lean years and bad business and withal use their money and their brains in productive industry.

The first is a parasite, a drone in the busy hive, an absorber of the fruits of other's toil. The other is a producer, an element and factor in the progress of the world.

And there is a wide difference between the rich idler who clips coupons from bonds and toils not neither does he spin, and the man who earns his income by the sweat of his brow or the struggle of his brain. One is an unearned income, the other a hard earned income.

We have all bowed down too long before that thing which we call money. By common consent or at least by non-resistance, an assumed superior respectability or greater merit it has seemed to throw a halo around the head of ponderous fortunes whose owners live in ease and idleness. It is looked upon as more refined than the occupation and possessions of the logger whose money is distributed through the employment of perhaps hundreds of men whereby productive aid is given in sustaining industry and advancing the appointments of civilization. Yet the refined agent is not the coupon clipper or interest baron but the industrial captain whose means and whose energies are helping to do the world's work.

But above all, there is the little man, who more and more is made to unduly bear war taxes in such schemes as taxes on sales and stamps on this and tolls on that. When the government goes deeply into his earnings by one pretext or another, it is wrong. The McAdoo contention is sound to the core and in time the conscience of the country will demand that it be applied.

Many Methodists and other friends in Portland learn with profound regret of the passing of Dr. Delmar Trimble, for five years pastor of Centenary church in this city. He was a strong pulpiteer whose sermons always had a meaning and always left an impression. He had many fine personal qualities that deeply endeared him to his congregation. At only 45, his passing seems untimely.

TEACHERS ELSEWHERE

FIFTEEN hundred school teachers in Los Angeles when asked if they expected to continue as teachers, answered doubtfully. The greater number admitted that their salaries were entirely for living expenses. A number had spent previous savings. There are said to be 39,000 empty school rooms in the United States, not for lack of children but for lack of teachers.

Oregon teachers say they cannot live

upon their pay. A millage tax bill is on the May ballot which proposes they be paid enough to live on and to keep them in service.

If any Oregonians think that by neglecting the needs of the teachers now in the state instructors will come from other states, let them read the record and take counsel from the facts of the educational situation.

Teachers are worthy of their hire. If they are not paid they will refuse, justly, to be hired. What of the children then?

THE FIGHT ON CHAMBERLAIN

WHY this nasty personal fight between certain Portland Democrats are making on Senator Chamberlain?

Senator Chamberlain did not put former Postmaster Myers out of office. The dismissal of Mr. Myers was not a partisan or personal dismissal. It was made as a result of charges filed by two sets of postoffice inspectors consisting of two inspectors each, both of whom made independent inquiry into the conduct of the office. These inspectors came to Portland to investigate charges made by Postmaster Myers against Assistant Postmaster Durand. The dismissal was a routine matter within the postoffice department, and the fight made on Senator Chamberlain as a result of it is an unfair fight and an unjust fight.

The Journal has not at all times agreed with Senator Chamberlain. It questioned the advisability of his New York speech and his subsequent speech in the senate, in which, while highly commending President Wilson, he made charges against the war department.

But, after all, it was better for those complaints to come from a friend of the administration than from the administration's opponents. It was better for the house cleaning to be done in the house of the administration's friends than in the house of its political enemies.

And here is a vital fact in this connection: Changes made in war department methods as a result of the Chamberlain complaints were highly beneficial to the administration and to the country. The war department, it must be remembered, was conducted under a system that had grown up through years and years of profound peace.

America was never a military nation. Regulations had been established that were hand-me-downs from early and inefficient times. The war department was not, and never had been, organized for the effective conduct of a war on such a gigantic scale as that in which America entered the late struggle. The things of which Chamberlain complained were more the fault of the system than of the war department.

In any event, following the Chamberlain charges, changes were made, and in the final showdown, America, in only 19 months, won a war that as late as August, 1918, but three months before the armistice was signed, William Howard Taft, former secretary of war and former president of the United States, said might require four years to finish.

It is true that later Senator Chamberlain had a controversy with Secretary Baker over the courtmartial system. But in the opinion of this newspaper, Senator Chamberlain was right in that dispute. The courtmartial system was too severe. It was the system of Frederick the Great, and wholly out of harmony with the spirit of a free state.

Senator Chamberlain supported every piece of progressive legislation advanced by President Wilson. He supported the farm loan system. He supported the administration's trade commission bill, one of the greatest measures ever put on the statute books. He supported the administration's federal reserve system, the greatest piece of legislation enacted by an American congress in two generations.

Senator Chamberlain supported the shipping bill, which turned out to be the means by which America performed the miracle of sending an army of 2,000,000 men over the Atlantic in time to win the war, and under which America has come into possession of one of the greatest merchant fleets in the world.

And so it has been on all great administration measures, including the peace treaty, on which Senator Chamberlain stood loyally by the president until the Democrats split, some Democrats, under the advice and urging of Mr. Bryan, voting for the reservations in the belief that part of a treaty was better than no treaty at all.

In this last test on the treaty, The Journal would not have voted with Senator Chamberlain, but, since no act of Senator Chamberlain's could possibly have changed the result, there is not the slightest reason for him to be outlived by any Democrat.

In no event is any man's record as a public servant to be judged by one act or two acts, but by all his acts as a whole. In any true test Senator Chamberlain, who, at the request of President Wilson, led the fight for the selective service act and the food administration measure and who gave loyal support to all the administration's great progressive measures, can qualify as a supporter of the administration. Certainly he has played a distinguished part in some of the biggest war history and some of the biggest peace history of the United States.

If one more Chamberlain had been elected to the last congress, the foreign relations committee of the senate would not have been packed against the peace treaty, Lodge would never have had the power that he relentlessly used in ripping up the

League covenant, and, in all human probability, the peace treaty would have been ratified long ago.

Finally, the fact that Postmaster Myers was removed from office on a report of postoffice inspectors should not be made the reason by Mr. Myers' personal friends for a bitter fight on Senator Chamberlain. It is attacking Chamberlain with something for which he is not responsible. Chamberlain had no more to do with sending postal inspectors to investigate the Portland postoffice than Napoleon Bonaparte had. They came to Portland to investigate charges made by Postmaster Myers against Assistant Postmaster Durand, which charges, as a digest of the charges in the hands of The Journal seems to show, were not sustained.

If Chamberlain is to be fought, let the fighting be fair.

The office boy who without saying anything about a deceased grandmother, a sick mother or a teething baby sister, asked with honest candor if he might go to the ball game, is merely the exception that proves the rule. The rule still stands.

WHEN BUILDING ROADS

ROAD building is one enterprise of public improvement which may profitably proceed in the face of high material and labor costs. The national need is increased production. The cost of the construction is quickly met by the improved opportunity to market the products of the farm.

Road building, too, prepares for that inevitable day when motor trucks will be the chief vehicles of distribution from local railroad centers and river landing points. Lobbers and merchants in the outer districts have yet to learn the convenience and the economy both in time and money of this form of distribution when expedited by improved roads. But when they do so learn, truck transportation will come to stay.

Road building, also, stimulates other necessary improvement. But a Philadelphia banker also comments as follows:

Important financing will have to be done by those states, counties and municipalities which are committed to large plans of road building and improvement. The situation is full of interesting possibilities, for it is obvious that a delayed transportation service, inevitable in a period of labor disturbances and unrest, adds enormously to the difficulties of financing day-to-day business with the credit facilities at hand.

In such a situation it is apparent that production must be increased and both public and private extravagance abandoned.

What a blessed day is the day of rest when it is spent in that great auditorium of which the sky is the dome, the flower carpeted earth the floor, the myriad voices of nature's creatures the chorus, and the illumination the fluid gold of the sun!

AN IMPROVED PLAN

THE supplemental report by the committee of fifteen does much to increase the acceptability of its port program.

The committee originally recommended that the port and dock commissions be merged and the present personnel of the port and dock boards constitute one commission of 12 members for a year, thereafter by their own act to be reduced to nine members holding for periods as above stated, their successors to be appointed by the legislature.

The committee now proposes that the merged bodies as a commission of twelve members hold until March 1, 1923, then by their own action to be reduced to nine members holding for periods as above stated, their successors to be selected by the legislature.

There will be much more confidence in the members of the present port and dock commission, whose identity and interests are publicly known, than in any pig-in-the-poke selection of a commission by a politically actuated legislature.

It would be desirable further to add to the present personnel of the merged commissions three additional members, to be named in the bill, in order that the points of representation of public interest might be increased. But the proposal outlined will place the execution of the great trust involved in the port program in hands that are known.

The committee of fifteen also meets a test of its sincerity in its proposal for a board of appraisal on the values of Swan Island, Mocks bottom and Guilds lake, which are the properties involved in the \$10,000,000 port program. A committee composed, as proposed, of the county assessor and four other members to be chosen, one each by the city council, the port commission, the dock commission and the Realty board, should be able to place a fair valuation on the lands. Its announcement previous to the election should guide the voters of the city as to whether the prices are excessive or reasonable and whether they wish to pay the price or defeat the measure.

The committee of fifteen has apparently endeavored to take steps that will keep all the essential facts of the project before the people.

It is not startling to learn that Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher in his Temple Baptist church at Los Angeles referred to the wearing of overalls in polite company as "tommy-rot."

When he was pastor of the White Temple Baptist church in Portland he was on anything to help the Portland Railway, Light & Power company.

you to tell me, what becomes of all the money the company makes on its light and power. It certainly must make considerable, even if the railway part of it does not. It is all one company, why does it not use some of this money that it makes out of the power and light department to run the railway part? The people will be very foolish to vote here on anything to help the Portland Railway, Light & Power company out. What should be done is to take over the whole thing, and then the city can make something out of it.

I am a poor man, trying to make ends meet, and the increased taxation is bearing pretty hard. It won't be long

and more striking in appearance than ever was attained by the clerical black. Likewise, the garments of Dr. Brougher in the late spring as he appeared before his congregation were of the shade familiarly referred to as "ice cream color."

THE TREATY AND THE SENATE

Text of the Famous Anti-League Resolution and List of the Senators Who Signed It

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal.

Washington, April 23.—Request has been made for publication of the text and list of the famous anti-League resolution of the Sixty-fifth congress. The first draft of the covenant of the League of Nations had been published on February 19, 1919, and the resolution was published on April 12. The round robin read as follows:

"Resolved, by the senate of the United States in the discharge of its constitutional duty, that it is the sense of the senate that while it is its sincere desire that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament, the constitution of the League of Nations in the form now proposed to the peace conference should not be accepted by the United States; and be it

further, that it is the sense of the senate that the negotiations on the part of the United States should immediately be directed to the utmost expedition of the urgent business of negotiating peace with Germany satisfactory to the United States and the nations with which the United States is associated in the war against the German government, and that the proposal for a League of Nations should be then taken up for careful and serious consideration."

The following senators had signed a declaration which Lodge then read, saying they would have voted for the resolution had they had the opportunity: Lodge, Knox, Sherman, New, Messersmith, Watson, Sterling, Frelinghuysen, Harding, Hale, Borah, Edge, Smoot, Gronna, Brandegee, Calder, Egan, Penrose, Paine, McLean, France, McCormick, Curtis, Phillips, Spencer, Johnson of California, Townsend, Fletcher, Borah, Poindexter, Sutherland, Newberry and Ball. Two other senators, Fall and Elkins, attached their names within a few days, making 39 in all.

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication should be on one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be signed by the writer. The editor reserves the right to edit and to use in full or in part any communication.)

WHEN LEAGUERS COME

Soldiers' Home, Orling, Wash., April 23.—To the Editor of The Journal—Two of the most important problems today are the League of Nations, that will probably have to be settled by the people themselves at the polls this fall, and the Non-partisan league. The latter is the same old problem we had to contend with in the Middle West when the farmers combined and formed the "Farmers' alliance," which ended in the Populist party and forced the farmer to have the farmer by the throat to relax their hold a little and enable the farmers to get some laws passed that relieved them of their burdens. Having spent a lifetime on a farm, I know some of the things the farmer has to contend with. I know what it is to have a crop of 10 cents a bushel and sell as fine hay as I ever saw grown in Kansas for \$4 a ton in Kansas City, and hogs at \$2 and \$2.50. But land was cheap then and it is still cheap now. The farmer is a poor fellow, but he is a good fellow, and he is a hard worker, in spite of drouth, chills, bugs, and all the other things that come his way. He required very little capital. He had the land, and he had the labor. He had the farmer by the throat to relax their hold a little and enable the farmers to get some laws passed that relieved them of their burdens. Having spent a lifetime on a farm, I know some of the things the farmer has to contend with. I know what it is to have a crop of 10 cents a bushel and sell as fine hay as I ever saw grown in Kansas for \$4 a ton in Kansas City, and hogs at \$2 and \$2.50. But land was cheap then and it is still cheap now. The farmer is a poor fellow, but he is a good fellow, and he is a hard worker, in spite of drouth, chills, bugs, and all the other things that come his way. He required very little capital. He had the land, and he had the labor. He had the farmer by the throat to relax their hold a little and enable the farmers to get some laws passed that relieved them of their burdens.

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