

The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers during the afternoon and evening.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER: Maximum temperature, 87; minimum temperature, 67; precipitation, none.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

A SCATHING REVIEW.

It is well to call attention to the article published today on "The Whitman Myth," by Principal William I. Marshall, of Chicago. This article is a dissection of the pretensions of Dr. W. A. Mowry as an historian, as exhibited in his "Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon." It explodes completely the theory on which the Whitman myth is built—the theory, namely, that Oregon was about to be surrendered to Great Britain; that Whitman undertook his winter ride to prevent that result; that he collected and organized the migration of 1843, directed its march and showed it a wagon route over the plains and mountains.

It is not the purpose of The Oregonian to repeat the statements presented in this review, but only to refer the reader to them and to bespeak for them careful examination. This review by no means exhausts the subject. There are other proofs, but Mr. Marshall, in this article, was dealing only with the methods of Dr. Mowry, which he has subjected to a searching and very complete exposure. Incidentally a great deal of matter has been presented by this reviewer, in a new form. The Whitman myth, as written some years ago, is rejected in the later editions of all our school histories, save the primary story book of Thomas, which still holds a place among the schoolbooks of Oregon.

President Roosevelt gives John Quincy Adams credit for that portion of the Monroe Doctrine which protests against further colonization of America by foreign powers. The first draft of Monroe's message spoke in severe terms of the invasion of Spain by a French army in 1823, to crush the patriots and replace King Ferdinand on his throne, and denounced the principle of the Holy Alliance that representative government must always be the free gift of the sovereign.

libly to it." Monroe's message, as transmitted to Congress, was entirely conformable to the ideas urged by his Secretary of State.

A TIME TO BE SILENT.

By the sun, it is precisely a mid-Summer month of thirty-one days since Boss Platt, of New York, without apparent cause or provocation, issued a semi-official announcement that New York was, and will be strong for Roosevelt. Though the ukase was fittingly discounted 100 per cent by The Oregonian at the time, there was no expectation that the breeze would be shut down and the lever reversed in so short a time. A little month, ere yet those shoes were old, etc. Frailty, thy name is politics!

The purport of the newest Platonian outgiving is that the President's attacks on the trusts are certain to dispose Wall street against his Administration. Hence the Boss anticipates for himself and his minions nothing but passive resistance to the Presidential policy. Senator Platt would make the interesting statement that the platform of the party to be adopted in New York state convention will not go as far in condemnation of the trusts as the President has gone, nor propose the radical remedies he has suggested.

Senator Platt's statement is a warning to the President that Wall street does not relish his speeches, and an intimation that he should be more conservative if he wants to retain the backing of the party in his own state.

It would be highly interesting if not instructive to learn how high a valuation the trusts put upon their favor in a Presidential campaign, and how many votes are won by Mr. Hanna through his exploitation of the immense contributions made by the protected corporations. The ordinary citizen will doubtless hear with surprise that popularity is to be had by means of alliances with the trusts, and that numbers are attracted to the Republican fold every Presidential year through the knowledge that Hanna is disbursing millions in an effort to buy the Presidency.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, says in his article on Cuba in the North American relief that what beat the Cuban relief bill was the cry of the sugar trust, shrieked raised by the "insurgent" press. This may indicate that Senator Platt, of New York, about how popular his machine stands to win by ostentatious waving of the trust antagonism to President Roosevelt. The tolling mace will at once rush to the side of the stalwarts in defense of Havemeyer, Rockefeller, Morgan, Schwab, et id omnia, to overwhelm the Presidential demand for holding these great corporations to the law and enacting such further legislation as is necessary for their own state.

The real obstacle to the whole affair is the difficulty of persuading Boss Platt and other like him not to take themselves too seriously. The average boss is quite as shining a failure as a prophet as in the humbler role of keeping his word and delivering the goods. The boss, after all, is largely a false alarm. He is generally shrewd enough to claim credit for the things he finds out are going to be done and which he advocates just before they happen. He does a great deal by pretending different things to different elements in the game, and his power over many a situation would fall away if only his dupes were to compare notes.

In the ordinary operations of petty politics, the boss is usually suffered to maintain himself in state and measure an influence. He performs a certain amount of work that we have not yet learned to do without, and that is, furthermore, a useful person of so-called moral sensibility. But there are times when the boss finds himself in the way of negotiability. We do not know that anybody asked Platt or Quay or Hanna whether we should go to war with Spain or adopt the gold standard or keep the Philippines. Nobody is likely to consult them, either, about the treatment of the trusts. They are of the same popular authority as the trusts themselves.

There are levels of thought and of action in which the boss is confessedly proficient and supreme. But the realm of opinion is one into which he should have the discernment and courtesy not to enter. If the topic is public policy or intellectual convictions or moral issues, he should in becoming discretion keep silence. These are matters for men of purpose and information.

have no oppressive weight on the market. A prominent bear argument at the present time is to call attention to the fact that the European crop is 100,000,000 bushels greater than it was a year ago. This may be and undoubtedly is true, but an analysis of the situation eliminates some of the bearishness from this factor.

Last season's exports from this country (four included) were 255,000,000 bushels, but the year before they were 216,000,000 bushels, and two years ago they were 222,000,000 bushels. There was no great disaster to the European crop in any of these years, except last year, so that it is not safe to figure on Europe needing much less than 220,000,000 bushels of wheat out of the crop now being harvested, and her requirements may be even greater. Last year she secured about 6,000,000 bushels from Australia, where there is no wheat available this year, and about 9,000,000 bushels more from the Argentine crop than she will receive this year. America's 750,000,000-bushel crop of last year disappeared, leaving a very small carry-over, and if Europe makes normal (not unusual) demands on this country, stocks on July 1, 1903, will be 35,000,000 bushels smaller than they were two months ago, and they were small enough then to cause Liverpool no small amount of alarm.

Spring wheat, which is now under way, will pull up the American visible much more rapidly than it has gained in the past eight weeks, but it is not improbable that the size of the crops at home and the demand abroad can be more accurately forecasted by that time and a firmer market result.

ON STRENUOUS PLAY.

There is no objection, technical or commonplace, to the Presidential assumption of authority over the hours of labor. So far as the male business of existence is concerned, the strenuous life goes. Nothing else has been contemplated as permissible, we take it, since President Roosevelt was inaugurated. But general acquiescence in this gospel of strenuousness seems to have lulled our good President into the dangerous idea that he can also with impunity invade the sacred precincts of the leisure hour, and on Monday throughout Vermont he reiterated this admonition:

When you do play play hard.

On behalf of those who like to take their play gently, it is time to remonstrate against this latest extension of the Presidential prerogative. Every man is not born to delight in killing bears, climbing mountains and breaking bronchos. There is a 7-year-old boy in Portland who will stand across the street and let his father hurt a regulation baseball at him full speed, and then catches it without the wink of an eye. But there is another boy on the same block to whom all flying missiles are objects of antipathy, and whose chief delight is to form the center of a group of younger children, to whom he reads in a quiet, earnest way, the story of the "Babes in the Wood" or "Borrow and Mewmew." You can find many young girls who enjoy themselves only in boisterous romp; but there are others whose happiest hours are those of twilight, when in some quiet retreat with father or mother childish questions are kindly answered, childish aspirations are encouraged and confidences are established whose fruition comes in character all down the stress and peril of the years.

Men and women are but children of a larger growth. These distinctions persist from the cradle to the grave. Play is a question of temperament. The Rooseveltian mood has an extended vogue in this country, as athletic sports, hunting and mountain climbing bear witness. But there are other moods quite as satisfying and beneficial to their followers. Some choose their play in music, others in poetry, others in social converse, others in communion with friendly voices when the lights are low, others in the solitary work of river shore. Old Omar has set the pace for many a devotee of quiet companionship:

A book of verses underneath the bough, A loaf of bread, a Jug of wine, and thou Singing beside me in the wilderness— O wilderness were Paradise enough.

Perhaps it is a duty to warn the President that in the direction of play-director he is treading on dangerous ground. The immortal Declaration sagaciously ranks the pursuit of happiness among our inalienable rights, and every man requires to conduct that pursuit in his own way. One temperament cannot successfully prescribe for another temperament. Those who demand to play hard, let them gird on the hunting knife and drench themselves with perspiration, and crack their joints and fall with weary limbs by some content. Only, so perchance, can their riotous animal spirits be restrained from illegal outbreaks. But this need not intimidate, or reprobate, or humiliate, in any way the quiet walk, the reverie in the pathless woods, the reverie on the lonely shore. Play gently, then, all ye gentle souls, and an injunction, if you need one, shall be made perpetual.

IN THE STATE, BUT NOT OF IT.

The vastness of the "Oregon Country," vaguely yet under the circumstances plainly designated by Jonathan Carver in the early years of the past century; its mighty resources and possibilities, yet awaken wonder and admiration after a hundred years of exploration and more than half a hundred of occupation. We are, for example, just beginning to learn of the tremendous resources that lie dormant in Coos County; Lane County, especially its coast section, is still almost in a state of nature, while Tillamook County, so near to the very core of the development of fifty years, presents in the untouched wealth of oak fields and wide timber areas the latent power of an industrial empire. Perhaps nine out of ten persons, even of the class known as old Oregonians, will read with surprise the details of Coos County's resources as now being set forth in The Oregonian, and the possibilities that are there awaiting development. Belonging to the state, but not of it, except in the most superficial political sense, the area included under this name, with its population of something like 12,000, is a little realm of itself, that turns its back, so to speak, upon the rest of the state and maintains such commercial relations as it can with San Francisco. It is for the most part a beautiful wilderness, somewhat too rugged to invite exploration for pleasure, but with large resources in timber, coal, grazing, dairying, horticulture and agriculture, and a harbor through which with some aid from the Government, its stunted commerce carried on by a few small boats, to most persons in the Willamette Valley the very name "Coos County"

has a far-away sound. The same is to a less extent, perhaps, true of Tillamook, and the mountainous or coast region of Lane County. Practically speaking, these sections are in the state but not of it in a commercial or industrial sense. They belong still to the vagueness that was comprehended in the far past in the term "The Oregon Country," though thrifty settlers have made homes in their more accessible portions and dwell therein with abundance, wild content.

Now and then there is a complaint against the poor steamer service between the ports of these isolated counties and this city, but it soon subsides. More frequently the clamor for a railroad bringing these people and their interests in touch with the more populous centers of the state is concerned, at least that railway enterprise is on foot that will insure the development, where there is no other, of the vast natural resources of that section of the state. Until this or some other transportation enterprise shall be carried through the wonder will continue to grow that so rich a section of the country, so near to the world's markets, and yet practically shut out from them, is so utterly neglected by the agencies of development and commerce.

F. C. Barnes and Fred Matthews on Monday caught a string of seventeen black bass, one of which measured 18 1/2 inches in length, 1 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighed four pounds. The other fish were of smaller size, averaging from one to three pounds each. It is an interesting question whether the black bass in the Willamette are the large-mouthed or small-mouthed variety. Both are excellent fish for the table, but the small-mouthed black bass is a far more pugnacious fish. When the two inhabit the same waters the small-mouthed black bass always wars on the large-mouthed variety, and at times drives him out. The small-mouthed black bass, when freshly caught, may be distinguished by his red eye. In many parts of the West fishermen called the small-mouthed black bass "the red eye," in distinction from the large-mouthed variety. Because of its superior pugnacity, the small-mouthed black bass is by far the better game fish of the two.

The small-mouthed black bass is generally dark olive green, while the other variety is much lighter in color, but the red eye is a clear mark of distinction, and anybody who ever angled for both varieties knows that the small-mouthed black bass is by far the better game fish.

In another aspect the question of direct primary election is pressing upon the South as well as upon Oregon, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Thus the "New Orleans Times-Democrat" says: "The primary is designed to break up and break down the political machine and undemocratic tendency whereby most of the officials are selected by one man, the Governor, instead of by a majority of the white voters; and the opposition to the primary is in the interest of the present system and to prevent its change." In several Southern States Democrats nominate all officers, including United States Senators, by a primary ballot. It is a voluntary system, however, the expenses of the primaries being paid by popular contributions, not by public appropriation for election expenses. Details of this kind are unimportant, and will always vary with local habit and predilection; but primaries that give the voter an actual participation in his party's action are an inevitable sequel to the Australian ballot and the registry system.

We do not hear so much as formerly about the evils of World's Fairs. This speaks the staid and conservative Boston Herald:

When we consider the Nation's centers of population and business, it is not fair to say that the Buffalo exposition was held in the East. In many respects Buffalo is as far west as it is east. The Chicago World's Fair and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were held in the West. The St. Louis fair will be held in what may be truly termed the South. The Atlanta, Nashville and Charleston expositions were in the South, and a new character. The centennial exposition at Philadelphia, a quarter of a century ago, was held in the middle of the continent, and the portion of the Nation that may be called the East. If it is an established fact that a city is permanently benefited by being chosen as the site of a world's fair, why are not Boston and New England's turn to pick out a date on which to invite all the world this way?

Wait, Boston and New England, till 1920.

The new leader of the Republicans in Alabama is Joseph C. Manning, who was a member of the Alabama Legislature in 1894 and a leader of the Kolb Populist movement. He is a facile writer and vigorous speaker, and without equal in his party in Alabama as a political manager. He is but 32 years of age, is personally known to President Roosevelt, and is esteemed by him as a man of superior ability. Mr. Manning's hearty endorsement of the recent declaration of the President that he is disposed to prefer those Republicans in the South who go out after voters to those who scheme to get on delegations and for Federal office.

The crop of Queens in this country is a large one, and contains many interesting specimens. Many of them, so far as the republican eye is able to discern, have a regal bearing equal to that of Alexander, the Greek king's daughter from over the sea," of whom Tenyson sang as poet laureate, or as that of Alexandrovna, "the emerald Empress" of Russia. And what makes this fact the more striking is that the Old World Queens were born and brought up to their vocation, while the American Queens have merely taken up the vocation as a sort of pastime.

The Elks' Fair is a fine spectacle, and affords vast amusement and entertainment to all who care to visit it. But there are complaints about it. The bringing of confetti and other manifestations of rude conduct by some boisterous persons. If the management will take these hoodlums in hand and suppress them, it will deserve the encomiums the public is otherwise disposed to confer upon the Fair.

Bishop John Farley, upon whom the choice of the Vatican has fallen for the late Archbishop Corrigan's successor, is a native of Ireland, 52 years old. He has been in service in New York City for thirty years, since Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey made him his private secretary.

CUBAN QUESTION A MORAL ISSUE.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

William Allen White discusses in McClure's Magazine for September President Roosevelt's Cuban policy, holding that it is a moral issue, and the great moral issue of the time. Here are his main points in brief:

1. The McKinley law of 1890 gave property to Cuba. Under that law Cuban planters thrived, the sugar output of the island reached its maximum, capital was invested generously, labor found work as fast as the population increased, and the Cuban people were contented.

2. The Wilson-Gorman tariff law of 1894 put a prohibitive tariff on Cuban sugar. The American market for Cuban sugar was paralyzed, the sugar industry languished, and in a year was ruined. Labor was idle, industries were prostrated, trade was paralyzed, and the discontent of the people was intense.

3. Had McKinley's advice been followed in 1894 and Cuba had remained a free state, the McKinley law would have ended without American intervention. Before the Maine was blown up McKinley believed that reciprocity meant Cuba would be a free state, and he was negotiating a reciprocity agreement with Spain when the destruction of the Maine precipitated war.

4. The war having ended, President McKinley believed that we were under moral obligations to give Cuba such property as prevailed under the McKinley law of 1890, and he promised the Cubans to use his influence to secure reciprocity between the United States and Cuba. He had entered upon his campaign in favor of reciprocity when he was assassinated.

5. Theodore Roosevelt, succeeding to the Presidency, and standing by McKinley's promise, naturally regarded the moral as well as a political issue, and when the Cubans had paid for value received by accepting the Platt amendment, he held the United States was morally bound to give Cuba what she had paid for in the Platt amendment.

On these propositions Mr. White bases an argument to show that in his Cuban policy Roosevelt is right, ethically, commercially and morally, and that the insurgent or best-sugar Republicans of the Senate were wrong from the standpoint of the party, the country and the moralist.

Mr. White contends also that the insurgent Senators simply desired to insult or humiliate the President, and set upon the reciprocity policy in the belief that the selfish, commercial, and morally and politically, the phase of the question would blind the people to the moral phase of it. But, defeated in the Senate, the President has found such strong support from the country that the United States Congress as reported in Northwestern papers received here, is being read with great interest in Washington, particularly in its bearing on the tariff and trust questions.

What Mr. Hill said in regard to tariff legislation, and particularly reciprocity, has aroused great interest because of the strong free trade or tariff reform point of view there manifested. Some of his expressions are repeated as expected in the Washington Herald.

Notwithstanding my great interest in transportation, I feel that what is best for everybody is best for me, and I am perfectly willing that anybody should buy what he can buy in Louisiana better than we can and cheaper we will buy it from you. I remember some years ago we had a notion that taxing the poor man's coffee was a dreadful thing. Consequently we took off the duty on coffee, and Brazil immediately put on just the amount we took off, and they got the money. And we gave them in the duty that they did not pay on their sugar more than we ever sold them in 10 years. Now, I do this because it is not for me that we are called upon to pay taxes for that sort of thing.

The utterances of Mr. Hill and various others who have recently made more or less distinct references to the tariff problem are being contrasted with the hesitating outgivings of Secretary Shaw, and the unfavorable attitude of Mr. Cannon, who recently, in an interview with Washington Herald, said that all tariff revision to an indefinite date in the future. It is believed that the news from the Western States shows unmistakably that the sentiment in favor of tariff reform is spreading, and that the strongest of this movement it is considered rightly or wrongly that reciprocity forms an integral part.

In this connection a good deal of surprise has been expressed at what is taken to be the somewhat ambiguous references made by the President to reciprocity in his public speeches during the past day or two. The rumor that Mr. Babcock had succeeded in shutting him up as to reciprocity, so far as work on the stump this Fall is concerned, has not been credited here, and the apparent lack of attention to the subject in the President's speeches seemed to warrant suspicion of the sort.

On the Subject of Interviewing.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

General Miles was interviewed by a hard-working and conscientious newspaper man on his proposed trip to the Philippines, and a thorough sifting of the interview leaves the lingering impression that the general is a splendid listener. After some 30 to 40 lines of able framed interrogatory the general is represented as giving utterance to such succinct and weighty replies: "Perhaps so." "The uniformly profound lack of success of getting information out of public personages of late impresses one with the fact that interviewing men are very difficult to keep their own counsel. J. Pierpont Morgan and others are about as truthful of any edifying material worth reading as a city directory. Their 'interviews' are all a croaking of thorns under a pot. Communication from them in the first person isn't worth having. They are very apparently not converted to the belief that the great public blessing is 'publicity, publicity, publicity.' It may be a public blessing, but it appears to them to be a private curse. By words are the undoing of so many men that it is better to be silent." "A Western philosopher once said: 'What we all need is a button on one lip and a buttonhole on the other.'"

It Needs a Censor.

Reverend Henry Lehr, of Chertres, France, is in trouble because of the similarity between his name and that of Harry Lehr, who was well known, who gave the monkey dinner in Newport. Paris newspapers reproduced accounts of the function, denouncing the folly of the "Monkey Dinner." The name of the good people of Chertres concluded that the preacher had been having a high old time in Paris, and indignant remonstrances have been pouring in upon him by the hundreds.

DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF TRUSTS.

Brooklyn Eagle.

What is said to carry elections seldom retains its significance, after they are carried. Political parties are quite as impudently as proud as ever of the great victory by them. Of the present Congress the term will expire next March 4. It will not do in the short session what it refused to do in the long. The question of trusts and corporations was overshadowed all others. It deliberately ignored that question, either from inability to accomplish any result or from a conviction that the accomplishment of any result would be the ruin of the chances of the Republican party in the election this year.

Seventy days represent all the time this Congress can now give to public business. A new Congress will soon be elected. To begin its work a year from next December. The present Congress will soon be punished or vindicated at the polls. If punished, it will leave the whole trust matter to the next Congress, with the surly resentments against the people if vindicated, both it and the next Congress will say that no action has been carried out, and that they will be hazardous. But in relation with the speech the President is now making. He works himself up into a white heat against conditions as they are. The dramatic or symphonic character of his speech is reinforced by his personality and his official position. But what can personality or position avail in adding a 16th amendment to the Constitution of the United States? Two-thirds of a House and of a Senate must agree to that amendment. It must then be ratified by 31 out of the 48 states of the American Union, or by more if Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico be admitted as states. No amendments to the Constitution have been made since the latter '60s. The last three were adopted by the pressure of the war powers upon the President, and the amendment was made the absolute condition of their restoration to representation in Congress. Twelve states can beat any amendment. Twelve states can swing at least that number, and in the case of the 16th amendment would be against the National control of the business of the people out of sincere conviction and conscious safety.

What Mr. Roosevelt proposes is what cannot be done. His advocacy of it might give him with a little pleasure a stir "the people at large." But whatever the effect of that advocacy on the ensuing elections, the further effect of it will be nothing. There will be no subsequent amendment. The child born this morning can die of old age before the Constitution of the United States will be changed on the terms Mr. Roosevelt proposes. All the rest is an empty and a vain struggle, a war without remedies, so far.

Are there, then, no remedies? There are; but the silence concerning them in Republican quarters is so complete that it is almost impossible to get any news of the pending reciprocity treaties. Another is to put trust-made articles on the free list, to give to us the price benefits from competition between home and foreign manufacturers. His was the Republican party to adopt either course is very credulous.

Can He Keep It Up?

New York Evening Post.

The Tribune has a telegram from Buenos Aires which says that it is highly unlikely that the President will refer to tariff revision in his New England tour. "There were important conferences," the writer says, "between the President and a Senator, and also with Senator Lodge. They both told the Tribune correspondent," he continues, "that the tariff need some altering. Leaders in the New England States are agitating a general revision of the tariff would be likely to paralyze the business world." This is no doubt the view which the Republican leaders take. It means no more than that there will be no general tariff revision if they can prevent it, but that there will be no alteration whatever (not even a repeal of the tariff) on hides, since the opening of the market for hides in the wall would make way for a crevasse. Thus, if a single change is made there will be an irresistible demand for ratification of the treaty of reciprocity with France, and the Western States will be forced to bring forward the programme which they outlined in the Detroit convention a year ago or more. And so the breach would be widened until it became uncontrollable. It means an important question, however, whether the President can long carry on a war against monopolies in trade, reaching after such distant weapons as Congressional crevice in the wall would make way for a crevasse. Thus, if a single change is made there will be an irresistible demand for ratification of the treaty of reciprocity with France, and the Western States will be forced to bring forward the programme which they outlined in the Detroit convention a year ago or more. And so the breach would be widened until it became uncontrollable. 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