

The Oregonian
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tion of the American Society of Equity, for to any factor of great importance in this country, but in response to a sharp advance in Europe. As has been frequently demonstrated by the unusually large visible and invisible supplies in this country, it would be extremely difficult to work up much of a bull market in the United States without liberal support from Europe. The condition of crops in many portions of the Old World is very far below the average, and it now seems a certainty that Europe will be obliged to draw heavily on this country for supplies, although it should not be forgotten that the price at which these supplies can be secured will be a large factor in governing the volume of business.

ONE BANK'S FOLLY.
The Oregonian does not assume to say now who is responsible for the wrecking of the Oregon Savings & Trust Company, a bank in this city. It has no hesitations in declaring what did it. There was no excuse or justification for the failure. The bank was obliged to close its doors through grave mismanagement, in a time of great prosperity and of deserved public confidence. The reckless speculation of transactions, through which approximately \$1,300,000 of the bank's funds—the depositors' money—was diverted into a single channel and invested in securities of one concern, or of several related concerns, is subject of grave concern to the public.

KEPT ON SALE.
Chicago—Auditorium Annex, Postoffice News Co., 175 Dearborn st.
Denver—Harrison & Kendrick, 906-912 Broadway st.
Portland—The Oregonian, 425 Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA HAS TAKEN UP THE MATTER of the Pennsylvania state normal, and is asking Mr. Cleveland to sign a resolution in the appeal that is being made. It is set forth that in existing conditions the traffic from the South is forced through the port of New York alone, and that the Philadelphia board of regents for the normal is being urged to better conditions of the business. As the jurisdiction of Mr. Schwerin does not extend to the Atlantic Coast, there is a fair prospect that Philadelphia will be successful. Out here on the Pacific, Portland has been urged a division of business on exactly similar lines, but with only a mild degree of success. Mr. Schwerin has not succeeded in holding the Oriental business at San Francisco, but he has succeeded in driving much of it from Portland to Puget Sound ports.

ADVICE FROM TANGIER yesterday said that El Merani, an uncle of the Sultan, had been angered by the tone of a letter he had received from Raisalul and had advanced to within eight miles of the Sultan's position and that a flight was imminent. In his letter Raisalul taunted El Merani by telling him that he had been sent out by the Sultan to fight, not to remain inactive. Up to date the greatest difficulty encountered by any of the pursuers of Raisalul has been in getting close enough to the Sultan's position to show anything that would justify a military campaign.

REPORTS FROM MONMOUTH show that the friends of the normal at that place will provide funds upon the conditions named by the board, and that the institution will be operated during the coming year. Since Drain has a smaller constituency, it may be more difficult for that institution to continue as a normal.

THE NEW OREGONIANS.
Fourteen thousand people were brought to Oregon by the Harriman lines while the colonist rates were in effect last Spring, and, according to the predictions of the men who have so cleverly managed the work, the number of newcomers will be still greater. It would, of course, be unreasonable to assume that all of these people remained in the state, but there is plenty of evidence in every city, town and hamlet in the Pacific Northwest that several thousand of them are still with us.

THE FALL RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS will arrive in time to witness the harvesting and marketing of the finest wheat crop produced anywhere in the United States this year. It does not matter much what part of the United States they come from, they will find that the drought, the rain, heat, cold, the green bug, the chinch bug or some other detrimental factor in the growing of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains has been reducing or totally eliminating the profits of the farmers. This rush of newcomers will, of course, find a few failures here as in every other part of the earth inhabited by man.

THE WHEAT MARKET in Chicago scored a gain of over 3 cents per bushel yesterday, an advance fully as sensational as the heavy decline of last week. This advance was not due to the manipu-

percentage of failures as compared with the successes in any other part of the world. It is a fact that the smaller Oregon than elsewhere that they are hardly noticeable. The Harriman system has been subjected to much harsh criticism for its failure to provide Oregon with much-needed transportation facilities in the central and eastern part of the state, but it is certainly entitled to great credit for the remarkable work it has accomplished in showing so many thousand new people the finest state on earth. Perhaps these rapidly increasing numbers may become sufficiently impressive to hasten the railroad development which has been so long neglected. Mr. Harriman still owes something to these newcomers after bringing them here. Some of them might wish to locate in Central Oregon, where land is still cheap and plentiful, but they will hardly care to locate there if they must cart their products 200 miles in order to reach the nearest railroad station.

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COULDN'T MAKE FARMING PAY
Grover Cleveland's Neighbors at Princeton Talk About Him.
Princeton (N. J.) Correspondence.
The barber under the First National Bank building, who shaved me upon my arrival here, fell to talking in a free and easy manner about his fellow-townman, Grover Cleveland.

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NATURE FAKERS ARE HIT AGAIN
Mr. Roosevelt Again Declares That Their "Facts Are Not Facts but Are Pure Inventions."

Theodore Roosevelt has a signed article in "Nature" for the September issue of "Nature's Magazine." It is preceded by a symposium of various scientists supporting the President's position. The President last June and expressed with even more force in the present article. Following are extracts from the President's straight-from-the-shoulder comments on Mr. Long:

"The modern 'nature faker' is, of course, an object of derision to every scientist worthy of the name, to every lover of the wilderness, to every faunal naturalist, to every true hunter or nature lover. But it is evident that he completely deceives many good people who are wholly ignorant of wild life. Some of the drawers on his own imagination for his fictions sometimes get him second-hand from irresponsible guides or trappers or Indians. In the wilderness, as elsewhere, there are some persons who do not regard the truth; and these are the very persons who most delight to fill credulous strangers with impossible stories of wild beasts. As for India, they live in a world of mysticism, and they often ascribe supernatural traits to the animals they know, just as the men of the Middle Ages, with almost the same childish faith, credited the dragons with the power of breathing fire, the basilisk, the roc, and the cockatrice. Of all these 'nature fakers,' the most reckless and least responsible is Mr. Long; but there are others who run him close in the 'yellow journalism of the woods,' as John Burroughs has aptly called it. It would take a volume merely to catalogue the queer absurdities with which the books of these writers are filled. There is no need of discussing their theories; the point is that their alleged facts are not facts at all, but fancies. Their most striking stories are not merely distortions of facts, but pure inventions; and not only are they inventions, but they are inventions by men who know so little of the subject concerning which they write, and who to ignorance add such utter recklessness, that they are not even able to distinguish between what is possible, however wildly improbable, and the mechanical impossibilities. Be it remembered that I am not speaking of ordinary mistakes, of ordinary errors of observation, of differences of interpretation and opinion, of a dealing only with deliberate invention, deliberate perversion of fact.

Keen intelligence of say, Marcus Aurelius, together with the lofty philanthropy of modern altruist, though unfortunately they are hampered by a wholly erroneous view of caribou anatomy. Like the White Queen in "Through the Looking Glass," these writers can easily believe three impossible things before breakfast; and they do not mind in the least if the impossible stories are mutually contradictory. Thus, one story relates how a wolf with one bite reaches the heart of a bull caribou, or a moose, or a horse—a feat which, of course, has been mechanically impossible of performance by any land carnivore since the death of the last saber-toothed tiger. But the next story will cheerfully describe a contest between the wolf and a lynx or a bulldog, in which the latter survives 20 slashing bites. Now, of course, a wolf that could bite into the heart of a horse would swallow a bulldog or a lynx like a pill. It is half amusing and half exasperating to think that there should be excellent persons to whom it is necessary to explain that books stuffed with such stories, in which the stories are stated as facts, are preposterous in their worthlessness. These writers vivify call to mind Professor Lounsbury's comment on "The Infinite Capacity of the Human Brain to Withstand the Introduction of Knowledge." The books in question contain no statement which a serious and truth-loving student of nature can accept, save statements which have already long been known as established by trustworthy writers. The fables they contain bear the same relation to truth as the stories that Barnum's famous artificial mermaid bore to real fish and real mammals. No man who has really studied nature in a spirit of seeking the truth, whether he be big or little, can have any controversy with these writers; it would be as absurd as to expect some genuine student of anthropology or archeology to enter into a contest with a student of natural history who writes, and who to ignorance add such utter recklessness, that they are not even able to distinguish between what is possible, however wildly improbable, and the mechanical impossibilities.

Men of this stamp will necessarily arise, from time to time, some in one walk of life and some in another. Our quarrel is not with these men, but with those who believe in the study of nature feel that a real knowledge and appreciation of wild things, of trees, flowers, birds, and the grim and crafty creatures of the wilderness, give an added beauty and health to life. Therefore we abhor deliberate or reckless truth in this study as much as in any other; and therefore we feel that a grave wrong is committed by all who, holding a position that entitles them in respect, yet condone and encourage such untruth.

It is not probable that the writers in question even so much as seen some of the animals which they minutely describe. They certainly do not know the first thing about their habits, nor even about their physical structure. Judging from the intervals of their books, I should gravely doubt if they had ever seen a wild wolf or a wild lynx. The wolves and lynxes and other animals of the church of our time are the wild beasts that appear in "Uncle Remus" and "Reynard the Fox," and deserve the same serious consideration from the zoological standpoint. Certain of their tales are so grotesque and so devoid of philosophy, the self-restraint, and the

ARISHOP POTTER'S SEVERE MOOD.
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Chautauque Dispatch in New York Times.
There is no more righteous arraignment of the church of our time than its indifference to the social and moral classes made up of less-favored men and women down in the gutter. The church has justly been severely criticized, for its lack of interest in the mental and physical uplifting of the masses," said Bishop Henry C. Potter, addressing the Chautauque Assembly, at the Chautauque, N. Y., August 21. He has been intimidated from translating our relations to the world into human sympathy for fear of dropping into what has been called a "downfall" if an institutional church be the means of bringing the church into profound sympathy with human life, then the founder of our institution instituted the institutional church.

THE CHURCH should take active steps to cure the physical and mental as well as the religious ills of the people. The chief defect of our social and moral classes made up of less-favored men and women down in the gutter. The church has justly been severely criticized, for its lack of interest in the mental and physical uplifting of the masses," said Bishop Henry C. Potter, addressing the Chautauque Assembly, at the Chautauque, N. Y., August 21. He has been intimidated from translating our relations to the world into human sympathy for fear of dropping into what has been called a "downfall" if an institutional church be the means of bringing the church into profound sympathy with human life, then the founder of our institution instituted the institutional church.

FIVE MILES ON WATER-CYCLE.
Five miles upon Cayuga Lake on a water bicycle was the record established by Jose Antonio Oates, a Mexican student at Cornell University. He invited several friends to take a ride on the most daring traveled 200 feet in safety. The bicycle consists of a frame in the shape of a delta built on two large water scoops five feet long. In the rear of the contrivance there is an eight-bladed paddle wheel, propelled by two pedals which move a small sprocket, and this in turn moves a long chain, which causes the wheels to revolve.

JAP HEEL ON SLOW COREA.
Subject Nation Blind to Progress and Losses Freedom.
Philadelphia Press.
With the summary impression of the shreds of popular resistance in Seoul, the last effort at independence in Corea passes away.

On its peninsula, just the size and shape of Florida, to a few square miles the Corea people has kept its soft, separate race-loving life for centuries. Corea gave Japan its first knowledge of pottery and of bronze, of building and of painting, and the influence of the early Corea examples can still be traced in Japanese earthwork in this study. Some stray Aryan thread wove itself into Corea origins and an occasional light-haired family still survives in an unbroken line, corrupt and inefficient. For a generation, since it was opened, Corea had the chance to learn from the West. It neglected its opportunity. It kept to the old pleasant paths. Efficient Japan, the new policeman of East Asia, who has mastered the lesson of the West, has collapsed the former land and "run it in." Some street fights may come. Some blood may be shed. But Corea will remain under the heel of the more powerful world.

THE WORLD movement toward great power, in progress for a century, begins to see its reaction; but the new impulse to preserve the separate life of the "little people" comes too late for Corea.

His Baseless Money Dream.
Philadelphia Pa., Dispatch.
Attorney Julian C. Walker, of Wilmington, Del., dreamed that he had found a large sum of money. Hurrying home, he discovered that his dream had not been a dream, but a reality. He had found a book containing \$5 and valuable papers.

UNCLE SAM: "NOW, MR. BONAPARTE, DO YOU REALLY WANT TO KILL THAT GOOSE?"



—From the New York Mail.