

MARSHALL IN ANSWER HE RETURNS TO THE CHARGE IN WHITMAN CONTROVERSY.

Defends His Review of Mowry's Book From Criticisms Made by Rev. Myron Ellis.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—(To the Editor.)—Your paper of the 18th inst. contains an attempt by Rev. M. Ellis, a D. D. of Whitman College, to retort the evidence adduced from original sources in my review of Mowry's "Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of the Oregon Question."

Here are three totally false statements, namely: First—That of the original sources for the origin and purpose of Whitman's mission to Oregon, as stated in my book, but have never been printed to this day, though in the custody of those who have invented and indorsed the "original sources" of the "Oregon Question."

That title indicated the limits within which the review was strictly confined. To have discussed "the whole Whitman question" would have taken 15 or 20 times the space I was allowed.

Third—Neither in my review of Dr. Mowry's book nor anywhere else did I ever assert or insinuate that no evidence is good except what was written at the time.

In common, however, with all who have any knowledge of the laws of evidence, I claim that no recollection is worth an event—or even a less time—after an event can be accepted as of any weight against what the same persons who think they recollect these things wrote at the time.

Mr. Ellis in error in saying that "Dr. Whitman wrote two letters, in which he gave political or National objects as one reason why he went East."

In his letter of October 18, 1847, he declared (what he had omitted) on the result of that ride "the present acquired rights of the United States by her citizens hung."

Mr. Ellis is entirely in error in saying that "Dr. Whitman wrote two letters, in which he gave political or National objects as one reason why he went East."

In reply to his statement that "all knowledge that Whitman went East on missionary business, which all admit to be true, is sufficient to say that each of these men was wrong."

supposed recollections of the whole "Whitman Saved Oregon" story.

It was October 20, 1845, and also explicitly asserted to by Lord Aberdeen (then of the British Foreign Office from 1842 to 1846) in two interviews with Edward Everett in November and December, 1845.

Concerning his "40 witnesses," the reverend doctor writes that in treating of the relations of Dr. Whitman to the migration of 1842, I quote: "But two authorities as worthy to be noticed—George Wilkes' History of Oregon and four of Dr. Whitman's letters."

Some of the recollections of his 40 witnesses are valueless because squarely contradictory of contemporaneous documents, others because they are recollections of children too young to be relied upon, and some of them are valuable, though of course it will be preposterous to call any of them that were not written in diary or letter till from 20 to 40 years after the event.

As to what he says about what he is pleased to call the "anonymous journals" printed in Wilkes' History of Oregon, as I intend to answer within a week, the several astonishing errors of Professor Schaffer in The Oregonian of January 29, 1908, of that subject, I will merely say now that only indolence prevents or for the past 22 years has prevented, anyone from finding certain proof that those letters were written by Peter H. Burnett.

This letter is already much longer than I intended because I could not resist the least appearance of unfairness, I have quoted at length. All the rest of Dr. Ellis' article is an open invitation to the public to look up the original sources, and to see for themselves what a far different picture is presented by the original sources than that which is presented by the "anonymous journals."

Resolved, that if arrangements can be made to continue the operations of this station (that Dr. Whitman be at liberty and advised to visit the United States as soon as is practicable) to confer with the committee of the A. B. C. F. M. in regard to the interests of this mission.

"CUSHING ELLIS, Scribe. "H. H. SPALDING, Scribe. "Wallpaper, September 28, 1842."

Probably Rev. Dr. M. Ellis will consider this a sufficient answer to his "question" of the "original sources" of the "Oregon Question," but he has omitted to print the four letters called for above.

Further on Dr. Ellis writes that I claim that no man or woman of Oregon being lost "because settlements by the English in 1813, according to the treaty of 1813, could not strengthen the English claims. It may have been so, but in the same sentence he replied: "The statement by saying that 'it was a position not always held by our diplomatists and Presidents who negotiated on the Oregon question.'

MOVEMENT OF COMMERCE INTERSTATE, GREAT LAKES AND OCEAN TRADE IN DECEMBER. Livestock Receipts Show Increase Over Previous Year—Receipts and Shipments of Breadstuffs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The main currents of internal commerce for 1932, so far as they have been the subject of statistical reports, are presented in the December Summary of Internal Commerce, issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. According to these reports the receipts of cattle at the five leading stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph during the past year numbered 1,770,630 head, compared with 7,245,429 head in 1931, and 6,892,735 head in 1930. The number of hogs received in 1932 is given at 15,614,129 head, in contrast with the much higher number of 18,564,614 head in 1931, as well as with 17,229,627 head in 1930.

The stock of cut meats at the five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Milwaukee on December 31, 1932, amounted to 269,137,147 pounds. On the corresponding date of 1932 the total were 179,623,300 pounds. There was thus a shrinkage of 90,180,047 pounds, or 23.48 per cent. in the course of a year.

Comments on the Great Lakes between domestic ports for the entire calendar year resulted in freight receipts amounting to \$4,674,729 net tons, compared with \$6,079,205 net tons for 1931. Iron ore and minerals constituted approximately half of this freight tonnage. In 1932 there were 27,898,424 gross tons of ore and minerals received at Lake ports from domestic sources, in contrast with 33,202,447 tons in 1931 and 32,967,718 tons in 1930.

The final figures for arrivals and clearances both sides of the coasting trade on the Great Lakes for 1932 give, in net registered tons: Arrivals, 74,692,251 tons; clearances, 74,807,718 tons. The maximum movement occurred in August, when arrivals totaled 10,991,778 tons, and clearances 10,948,284 tons. Freight traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canal amounted to 36,961,146 net tons in 1932, 42,908 tons in 1931, and 25,943,973 tons in 1930.

At Baltimore receipts of grain and flour reduced to 22,117,284 bushels, at the four ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, compared with 32,456,854 bushels in 1931, and 32,456,854 bushels in 1930. At Philadelphia 50,966,250 bushels were reported as received in 1932, and 52,806,236 bushels, a loss of 25.4 per cent. At Baltimore receipts of grain and flour reduced to 22,117,284 bushels, including flour, in comparison with 28,753,718 bushels in 1931, a decrease of 23.12 per cent.

Receipts of grain at Portland, Me., in 1932 amounted to 11,151,840, those of flour to 2,822 barrels, making a grand total of 11,154,662 bushels, including flour, in comparison with 14,148,284 bushels in 1931, a decrease of 21.2 per cent. At Philadelphia 50,966,250 bushels were reported as received in 1932, and 52,806,236 bushels, a loss of 25.4 per cent.

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CELEBRATE THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING. Young Men as Great Merchants.

The admission of Samuel J. Bloomington to membership in the firm of Bloomington Brothers calls attention to the large number of comparatively young men who are holding the reins of power in the big department stores. Mr. Arthur Hearn and Mr. Schanck of James A. Hearn & Son, Messrs. J. I. and Percy Straus of Macy's, Mr. E. Greenhut of the Siegel-Cooper company, Mr. L. Abraham, of Abraham & Straus, and the younger Matthews, of A. D. Matthews' Sons, are a few of the notable ones.

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DAILY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT PORTLAND, FEB. 7.—5 P. M.—Maximum temperature, 38; minimum temperature, 29.

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