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TODAT'S WEATHER-Increasing clouding probably followed by showers during the after son; cooler; winds shifting to southerly. YESTERDAT'S WEATHER-Maximum ten perature, ST; minimum temperature, ST; pre-tipitation, 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 com-pletely 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 his ride "saved Oregon"; that he collected and organized the migration of 1843, directed its march and showed it a wagon route over the plains and mountains. It shows how Dr. Mowry, following a preconceived idea and purpose of hero-making, has colored the history by his assumptions and misrepresented it by his suppressions. In this article there is close examination of the original sources of information for ascertainment of the origin and purpose of Whitman's ride; there is a review of the condition of the Oregon question at Washington, with positive proof that the assumption that the Tyler Administration was indifferent to Oregon was unfounded, and consequently that Whitman could have exerted no influence to change the policy of the National Government towards Oregon; and finally, there is demonstration that Whitman's relation towards the great migration of 1843 was slight and practically unimportant. Great service is done to the truth of history by this review. It is devotion to truth.

not hostility to the memory of Whit-

ibly 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, is 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 brakes would be shut

down and the lever reversed in so short. time. A little month, ere yet those shoes were old, etc. Frailty, thy name is politics! The purport of the newest Plattonic 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 ambition. Senator Platt also makes 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 expioitation 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

millions in an effort to buy the Presidency. Senator Platt, of Connecticut, says in his article on Cuba in the North American Review that what beat the Cuban relief bill was the cry of the sugar

trust, shrewdly raised by the "insurgents." This may indicate to Senator Platt, of New York about how much popularity his machine stands to win by ostentatious waving of the trust antagonism to President Roosevelt. The toiling masses will at once rush to the side of the stalwarts in defense of Havemeyer, Rockefeller, Morgan, Schwab, et id omne, to overwheim the Presidential demand for holding these

great corporations to the law and enacting such further legislation as is necessary for their control. The real obstacle in the whole affair is the difficulty of persuading Boss Platt and others 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 measurable affluence. He performs a certain amount of work that we have not yet learned to do without, and that is, furthermore, distasteful to persons of social and moral sensibilities. But there are times when the bose finds himself in the way of negligibility. 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 trusis themselves. There are levels of thought and fields of activity in which the boss is conferredly 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 in-

have no oppressive weight on the mar- has a far-away sound. The same is to present time is to call attention to the true, but an analysis of the situation

eliminates some of the bearishness from this factor. Last season's exports from this coun try (flour included) were 235,000,000 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 crops in any of these years, except last year, so that it is not safe to figure on Europe needing More frequently the clamor for a railmuch less than 220,000,000 bushels of road bringing these people and their wheat out of the crop now being har- interests in touch with the more popuvested, and her requirements may be even greater. Last year she secured at least that railway enterprise is on about 6,000,000 bushels from Australia, foot that will insure the development where there is nothing available this so long delayed, of the vast natural year, and about 9,000,000 bushels more from the Argentine crop than she will Until this or some other transportareceive this year. America's 750,000,000- tion enterprise shall be carried through bushel crop of last year disappeared, the wonder will continue to grow that leaving a very small carry-over, and if so rich a section of the country, so near Europe makes normal (not unusual) de- to the world's markets, and yet pracmands on this country, stocks on July tically shut out from them, is so utterly 1, 1903, will be \$5,000,000 bushels smaller neglected by the agencies of developthan they were two months ago, and they were small enough then to cause

Liverpool no small amount of alarm. Spring wheat threshing, 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 STRENHOUS PLAY.

There is no objection, technical or commonplace, to the Presidential acsumption of authority over the hours of labor. So far as the main business of existence is concerned, the strenuous life goes. Nothing elce has been contemplated as permissible, we take it, elnce President Roosevelt was inauguknowledge that Hanna is disbursing rated. But general acquiescence in this gospel of strenuosity seems to have ulled 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 adjuration: 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 huri 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 true story of the "Babes in the Wood" or "Bowwow 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 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 walk by sea or river shore. Old Omar has set the pace for many a devotee of quiet companionship:

ket. A prominent bear argument at the a less extent, perhaps, true of Tillamook, and the mountainous or coast refact that the European crop is 100,000,- gion of Lane County. Practically 000 bushels greater than it was a year speaking, these sections are in the state ago. This may be and undoubtedly is 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, well 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 ious centers of the state is concerned, resources of that section of the state. neglected by the agencies of develop ment and commerce.

F. C. Barnes and Fred Matthews on Monday caught a string of seventeen black bass, one of which measured 18% inches in length, 14 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 ta-

ble, 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 .in time 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 extension 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 will break up the centralized and undemocratic system 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 primarles being paid by popular contributions, not by public appropriations for election expenses. Details of this kind are unimportant, and will always vary with local habit and predilection; but primarles that give the vater 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. Thus witness. But there are other moods 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 experiition was held in the East. In many respects Buffalo is as far west as it is east. The Chicago World's Fair went as it is east. The Chicago world's Fair and the Orasha Trans-Mississippi Exposition were held in the West. The St. Louis fair will be held in what may be trais termed the Southwest. The Atlanta, Nashville and Charjen-ton expositions were Southern in their location and character. and character. The centennial exposition at Philadelphia, a quarter of a century ago, was the last, as well as the first, big fair held in on of the Nation that may be called If it is an established fact that a city is permanently benefited by being chosen as the place for holding a world's fair, isn't it Boston's and New England's turn to pick a date on which to invite all the world

#### CUBAN QUESTION A MORAL ISSUE 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 im-

Seventy days represent all the time this

Put this into relation with the speeches

It will

Chicago Inter Ocean William Allen White discusses in Mc-Clure's Magazine for September Presi-dent Roosevelt's Cuban policy, holding

that reciprocity with Cuba is the great moral issue of the time. Here are his portant to study as propositions toyed with by them. Of the present Congress the term will expire next March 4. main points in brief: term will expire next March 4. It will not do in the short session what it re-fused to do in the long. The question of trusts and corporations then over-shudowed all others. It deliberately is-nored that question, either from inability 1. The McKinley law of 1890 gave pros-perity to Cuba. Under that law Cuban products, sugar and tobacco, were admitted to the United States free; the sugar planters thrived, the sugar output of the island reached its maximum capital was invested generousiy, labor found work at living wages, the population increased, and the Cuban people were contented. 2. The Wilson-Gorman tariff law of 1854 utter the second secon put a prohibitive tariff on Cuban sugar. The American market for Cuban sugar being closed, the sugar industry lan-A new Congress will soon be elected, to was idle, industries were prostrated, trade was paralyzed, and the discontent of the people culminated in rebeillon. Therefore, the Wilson-Gorman law, responsible for matter to its successor, with a legacy the Wilson-Gorman law, responsible for Coxey's army in the United States, was of surly resentments against the people. responsible for febellion and war in Cuba. 8. Had McKinley's advice been followed gress will say that no action has been 2. Had McKinley's advice been followed in 1887, and Cuban sugar put on the free list in the Dingley bill, the war in Cuba might have ended without American inter-minet the Mithout American intercalled for, and that any will be hazardous, the President is now making. He works cention. Before the Maine was blown up | Fimzelf up into a white heat against con-McKinley believed that reciprocity meas-tires with Cuba would end the war, and pathetic temperament is alone necessary he was negotiating a reciprocity agree-ment with Spain when the destruction of the Maine precipitated war. for that. In his case it is reinforced by his personality and his official position

But what can personality or position avail in adding a 16th amendment to the 4. The war having ended, President Mc-Kinley believed that we were under moral Constitution of the United States? Two-thirds of a House and of a Senate must agree to that amendment. It must obligations to give Cuba such prosperity as prevailed under the McKinley law of 1890, and he promised the Cubans to use then be ratified by 34 out of the 45 states of the American Union, or by more if Arizona, Okiahoma and New Mexico be his influence to secure reciprocity between the island and the United States. He had entered upon his campaign in favor of readmitted as states. No amendments 19 ciprocity when he was assassinated.

ley's promise, regarded reciprocity as a moral as well as a political issue, and when the Cubans had paid for value received by accepting the Platt amendment, we held the United States was morally bound to give Cuba what she had paid

the business of the people out of sincere conviction and conscious safety. an argument to show that in his Cuban policy the President is right politically. ommercially and morally, and that the moralist

surgent Senators simply desired to dis-cipline or humiliate the President, and seized upon the reciprocity policy in the bellef that the selfish or commercial 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 coun-try that the insurgents have retired from the field, and the battle for reciprocity may be regarded as won.

This is too sanguine a view of the situation. The battle for reciprocity with Cuba will not be won until the President has a majority in close sympathy with him in both houses of Congress. He is right politically because his policy

contemplates closer political association with Cuba through a commercial alliance. He is right commercially because experience under the McKinley law showed that the admission of Cuban products free of duty made the island prosperous and contributed to our own prosperity without in-juring any American interest. He is right morally because he is standing by a promise made to the Cubans. And he will be supported because the Republican party is the party of moral issues.

### Presidential Ambiguity Observed.

addrich, and also with Senator Lodge. They both told the Tribune correspond-ent," he continues, "that the tariff need-ed some altering. Leaders in other New England States agree with them, how-New York Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-The recent ever, that to undertake a general revision of the tariff would be likely to paralyze the business world." This is no doubt the speech of President James J. Hill before the Tranz-Mississippi Congress, as review which the Republican leaders take. It means not merely that there will be ported in Northwestern papers received here, is being read with great interest in Washington, particularly in its bearing on no general tariff revision if they can prevent it, but that there will be no altera-tion whatever (not even a repeal of the the tariff and trust questions. What Mr. Hill said in regard to tariff legislation, duty on hides), since the opening of the smallest crevice in the wall would make way for a crevasse. Thus, if a single 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 change is made there will be an irresistible demand for ratification of the treaty of reciprocity with France, and regarded as unexpectedly butspoken, e. g.: Notwithstanding my great interest in transportation, I feel that what is best for everybody is best for me, and I am perfectly willing that then is best for me, and I am perfectly willing that everybody shall buy where he can buy the

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Sultan of Turkey will pay the dobt of Nature, anyhow.

A soft answer turnith away a better fighter than you are.

Evidently there wil be an explosion if the oil tanks go to fibina.

If some of our rich relatives would ride In fast autos, we wouldn't kick, either.

"She moves a poddess and she dooks a Queen," and she was crewned by the Elks

on Labor day.

The Queen con do no wrong, and how could she whet she reigns over the Carnival so superily?

"Whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayst dig brass." This is Oregon. .ind the mining congress will

know all about it.

The Port of Portland Commission will have little difficulty over a site for the drydock. It has been through so many troubles that it doesn't mind them any more.

The lawyers do not care about fighting the occupation tax, but if any public spirited dtizen with slathers of money desires is do so, they will defeat the ordinance fir him.

It has been discovered at last what the

meaning is of the phrase "Our friends, the enoug." It is the mimic war between the attacking naval squadron and the defending land forces on the Atlantic Coast.

One who has read with admiration most of the "works" of Sherlock Holmes and of Mary Jane Holmes is reported as having said there was "no wonder Oliver Windell Holmes was appointed Justice of Trusts could swing at least that number, the Supreme Court-he had such smart by sheer self-inverest. More than that woull be against the National control of parents."

The police are raiding gambling dens. What Mr. Roosevelt proposes is what t seems as if the Mayor has a power cannot be done. Advocacy of it may fill him with a flerce pleasure and stir "the that works for righteousness, even th he has little charter power. But Judge people at large." But, whatever the ef-fect of that advocacy on the ensuing elec-Williams shows that the charter may depend on the man, as well as the man on tions, the further effect of it will be noth-There will be no such 16th amend-t. The child bern this morning can the charter.

Governor Geer need not despond, not seek political revenge, if ever such a thought could enter so gracious a mind as his. Governor Gage has been Governor of California for one term, and has been turned down for a second. Politics is, indeed, an indeterminate quantity, and no good man should get into a tantrum about

Captain Clark (now Admiral), who commanded the Oregon in the battle of Santiago, of course, deserves that sword as much now as he did four years ago; and if he lives half a century longer, of course, his merit will be just the same. That question settled, we may now recert to the more difficult one of how to get the sword.

When Santos-Dumont came over to America with his airship, many people thought him "too fly." He has fundled himself back home again in high sudgeon, and these same people are const/ained to say of the flighty builder of af castles:

"Shoo fly!" There are some things vague

as wind, and the project of/Santos-Du-

mont is one of them. Captain "Putty" Strong and his paramour are now temporarily seyond the ken of the newspapers. He is fortunate if he is at last beyond the read of his father's memory, a man who waşan honored Mayor of the City of New York. Hitherto it has been unfortunate that he has been beyond the reach of that memory, but now it is the other way, and the farther away he goes the better. He would do well to "get off the earth." for its circumthe Western manufacturers will bring forward the programme which they outlined in the Detroit convention a year | ference is entirely too small for a notoriety that is so nesome as his. The Americanization of Europe is a process which is actually under way, good and hard. Once in a while a rabid newspaper over tiere, to curry favor with the powers that be, discharges a quantity of virulent words about the Americans. Barriers here and barriers there are suggested, and even the Kaiser has encouraged putting them up Great Britain bears. less in-will toward America than any other nation, but last week the London Saturday Review broke out in a tirade. However, as the abuse does the "bloomin'" editor who wrote it no good, it does america no harm. The "blawsted" Britishers are lucky, and don't know it. Why, they can buy many American products cheaper than Americans can themselves, They ought to take up with this kind of American invasion kindly, not sorely. The arrogance of the coal barons is extreme, but with charity in our hearts, let us grant it is because they don't know any better. They are ignorant of the great underlying forces that make the United States a puissant Nation and guarantee them the privileges of property, which they now abuse. These privileges they hold, not by divine right, as Baer asserts, but by suffrance. Some day they may be chastised into realizing who are the men that control the destinles of this country, and by what right individunis share in the good things it produces. Divine right of kings was worked out long ago. Divine rights of capital kings will work itself out also, but it may work itself out sooner than the kings know, if they touch off an explosion like the one which wrecked "divine right of kings." Some people have to play with dynamite to find out what fools they are. Others have to rock the boat. Let us all hope that our present kings are only rocking

die of old age before the Constitution of the United States will be changed on the thing Mr. Roosevelt proposes. All the roar that is going on against wrongs s a roar without remedies, so far, Are there, then, no remedies? 'There are; but the silence concerning them in Republican quarters is so complete that it can almost be heard. One is to adopt the pending reciprocity treatles. Another is to put trust-made articles on the free it. list, to give to us the price benefits from competition between home and foreign manufacturers. He who expects the Re-

### the Constitution have been made since the later '60s. The last three were adopted by 5. Theodore Roosevelt, succeeding to the Presidency, and standing by McKinthe pressure of the war powers upon states whose ratification of them was made the absolute condition of their restoration to representation in Congress. Twelve states can beat any amendment,

ing

ment.

very credulous.

for in the Platt amendment. On these propositions Mr. White bases insurgent or beet-sugar Republicans of the Senate were wrong from the stand-point of the party, the country and the

Mr. White contends also that the in-

man that prompts the effort to clear this subject of its modern accretions of myth and fable.

Whitman was but one of our pioneers. He was energetic and adventurous, at times far beyond wisdom or prudence; and to his blindness to real danger. which a wiser man would have avoided. the destruction of himself and of his family was due. He was apotheosized through his fate. Hero worship, stimulated by religious or by ecclesiastical devotion, has created his legend or myth, which in earlier and less critical times would doubtless have passed unchallenged. But in our age written and printed records are preserved, and the mythopeic faculty of the human mind receives checks and corrections unknown in the composition of the Homeric poems or portions of the Biblical narratives. But the tendency to hero worship and love of the marvelous will never be wholly eliminated from the ing with the stories which come out of mind of man. Before the invention of the bear corner in the Chicago wheat writing and the use of printing people pit. About two months have elapsed forgot their actual history-so uninteresting was it-and remembered only the fables they had built upon it.

It is not the purpose of The Oregonian to repeat the statements presented in this review, but only to refer the the United States, and yet offerings reader to them and to bespeak for them careful examination. This review by no means exhausts the subject. There rested early in July, but no large quanare other proofs, but Mr. Marshall, in titles of wheat came out to swell the this article, was dealing only with the methods of Dr. Mowry, which he has of the season was touched July 7, when 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 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. For the credit of the author ought to be cast out of that book also, or denominated a fable, as it is.

-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 Monin 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 ected to the message as a break in our lies intended to interfere by force in selling freely. South America we should have as much out undertaking to bid them defiance in the heart of Europe. He thought that should earnestly remonstrate, but that it should make no attempt to meddle in Europe; that it should "make cates that it is in very strong hands,

### VISIBLE WHEAT SUPPLY.

formation.

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The American visible supply of wheat does not show increase at all in keepsince new wheat began to move from the early districts of the Southwest, and for the past month harvest has been well under way through the greater portion of the big wheat belt of

continue light. The decline in the figures for the American visible was artotals to big figures. The lowest point the visible stood at 19,122,000 bushels compared with 59,273,000 bushels when the uninterrupted decline in stocks began, January 27. In the eight weeks Whitman myth, as written some years that have elapsed since the low point of the season was reached the gains have been so small that yesterday the miration after a hundred years of exvisible had reached a total of only 20,-965,000 bushele, compared with 27,790,000 bushels for the same date last year, 50.- just beginning to learn of the tremenand the good of our schools the fable 286,000 bushels in 1900, and 34,871,000 bushels in 1899.

The figures yesterday showed an increase for the week of 277,000 bushels. compared with 1,783,000 bushels on the corresponding week last year, and indicate that the combined weekly increases for the past eight weeks have amounted wide timber areas the latent power of to but a few bushels more than the inroe's message spoke in severe terms of crease for a single week a year ago, the invasion of Spain by a French army | and that the visible supply is only large enough to feed the American people twenty-one days. Five years of good crops and moderately high prices have placed the wheatgrowers of the United States in an independent position, where the sovereign. Adams strenuously ob- they are no longer forced to rush their wheat from the threshing machine to included under this name, with its popforeign policy, maintaining that for the market; and as general conditions ulation of something like 12,000, is a thirty years we had forborne to mix are not unfavorable for a continuation little realm of itself, that turns its back, in the combinations of European poll- of present prices, with a, fairly good tics. Adams further said that if the al- prospect for an advance, they are not and maintains such commercial rela- He has been in service in New York

The wheat crop of the United States as we could do to prevent them, with- as now forecasted will be in the neigh- new, somewhat too rugged to invite exborhood of 650,000,000 bushels, which is ploration for pleasure, but with large approximately 100,000,000 bushels smaller | resources in timber, coal, grazing, dairyagainst the interference of the Euro-pean powers in South America this big crop; in fact, with two exceptions, a harbor through which, with some aid big crop; in fact, with two exceptions, a harbor through which, with some aid it will be the largest on record, but the from the Government, its stinted comslowness with which it is moving indi- merce is carried on.

A book of verses underneath the ho A loaf of bread, a jug of wine, and thou Singing beside me in the wilderness-Oh, wilderness were Paradise enow.

Perhaps it is a duty to warn the President that in the direction of playdirector he is treading on dangerous ground. The immortal Declaration sagaclously ranks the pureuit 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 down precipicee to their heart's 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 or the rapture 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 adploration and more than half a hundred of occupation. We are, for example,

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 its coal fields and an industrial empire. Perhaps nine out as old Oregonians, will read with surprize the details of Coos County's rethere awaiting development. Belonging to the state, but not of it, except in the | confer upon the Fair. most superficial political sense, the area

To most persons in the Willamette an American cause and adhere inflex- and that, for the present at least, it will Valley the very name "Coos County" | 55.

Walt, Boston and New England, till and the state of t

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 heartily indonees the recent declaration of the President that he is disposed to prefer those Republicans in the South who go out after votes 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 Alexandra, the "sea king's daughter from over the sea," of whom Tennyson sang as poet laureate, or as that of Alexandrovna, "the nun-faced Empress" of Russia, And what makes this fact the more striking is that the dous resources that lie dormant in Coos. Old World Queens were born and County; Lane County, especially its 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 vest amusement and entertainment to all who care to visit it. But there are complaints about the throwof ten persons, even of the class known ing of confetti and other manifestations of rude conduct by some boisterous persons. If the management will sources as now being set forth in The take there hoodlums in hand, and sup-Oregonian, and the possibilities that are press them, it will deserve the encomiums the public is otherwise disposed to

Bishop John Farley, upon whom th: choice of the Vatican has fallen for the late Archbishop Corrigan's successo to speak, upon the rest of the state sor, is a native of Ireland, 52 years old. tions as it can with San Francisco. It City for thirty years, since Cardinal is for the most part a beautiful wilder- Archbishop McCloskey made him his private secretary.

> Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook of Vermont, who greeted President Roosevelt at Brattleboro, is over 90 years of age, and, with the exception of ex-Governor Ramsey, of Minnepota, is the last survivor of the war Governors of 1861-

cheapest, and I do not want for any reason, to buy where he has to pay the highest price. If we can raise sugar at home let us raise it. If you can raise it down 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. Conse-quently we took off the duty on coffee, and Brazil immediately put on just the amount we took off, and they got the money. And a few years ago we tried reciprocity, and we gave them in the duty that they did not pay on their sugar more than we ever sold them in any 10 years. Now, I do not think while we all puy taxes 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 reference to the tariff problem are being contrasted with the hesitat-ing outgivings of Secretary Shaw, and the unfavorable attitude of Mr. Cannon, who recently, in an interview at Washwho recently, in an interview at wash-ington, practically postponed all tariff revision to an indefinite date in the fu-ture. It is believed that the news from the Western States shows unmistakably that the sentiment in favor of tariff reform is growing stronger and stronger Of this movement it is considered rightly or wrongly that reciprocity forms an integral part.

In this connection a good deal of sur-prise has been expressed at what is taken to be the relative lack of viscor shown by 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 suc-ceeded in shutting him up as to reciprocity, so far as work on the stump this Fall is concerned, has not been credited here until lately, when it has been felt that 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 laboriously interdewed by a hard-working and conscientious newspaper man on his proposed trip to the Philippines, and a thorough sifting of the interview leaver the lingering impression that General Miles is a splendid listener. After some 10 to 20 lines of ably framed interrogatory the General is represented as giving ulterance to such a cinct and weighty replies as "I do know." "I couldn't say." "Perhaps so. The uniformly profound lack of success of getting information out of public perages of late impresses one with the fact that distinguished men are very rapidly learning how to keep their own counsel. J. Plemont Morgan and others are about as fruitful of any edifying material worth reading as a city directory. Their "interviews" are as the crackling 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 greatest public blessing is "publicity, publicity, blicity." It may be a public blessing but it appears to them to be a private curse. But words are the undoing of so many mot that this reticence is not strange. As a Western philosopher once said: "What we all need is a buttom on one lip and a buttonhole on the other."

### In Need of a Censor. Rochester Herald.

Revision of the tariff "at the proper time" and "by its friends" is the Repub-lican programme in Iowa, while in Vermont the Republican gospel as preached by as Iowa Republican, Shaw by name, "p concede nothing to the clamor of opposition," and to let the tariff "The Republican Congressional alone campaign is badly in need of a speech-

ago or more. And so the breach would be widened until it became uncontrollable. It is an important question, however, whether the President can long carry a war against monopolles in trade, reaching after such distant weapons as Constitutional amendments, and yet neglect the resource of tariff reform, which lies close at hand.

publican party to adopt either course is

Can He Keep It Up!

New York Evening Post.

The Tribune has a telegram from Ban-

gor which says that it is wholly unlikely

vision in his New England tour. 'There were important conferences," the writer

says, "between the President and Senator

that the President will refer to tariff re

### Shaw's Inadequate Etterance. Indianapolis News. But are we to assume that the conven-

tion made a mere academic declaration? Why should it favor the removal of duties that shelter monopoly inless it really thought that there were such duties? retary Shaw will not admit that the tariff "is the mother of trusts," and save: The protective tariff is not the mother

trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combin and congenial for labor to organize. We are not greatly concerned about the

parentage of trusts, but we think there are few people in the country who do not believe that the tarif is a powerful help to many of the trusts in fixing prices and maintaining a monopoly. Mr. Shaw himself admits that it stands in the saternal relation to "conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine."

### PERSONS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.

At his Washington home ex-Senator Peffer of Kansas, is writing a secies of reviews of certain periods of American history, and for some time has had in mind writing a work dealing with the question of labor and capital. He has 30 large scrap books filled with pictorial and other caricutures of himself and his ideas.

The antibibulous order of Pension Commissioner Ware has already improved the morale of the bureau although it took several removof the ourean attaining it took several remov-als and a sorre of reductions in rank to com-vince the imployes that the Commissioner was in earnest. The novelty of a bureau chief insising upon sobriety among his sub-ordinates has been without a precedent.

One of the Democratic Senators of Penn-sylvane, John F. Higgins, who betrayed his constituents two years ago by voting in the Legislature for the return of Matthew S. Quay to the United States Senate, was a candidate for renomination from Schuylkill County, but at the primaries received only 300 votes out of a total of more than 8000 cast.

Charles M. Schwab, the steel trust magnate

carnet be in as preenflux a state of health as has been reported. On the dining car where he lunched on his way from Flattaburg to New York the other day he disposed of the following viands: Soup (two plates), roast inlicken (one-half), green corn, putates), Lima burses containing lemon ofe (two plates) beans, cantaloupe, lemon pie (two pieces) coffee (one cup). George Frederick Watts, the veteran English academecian, who lately received the order of merit, is 85 years old, but is as hard at work with the brush as ever, being now r ported as being busy on a huge picture of "Faith, Hope and Charity," Faith sitting in dejection, washing her bleeding feet in a pool, while Hope and Charity approach with com-

forting words. Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, while in-specting a party of men engaged in drainage work in the northern part of the state, became 'mired'' in a bog and nearly lost his life. He Congressional nomination from the district in which the bog is situated Congressions nonination from the description which the bog is situated, each of whom claims the whole credit of the rescue, while the other sine candidates are charging the lucky three with having "put up i job" on

Rev. Henry Lehr, of Chartres, France, is in trouble because of the similarity between his name and that of Harry Lebr, the New his name and the function, denouncing the folly sand extravagance of the whole affair. The good people of Chartres concluded that the preacher had been having a high old time in Paris, and indignant remonstrances have been sourting in upon him by the hundred.

Such Is Life. Harper's Bazar, The Old Man-Young man, when take my daughter. I trust you with the dearest treasure of my life. No, I couldn't lend you my auto for a little

the boat.

strange hands. PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

I value it too highly to risk it in

The Miser's Glory -- "He lived very poorly." "Yes. But he died rich."-- Chicago Record-Herald.

"Papa, what is the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?" "Oh, all the from \$10,000 to \$1,000,000 a year."-Life. "Oh, all the way

An Adequate Supply .- "Honpeck has given smoking, ch? That takes a good deal of it power." "Yes; his wife has it."-Puck. Marriage Would Cure Him .- Mr. Gumpps-That boy will never be good for anything until he marries. Mrs. Gumpps-I suppose not. Mr. Gumpps-No. He's got to det over the habit of hanging around the house.-New York Weekly.

A Study in Contrasts .- "Don't you kn

your office boy is a very aggressive and over-bearing person?" Yes," said the business man. "It's not a bad idea. No matter how hurrhed or annoyed I may be. I impress a caller as good-natured, as compared to the office hoy."-Washington Star.