

The Oregonian.

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AMERICAN "FREEDOM."

Senator Bacon has been telling the Filipinos that as soon as the necessity for military operations is at an end in the islands, the United States will extend to them freedom as it is known in America. The American brand of freedom is not, it is hardly necessary to point out, the Spanish article, nor yet is it the fanciful or unworthy thing imagined by a few Filipinos. Senator Bacon's idea of it is doubtless unlike what some other statesmen in this country would commend, but he is a good man to give counsel to the Filipinos, for he is their effective friend in Congress. His resolution declaring our peaceful purposes in the direction of liberty and proper measure of self-government there was approved by The Oregonian at the time of its offer in the Senate.

But it is worth while to inquire what "freedom" as it is known in America is. Liberty in a classic term, and in these days is greatly abused. If we begin at the foundation of our written law, the Constitution, we shall soon see that our National idea of freedom comes very far from being a state of unrestrained liberty. The Constitution is a formidable compendium of "don'ts." General Government and states are authorized to do some things, but they are simply overwhelmed with "shall nots." There is no end of things that are reserved to the States and the Federal Government, things that Congress may not do, things forbidden to the states. We make a Legislature, but we hedge it about with drastic constitutional restrictions. We make courts, but define very rigidly their purview. Mayors, Sheriffs, Councils, commissions of every kind, are continually running up against the stone wall of some inhibition.

When we come to the individual, he is entirely surrounded by a multiplicity of laws setting forth what he may do and may not do. He can't burn up his own property or chastise his own wife or ride his bicycle on his own sidewalk. A policeman will be after him if he splits in a street-car or resents an insult, and the Federal grand jury will view with implacable displeasure the honest opinion he clothes in too forcible or expressive language. He must send his children to school and have them vaccinated. If he can't pay rent he must be thrown into the street, and if his water bill runs over, the supply will be cut off. If his wife is out after hours, some officer will get gay with her, and the Sheriff is always after his property with a delinquent tax sale. Street-cars run past his door in spite of his inefficacious protest, his property is taken to pay for improvements he never ordered, and if he be so fortunate as to escape the hands of the all-devouring estate tax, he is yet in hourly peril of the injunction and the equity courts.

The first letter of freedom in the United States, then, is order. One has liberty in full, provided he elects to pursue it along certain very strictly defined lines. He can do what he likes, if he happens to like what the law and the courts and the officials approve. Otherwise he will find freedom an elusive and perilous possession. For such of the Filipinos as have supposed freedom to be a state of unrestricted liberty the American brand will prove a grievous disappointment. Nowhere in the world is the individual's opportunity to grow up to his capacity of usefulness and enjoyment, within well-orderd lines, more secure than in the United States. Nowhere is liberty to interfere with others more effectively denied. The Filipinos must learn this, and they will learn it in time. They will be better off in the end, but the road will doubtless be strewn with rough and rugged stones, and the lack of previous training will be their painful disadvantage. "Freedom" is for those who are fit for it, and its degree must be apportioned to the beneficiary's need.

A WASHINGTON ANNOYANCE.

The Oregonian is taken to task by a wisecrack Seattle paper for calling a certain kind of lumber "Oregon pine," the esteemed authority at Puget Sound regards "Oregon pine" produced in the State of Washington as a travesty on the reason of language. Our worthy neighbor perhaps has never heard the story. Let it listen. Once upon a time Oregon was the whole Pacific Northwest in a historical sense it is so yet. The present Washington was no less Oregon than the present Oregon was. If the State of Washington is ashamed of its pedigree, it should take note of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and other states, which, although not Louisiana, are in the Louisiana territory. If those states are not ashamed of the name Louisiana, Washington has no worthy reason to be ashamed of Oregon, for "Oregon" is far more euphonious and full of historical charm.

In days gone by everything in this Pacific Northwest was in Oregon. Oregon was the name of the Columbia River, and was the object ahead of the pioneer. Oregon was the goal of Lewis and Clark and of John Jacob Astor. The inhabitants of the region, including Klickitats, Chinooks and Puyallups, were Oregon Indians. The furs were Oregon furs. The mountains were Oregon mountains, and the air was Oregon air. Likewise the pine was Oregon pine. If the State of Washington is bent on giving its name to things within it, why is Puget Sound Puget Sound? Why is Mount Rainier not Mount Tacoma? Why are Holstein cattle Holstein, or Guernsey Guernsey? Why is Merino wool Merino instead of Washington, and Cotswold Cotswold? Why are Italian prunes Italian, Baldwins Baldwins, Burbank potatoes Burbank, English walnuts English, and Royal Anne cherries Royal Anne?

RECORDED GOOD WORKS.

Memories of the old Portland Academy, the first Protestant school for higher education in this city, are revived by the death of Rabbi Bories, who was the first teacher of ancient languages in the pioneer institution. A scholarly man, he was well prepared for the work which he assumed in this department. He was otherwise well equipped for the work through an aptitude for it that is born in and not acquired by an individual, and though a generation has passed since his endeavor in this line went into the history of the educational life and effort of the state numbers of men and women are still the better and more capable citizens through the contact with him in the classroom. Upon the site of the old academy building, then in the edge of the forest and surrounded by fire-blackened stumps and logs, and encompassing it for many blocks, are beautiful homes, spacious churches and commodious public school buildings, while out beyond it, in what was then scarcely penetrated woods and thickets, there is another Portland Academy building, populous with pupils and prosperous in its work. The new has succeeded the old in all things of endeavor here and elsewhere since the man whose mortal remains were yesterday consigned, with the beautiful and symbolic rites of his faith, to the tomb became identified with Portland's growth. But the foundations then laid have been carefully builded upon, the superstructure fulfilling grandly the promise of its beginnings and justifying the plans then formed for community prospering and greatness. The foundation-builders have dropped away until relatively very few remain, but their work survives for yet a little while in memory. After this limit has been

WHY, ALSO, ARE THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS?

Why, also, are the citizens of Washington Americans? But perhaps the State of Washington is not disgraced by producing "Oregon pine" any more than by producing the other things of alien names mentioned.

A GENTLEMAN, AND A CAD.

Sir Thomas Lipton, speaking to a reporter of the running down of the Erin by the revenue cutter Gresham while the race was in progress Saturday, said:

Captain Walker, of the Gresham, and I are old friends, and the fact that his boat ran into mine accidentally will not mar the friendship for a moment. The damage is not so very serious. It will necessitate docking the ship, of course, but that can be done after the race. As long as no one was hurt on board the yacht, and the Gresham did not seem to have been so much worse, you know.

The day following the last cup race in 1850, Lord Dunraven, Sir Thomas' predecessor as challenger for the America's cup, relieved himself of the following courteous and incisive remark, in the course of an interview full of the same kind of sentiment:

"I do not think I should be subjected to insult from the representatives of any challenged opponent. I know that I cannot get a show in my yachts."

Lipton, whose magnificent steam yacht was really injured to a considerable extent through the fault of the captain or navigating officer of another vessel, proves himself the gentleman that he is by insisting that the damage is trifling, and by assuring the world that he is not in the least offended. Dunraven, because the regatta committee refused to accede to a request that the race should be sailed over a course more than 109 miles away, sulked and pouted, and accused the regatta committee of insulting him. Lipton's conduct all through the races last year, and up to the present time, has been gentlemanly and sportsmanlike. He took his defeat two years ago with good grace, and in the bitterness of the disappointment that must have followed the loss of Saturday's contest by 82 seconds he was magnanimous enough to praise for the Columbus and to congratulate He has spent no time haggling over the time allowance given by Shamrock to the Columbia, his only comment being that it was less than he expected, and that he was more than satisfied. Dunraven objected to everything the measuring committee did, and even intimated that C. Oliver Iselin, a sportsman as square and honorable as Lipton has ever known, had connived at the removal of ballast from the Gresham before she was measured, and his subsequent restoration, thus putting her on an unfair footing in the race. His course was one of continual bickering and quarrel, and after the races were done he wrote a long letter to the regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club, in which, under pretense of explaining his course, he renewed his whining protestations that he had been unfairly used.

Lipton knows that he will get fair play at the hands of his rivals, as he knows that he will make an advantage of them. He is willing to make any concessions that may be necessary for the sake of harmony, while at the same time keeping a keen eye out to his own interest, for he would not be an easy man to get the better of. Serene and unruffled in any and all circumstances, game to the backbone, and a gentleman in the best sense of the word, he is the kind of a man who adds dignity to anything in which he participates, and, if all true Americans did not want that cup kept on this side of the water, they would wish with all their heart that he might lift it.

THE FIRST MONUMENT.

The first monument to President McKinley is to be erected in the South at Atlanta, Ga., where, at the peace jubilee, December 15, 1898, Mr. McKinley uttered those memorable words which have done so much to obliterate the sectional passion and prejudice that was one of the lamentable legacies of the great war for the Union. Mr. McKinley said:

The time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God when we in the North and South should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers. The North and South are happily existing between the lines of the Union, and it needs further justification, it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union which so consistently shined in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of those heroic deeds.

The Atlanta Journal urges that the South should build the first McKinley monument, and that it should stand at Atlanta. Why not? If the North can approve the action of the placing of General Robert E. Lee's name high among the tablets that adorn the walls of the American "Hall of Fame" in New York City, surely the South can afford to do honor to the memory of a gallant soldier of the Union who was the first President to suggest that our Government should care for the graves of both the Union and the Confederate dead. This suggestion of President McKinley at the close of a war when the blood of the South and the North had been shed for the first time in defense of the same flag since the war of 1847 with Mexico was in the nature of an inspiration. It was born doubtless of a high and noble feeling, but it has proved to be an act of statesmanship.

Since the United States became a Nation no Northern man, we believe, has received a monument to his memory save General Nathaniel Greene, who died at Savannah, Ga., three years after the close of the Revolutionary War. Greene was of Rhode Island birth and Quaker breeding, but his greatest fame was won fighting the battles of the South in the Carolinas. The State of Georgia voted General Greene an estate as a testimonial to his great services, and after the Revolution he settled at Savannah, where his convivial habits and fine social qualities made him a great favorite. He died of apoplexy at Savannah, in his prime, when about 47 years of age. A Savannah citizen raised a monument to his memory, as he did also to that of the gallant Polish nobleman, Count Pulaski, who fell leading the assault of the American troops at the siege of Savannah.

Outside of General Greene, we do not believe there is a monument to any Northern born and bred soldier or statesman at the South. There are statues of Henry Clay and of General Jackson in New Orleans, but the early political estrangement of the North and the South made it difficult for any Northern statesman of the first rank to obtain a monument by popular favor at the South and up to the time of the Civil War all the memorable soldiers of the country, save General Nathaniel Greene, had been men of Southern birth. Daniel Webster was too conspicuous an opponent of the extension of slavery into new territory from 1820 to

ANARCHY THAT IS ALWAYS WITH US

Chicago Record-Herald.

When Americans have reflected with gratification on the triumph of the law in Buffalo, they should consider also that it did not contain a very pointed moral for the American public. We feel that it is right that the anarchist should be executed, we are glad that there was nothing of the spirit of anarchy in those who gave him a trial according to the forms of law, yet anarchy has so demoralized the country that we have here an average of more than 500 hangings a year.

It will not answer to differentiate and say that the term anarchist is properly used only of men who advocate the killing of kings and other rulers. There is complete anarchy in a district when a mob of lynchers defies the government, terrorizes the local authorities and atrocities a man with every species of atrocity would be true if a man were indicted for a crime and his guilt were proved. But the anarchical character and tendency of the act is driven home upon the conscience with a special emphasis when the victims of the mob are these outbursts of passion and sometimes killed though there is no proof against them. They may be absolutely innocent, and it is often the case that they are innocent. The fact is that in 1899 the German nearly four times as much wheat as we did, and last year we sent Germany nearly twice as much wheat as we did. In 1899 the Prussian wheat surplus was nearly four times as much as the total net imports of wheat into Germany in metric tons last year and in two earlier years were as follows:

Tons	1898	1899
1898	2,233,939	978,834
1899	4,160,267	2,532,501

At the date of Consul-General Mason's report, early in June, and nearly all the German wheat is winter. It was officially declared that the Russian deficit of wheat would be 1,600,000 tons. Prussia was deficient in other parts of Germany, but no figures were offered and the crop shortage would be less than in Prussia. The deficit in the German wheat surplus in Prussia alone, added to the actual importation last year, would make 2,632,539 tons as the amount of foreign wheat which would be needed this year in Prussia alone. The total net imports of wheat into Germany in metric tons last year and in two earlier years were as follows:

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The her apparent to the British throne, she and her future Queen, having visited every part of the widely separated dominions of the empire within the past four or five months, are now in British Columbia. We may be sure that their ideas of England's greatness have been many times multiplied during the past week by the vast areas which they have traversed and the magnificent panorama of Nature spread out on either side of their track. From the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Georgia is a wide stretch of country—a wide sea to make the Mother Isles seem pigmies by comparison. Capable of sustaining a vast population, this area is but sparsely populated at present. That it will in the future add greatly to the resources in wealth and population of the empire no one can doubt—least of all the Prince, who stands next to the throne and who, with wonder and delight, has viewed it from the observation-car of a swiftly moving train for many successive days.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SUBSIDIES.

Chattanooga Times.

The greatest steamship system in the world, the Highgate, the American, has been built up out of its own business. For the carrying to and from the far East a fortnightly mail, the German Empire, it is the greatest of its kind. The cost of \$85,000, not enough to pay the expenses of a single round voyage of one first-class ship!

This line has been created by private enterprise and in competition with the great British lines, Cunard, White Star and others. The British Government gives no bounties to any lines, but it does grant subsidies to all lines that carry mails to and from points that are of strategic importance. The British Government grants the pay is poor, considering the service rendered.

There has been for years a vast amount of complaining about the high tariff and subsidy newspapers about the conspicuously big bounties Germany and Great Britain were said to pay their steamship lines. It is a matter of fact that the tariff is not as high as is now claimed, and the subsidies are not as large as is now claimed. They will by no means support the proposition that the Treasury must be depleted of hundreds of millions of dollars to enable Germany to meet her claims. The tariff is being enlarged and new ones are being constructed. The problem is solving itself, and it ought to be allowed to go on.

MALDY OF MORALS, NOT OF POLITICS.

Indianapolis News.

The more one considers the question of anarchy the more one is convinced that the cure for the malady is not so much political as it is moral. Undoubtedly some laws can be framed that will help somewhat, but the great danger of anarchy always kept in mind the danger of doing more harm than good. We cannot destroy free speech, a free press, the right to meet and discuss grievances, or the right of any man to enjoy the natural and legal rights which are our most precious inheritance. We can say that these rights shall not be abused, and we certainly can say that a man responsible for his abuse of them.

THE TARIFF WAR IS ON.

Wheeling Register.

The long-smoldering fire of revolt which has been smoldering in the bosom of the United States against the tariff has broken out in the open, and the Republican ranks at the next session of Congress promise to be divided about in the middle of the question. The last straw that seems likely to break the back of the high tariff camel was President McKinley's speech the day before his assassination. In which he took for him—and advanced a course of reciprocity, the present tariff system and in favor of reciprocity.

SELFSHIPS THE SOLE MOTIVE.

Indianapolis News.

The real truth is that the strength of protection has been not in those who defended it philosophically, but in those who defended it from selfish motives. And those who have been helped by it find that there is an effort on foot to deprive them of any part of their advantage, they will, of course, be roused to the instant opposition. To them it does not matter whether you call it reciprocity or tariff reform. As far as they are concerned the effect would be the same in either case.

GERMAN GRAIN IMPORTATION.

New York Journal of Commerce.

A consular report just issued gives the amount of wheat imported by Germany in the year 1899 as 46,537 tons from the United States and 21,580 tons from Russia. A report from Consul-General Mason, at Berlin, earlier in the season, revealing the general cereal situation in Germany, gave the total German wheat imports last year as 97,874 tons, of which Germany got 24,774 tons from other countries. A great part of this came from Argentina, whose exports last year and the year before were very large. This year the exports have been much less. No one knows what the crop next winter will be, but the greater part of the exportable surplus from last winter has already gone out of the country, and Germany will get but a very small part of her requirements for several months from that quarter.

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

This drought is terribly persistent.

Let us hope that the cup will be just as heavy tonight as it is now.

At last reports the Boers were actively engaged in business at the old stand.

A new Greek priest has arrived in New York from Athens. His name will follow on a freight steamer.

Now that the hunting season is on, it is just as well to find out for certain whether or not it is loaded.

The only thing left for Bryan is to have the Chicago platform dramatized, and return to the stage to play it.

The men who went to school with Roosevelt are even more numerous than those who stood on the bridge with Dewey.

Flies will be lighted with kerosene as soon as incense is used for fuel—but never twice by the same servant, girl.

Bull Run water is plentiful and cheap. And yet the milkmen are going to raise prices. Why should this thing be?

Some, keep the cup, and side all our fears. And if Sir Thomas gets his hat upon his ears, He may hang upon it for years and years.

And oh, my friends, with what a brave courage, If you have seen it, we our jobs will home, It is a thing that has long lain dead and cold.

With our wild meeting who will witness, arouse, Peculiar interest is added to the already popular hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," from the fact that its words were among the last on the lips of President McKinley, and that it was sung at his funeral. The author of the hymn is Sarah Flower Adams, an English lady, who was the wife of the noted statesman Fox. The hymn was written in 1830, and was at first sung by Mrs. Adams at her own home. It was later published by Eliza Flower. Mrs. Adams was a gifted composer, and her musical genius was recognized and praised by Mendelssohn, Robert Browning and others. Yet the hymn was not popular until after 1838 when Dr. Lowell Mason of New York, composed for it the music which at once won the hearts of Christians in America and Europe, and made it a favorite among devotional hymns.

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