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ium temperature, 55; preperature, 64; minimum : cipitation, .08 of an inch. TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy to partly cloudy with showers; westerly winds.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

THE TROUBLESOME MISSIONARY Again the Turk asserts that the trou-

bles that are continually arising in his country are fomented chiefly or largely by the Christian missionary. It is true; and it cannot be wondered that it is so. Every idea, thought and purpose of the cause that the Christian mission ary represents is antagonistic throughout to the ideas and systems he finds In vogue among the peoples of the Old World whom he goes to "convert." The clash is inevitable, yet would not be so serious but for the tactless methods which the missionary so often pursues. His zeal makes him impatient, etimes intolerant. Whatever differs from his own ethical or religious system he denounces with vehemence; and the government of the country which, as in Turkey, seems to him the sum of all the other abominations, comes in for a special share of his ob-In Oriental countries, therefore, the

preaching of Christianity breeds strife; and the disturbances thus caused, with attendant massacres and worse outrages, engage the attention of "the great powers," and frequently bring the world to the verge of a general war. Every invasion of a country by a religion foreign to it produces con flict; and it always has been a special mission of Christianity in these circumstances to bring, not peace, but a sword. And, indeed, it is impossible to founded, as it is, in the nature and habits of a people, can ever be broken up and replaced by another without consequer of this kind. Let us not, therefore, judge the zealous missionary too severely. What impression can be make upon a country unless he attack its old customs? The life of a missionary must have in it something of the spirit of a crusader. The alternative for him to remain in his own country and leave "the heathen" to the faith and customs he has received from his

For it is not to be wondered that he resists this greatest of innovations. His way of life is agreeable to him; he is intensely devoted to his religion, and government and society are organized in conformity with his habits and feellngs. Naturally he resists the intruder. The world is no wider than his own experience; and it hardly becomes Christians, who in many parts of the world are intolerant of the Jews, and in our own country detest the Mormons, to complain of the Mussulmans when they refuse the Christian missionary, perse-

cute and reject him. When it is said that the missionary is inconsiderate and tactless, no reproach should be implied, because he is bound by the very nature of his mis-Bion to be aggressive, for, if not aggressive, he can do little or nothing at all. No opposite theory, pressed with gentle words, will break up Islam, or the ethical and political system of Confuclus. Words must lead to blows, or there will be no results; and, in fact, nothing but gunpowder will do,

The irruption of the Turk into Europe took place five centuries ago, when Christendom was unprepared for it. Development of national sentiment in the various countries of Europe had not proceeded far enough to form a strength sufficient to protect the West against the Turk-though his progress was stopped when there seemed to be a danger that he would overrun the whole of Europe. During the last two centuries the Turk has owed his immunity to the jealousy entertained by the great nations of Christendom toward each other; and it would seem that the Turk might bank on this for his own protection for a long time to

But, after all, do not blame the mis sionary. It is only through his intrusion that any real stir can be made in the ideas and customs of the Oriental world. Commerce can do something, but it deals little with ideas, and with ideals not at all. Islam is very powerful, and still is aggressive. Its energetic expression is the Turk, who never will be subdued to the ideas of Christendom till he is first crushed by its arms; and this last never will be accomplished so long as political and nmercial rivalry is so strong as now among the nations of Christendom;

that "the cheap charter rates" which could be secured by loading wheat at Asteria instead of Portland would this year add \$3,500,000 to the value of the product of the Columbia basin. The some time been above a Liverpool par. the races just ended were sailed, Sir old terminus,

entire exportable surplus of the Columbia basin this year will be about 10,000 .bushels. The saving promised by the Astoria "cheap charter rates" would accordingly be 17% cents per bushel. As Portland exporters can charter more ships than are needed at less than 15 cents per bushel freight to Liverpool, it is apparent that the desire of shipowners to load at the "cheap charter port will induce them to pay a bonus of 21/2 cents per bushel for the privilege. And yet The Oregonian is frequently asked to give space to columns of nonsense strung together in words, words, words, for the purpose of attempting to prove that any such saving can be effected by loading at any port on the Pacific Coast or any other port on earth. The fool-killer is woefully careless in his duties around the mouth of the Columbia River.

A MOMENTOUS SPEECH.

Ex-Governor Geer discourses entertainingly in another column upon a variety of topics. His closing passage concerning the necessity of missionary work in Congress for the Lewis and Clark Fair is very suggestive, and reminds us forcibly of perhaps the most dramatic moment in his picturesque career, and a certain speech of great power and influence, which was, however-but let us not anticipate.

It will be remembered that a little less than two years ago Governor Geer was the principal candidate for his own succession. His administration had been in the main satisfactory, fair and diplomatic. Another man sought the nomination, but up to the very hour of the Republican State Convention it was generally supposed that the Governor had victory within his grasp. And yet, by one of those curious chances with which the history of politics abounds, Geer was defeated and Furnish nominated. At this point comes in the Geer speech we have referred to, as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Republican State Convention of Oregon (applause): I have seen many mistakes made in politics, ut I must say in all candor that about the nost coloseni mistake I ever saw has ; een made by this convention. (Laughter.) fact, the mistake is serious enough to be called a calamity. (Renewed laughter.) If it were not too late, I should even now urge upon you to reconsider your action and nominate me for Governor instead of Mr. Furnish; but this, I fear, is impracticable. I can only call upon you all to mourn with me in the catastrophe that has befallen us. (Laughter and applause.) But I am a Republican. (Applause.) I recgnize the fact that we live in a country where the majority rules, and I am proud to claim membership in a party where the majority rules. (Hear! Hear!) This convention has seen fit in its wisdom to prefer another man to my-self, and be has been nominated. He is there-fore our candidate; and he is therefore my candidate. (Appliause and cheers.) From this oment until the polls are closed in June l am for W. J. Furnish for Governor, and all the rest of the Republican ticket with all my heart and with all my influence. Whoever claims to be a friend of mine will be for Furnish. I shall do everything consistent with my duties as Governor to assist in his election and that of the entire ticket.

I have served in the honorable position to which you assigned me; I can serve also in the ranks. I thank you for the honor that has been conferred upon me in the past, and I pledge you that no act or word of mine shall ever make you regret that I was so honored, or tring disaster to the party. I see before me many men who have been committed to ne many men who have been committed to my cause, and who are naturally cast down my cause, and who are naturally cast down by my defent. To all such I would say now, as I shall say throughout the campaign, vote and work for Furnish. The candidate of the party is my candidate. My services are at the lisposal of the State Central Committee, and ask you to roll up the same majority for Mr. Furnish that you gave myself and my assotates upon the ticket four years ago. (Loud and long-continued cheering; cries "For he's a jolly good fellow," etc.)

This speech, unfortunately, was not delivered then or at any subsequent time; and it is principally owing to Governor Geer's inadvertence in not delivering it, and in not adopting the spirit that would have been behind it, that he is not today in the Senate of the United States and making official It is the exercise of the power of a gress about the Centennial appropria tion.

HEALTHY COMMERCIAL SITUATION

Portland bank clearings for the week ending Saturday were nearly \$600,000 in excess of those for any corresponding week in the commercial history of the city. The infallibility of these figures as a trade barometer is so generally understood that the public has learned to watch them as a sure indication of the condition of the financial weather. No storms are indicated by the pleasing showing made, but, without these record-breaking figures before us, the re markable prosperity of the Pacific Northwest cannot have escaped the notice of even the casual observer. The news columns of the daily and weekly papers from nearly every locality in Oregon, Washington and Idaho have for weeks been filled with stories of big crops, high prices and wonderful development in all lines of industry.

Every available car and locomotive in the Pacific Northwest is busy hauling to market the products of the farm, mine, field and forest, and, while handling a volume of traffic never before approached in magnitude, the equipment is still inadequate for the business that is offering. The wheat crop, slightly smaller than that of last year, has an aggregate cash value much greater than for any previous year since 1897-98, the lumber output is greater than ever, and is limited only by the capacity of the railroads for handling it. Hops are soaring to high figures, and fruit will this year add more to the wealth of the state than ever before. Labor of all kinds is employed at high wages, and on every hand is substantial evidence of the all-around prosperity of the country. Under such circumstances, it is not to be wondered that the problems which are worrying the Eastern financiers are not seri-

ously regarded in the West. The moving of a crop of the dimen sions of that now being harvested in the three states for which Portland is the financial headquarters is always a big undertaking, but it is causing Portland bankers less uneasiness than is shown by the Eastern bankers, for the reason that the balance of trade is all in our favor. The new Northwest being sparsely settled as yet, is not a heavy buyer. We never have very much of an outlay to make for the necessities and luxuries of life, but we do have for sale enormous quantities of products for which Europe, the Orient and the eastern part of the United States are ever eager, and which serve to keep a steady stream of money flowing in this direction. Until within the past few days, there has been more difficulty in inducing farmers to sell their wheat than has been experienced in securing the money with which to

buy it. A slight increase in the selling movement in wheat was the principal feastrength of the market, which has for

uated financially, however, and anything like a free selling movement is movement, contrary to the experience of former years, is having no retarding effect on general trade, and Portland wholesalers, almost without exception, report a larger volume of business than ever before at a corresponding period, and no difficulty whatever in making

In the city an unusually large number of building contracts of goodly dimensions reflect an easy money market at a period when, if ever, there is a scarcity to be expected. The disturbing influences which precede a Presidential campaign have always, to a certain extent, affected business in the thickly populated sections east of the Mississipppi, but they no longer cause trouble out here, where internal development and the creation of wealth from natural resources are making such a wonderful showing as is now presented on every hand.

OH, SO DIFFERENT!

In the eyes of the men who reap its rewards, the trust is always legitimate. The Waldo Hills farmers, for example, would not listen to a suggestion that there is anything morally or legally wrong with their little combine. They pooled their wheat and offered it to the highest bidder. The first bids received were all rejected as being too low, and at a later offering the pool was sold to a local miller, who paid 78 cents. This was about 7 cents above the value of the wheat for export purposes, and the millmen were compelled to pay that premium because there is a local scarcity of wheat. It is admitted that without the pool or combination the farmers would not have received the premlum they did. The producers are patting themselves on the back and praising their business sagacity. One John D. Rockefeller has pooled the oil supply, and if he is not satisfied with the price offered him he rejects it and sets a higher price. When the consumer meets that price he gets the oil, and not before. It is the control of the available supply that enables Rockefeller to name the price and it was the control of the supply of wheat adjacent to the mills that enabled the Waldo Hills farmers to name the price of their grain.

Last Winter State Senator John D. Daly, of Benton County, introduced in the Legislature a comprehensive antitrust bill framed according to the most approved plans. One might have expected the Rockefellers and the Morgans and the tobacco trust and the sugar trust to come swooping down upon the Legislature with well-filled sacks of corruption funds, but nothing of the kind happened. Senator Daly did not have the pleasure of meeting an emissary of the oil magnate. high-salaried lobbyist waited upon him at his unpretentious lodgings. No reward was offered him in consideration of his withdrawing the anti-trust bill. None of these things occurred, but from every side the Senator was besieged by members of the hopgrowers' trust, the woolgrowers' trust, the prunegrowers' trust and the wheatgrowers' trust Those were strenuous times for Senator Daly, but he learned, as he had already surmised, that the people of his state are not nearly so anxious for anti-trust legislation as they thought

they were. This is neither a defense of the oil trust nor a criticism of the wheat trust, but merely a suggestion that there are two sides to the trust ques-A combination secures to the producer, whether he be an oil refiner or a wheatgrower, a sufficient return for his labor and investment, and prevents a ruinous competition in selling, instead of unofficial remarks to Con- monopoly to extort unreasonable prices from consumers that is wrong, and what is an unreasonable price is a matter upon which opinions will differ Without stopping to inquire whether the mill operator was compelled to pay an unreasonable price for the wheat, people will quite generally congratulate the Waldo Hills farmers upon the success of their enterprise.

WANTED-A REAL YACHT.

Modern yacht racing may be said to have evolved from the old-time contests between the British and American clipper ships. The tea clippers of both nations frequently met on the high seas, and some very exhilarating races resulted. The British vessel, as a rule was built long and narrow, and slid through the water with the greatest of ease under light winds, but in a stiff breeze could not stand up under the enormous spread of canvas which was carried by the broader-beamed American clippers, which skimmed over the surface of the water, and could not be buried, no matter how hard the wind blew. Out of these contests grew a desire to improve the marine architecture. The American was desirous of imparting to his craft qualities that enabled the British vessel to slip through the water with the least breath of wind to help her. The Britisher also saw in his antagonist points of merit, and sought to improve the model of the British clipper so that she would carry a little more canvas without burying herself when she ought to be racing along before the favoring gale,

It was this rivalry on the part of designers that brought about the first international yacht races, and the craft that first contested for the cup were serviceable vessels built to stand the most severe tests as to seaworthiness and to offer superior seamanship an opportunity for demonstration. These contests taught designers valuable lessons, not alone for use in building yachts, but in constructing merchant vessels. In the case of the Reliance and the Shamrock, nothing has been gained so far as tending to an improvement in marine architecture. The yachts are both mere racing machines, as worthless for any other purpose than racing as though they were toy boats. such as juveniles sail in bathtubs and puddles. The America, which won the cup that Sir Thomas Lipton has so persistently sought to lift, was a 150ton schooner, which salled across the Atlantic without an escort when she went after the cup, and was so constructed that she could, if necessary, have sailed around the world.

Not only has there been a steady de generation in the type of yachts used in these international races, but the area in which they can race has perforce been restricted. Let one of the big single-stickers get outside of the protected waters off Sandy Hook, where they have had so many drifting matches, and she is in imminent danger ture of interest in the market situation of shaking herself to pieces, and as for last week, and as the seiling increased | a run across the ocean such as the oldthere was a noticeable easing in the time yachts were capable of making, the attempt would be suicidal. Long before

if he succeeded in winning the cup h would make the Americans come after not expected for a few weeks. This it with "an honest boat, a healthy boat, a real boat." It was the kind of a boat that Sir Thomas describes that won for us the cup, and, at the risk of losing it, there is a feeling that it might not be unsportsmanlike to widen the rules a little and race with real boats, instead of toys.

It has been repeatedly stated, and is undoubtedly true, that the American sallors, perfectly familiar with the waters of New York Bay, have a decided advantage over the foreigners who come over to race against them. Now the true blue American does not want an unfair advantage, and, accordingly, a race pulled off in deep water over a stretch reaching far enough seaward to put both vessels and crews on even terms would be much more satisfactory than the drifting matches, where there is seldom either wind or wave enough to test the best qualities of a vessel. There is nothing in the history of American yacht racing or yacht building to warrant the belief that this country cannot beat the world. This being the case, it might be well to discard the toy yachts with which we have been playing and work back to the real yachts, which can sail on any sea and carry their crews aboard. In this manner only can we improve the practical serviceability of yachts for the purposes for which they are used by individual owners.

The Journal of the American Medical Association has been collecting statistics of Fourth of July casualties, and makes a more accurate but more calamitous showing than has been made by any one of the daily newspapers which have attempted this task. Where the newspapers have collected only 217 deaths from tetanus as a result of the Fourth, the Journal has found 406 cases, and backs up its findings with the names of the victims and their residence. Its statistics of deaths from Fourth of July causes other than tetanus and its statistics of injuries seem to be less thorough. It acknowledges that the number reported is probably not two-thirds, perhaps not one-half, of the injuries and deaths that actually occurred. It made lists of the actual names, regidly excluding all doubtful Yet, even under these condicases. tions, its summary shows that sixty persons were killed and 3983 were injured. Of the injured, ten lost their sight, seventy-five lost one eye, fiftyfour lost legs, arms or hands, 174 lost one or more fingers and 3670 were injured in other ways. Not all the cases of lost sight were reported, since the results of many injuries not immediately causing blindness were not subsequently published. A total of 466 deaths and 3983 injuries is, however, a showing that ought to put a stop to the Fourth of July slaughter. In the face of these results, to which Portland contributed three or four deaths and about sixty injuries, the Council is not likely to hesitate to adopt a very reasonable restrictive ordinance.

The farmer who does not produce something of such superior merit that he has reason to be proud of it is lackin enterprise. The best is what we commodity has so much influence upon its selling qualities. Then every farmer who has something that he believes to be superior to similar articles produced by his neighbors should take it to the State Fair and enter it in the competition for premiums. He may not win a premium, though the number of premlums offered makes his chances very good, but whether he wins or not his contribution to the agricultural exhibit will help to demonstrate the wonderful productivity of Oregon climate and soil. No State Board of Agriculture, however competent and hard-working, can make a success of the State Fair without the aid of the farmers, gardeners, florists, orchardists and stockmen of the state The members of the State Board of Agriculture serve without pay, but the farmer who helps the fair by sending an exhibit of superior merit has a suitable reward offered him. The fair will open on Monday morning, September 14, and it is to be hoped that when the entries close on the preceding evening every department will be crowded with exhibits sent there by men and women who feel an interest in the advancement of the industrial enterprises of this state. Let every one help a little, and the work will be heavy upon none.

-It cannot be doubted that the Presi dent believes there has been improper official work in connection with land matters in Oregon. It is fair to assume also that he is proceeding upon information which he deems trustworthy. With this information, the public has not yet been favored, though The Oregonian has made repeated efforts to get at it. Perhaps it may become accessible ere long. Possibly the faults alleged may be faults or neglect or of connivance, rather than of open delinquency. Whatever they may be, it is certain that land administration in Oregon has long been unsatisfactory at Washington, and that the President some time ago resolved on "cleaning out the Oregon stables," as poor Bill Watkinds used to phrase it

"The prisoners are happy and contented, every one of them at work and all speak in the highest terms of the management," says the Salem Journal. in discussing affairs at the Oregon Penitentiary. This glowing description should be given wide circulation, in the hope that the hold-up men will hie themselves to this haven of happiness. The management of the prison is to be congratulated upon making things so comfortable that the prisoners are contented with their lot. Being contented, they will not attempt a repetition of the Tracy escapade.

A man goes into a gambling-house hoping to fleece others, and gets fleeced himself. Then he raises a roar about having been robbed, takes up the time of the police and Police Court for three days to "get even," and next thing passes his woes on to the grand jury. How would it do to treat him as a culprit also, and put him on the rock-

The carnival number of the Hamilton Evening Times is a credit to the manufacturing center of Ontario, and the wealth of historical matter it contains will ensure its preservation by all the 'old boys" of the enterprising city.

The engineers do not doubt that the new jetty work at the mouth of the Columbia will be completely effective, But it will take time to extend the jetty two and one-half miles from the

ity. The farmers are all very well sit- Thomas Lipton publicly announced that SPIRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS WHAT BAD CROP REPORTS COST

As an Indorsement, Bather. Pendleton East Oregonian. The turn-down of Knowles as Register of the La Grande Land Office has caused some talk of running Knowles for Congress in that district as a rebuke to Hitch-

Boise Statesman. President Roosevelt has turned down the Oregon Republican "organization." which is probably only another way of saying that he has decided something in favor of

The Outs Always the "People."

the Republican party of that state. At Both Places Bolse Statesman. Citizens should do everything in their power to aid in the work of installing

afford to have an inferior display at either From Poverty to Affluence.

creditable exhibits at the St. Louis and Portland Expositions. This state cannot

Hillsboro Independent. John H. Gault, who so satisfactorily sat in the editor's chair during August, has gone to Portland and accepted employ-ment with a firm of plumbers. John prefers gas and water pipes to types and

Everything Must Be Regular. Aberdeen Bulletin.

Spokane has a labor carnival on hand. It also has a prize-baby contest as one of the adjuncts of the carnival, and serves particular notice that nonunion babies are barred from competing. What are non-union babies?

Facts Worth Bearing in Mind.

Eugene Guard. Portland is suffering from a dearth of hotels, and Scattle is growing sensitive over mention by outside papers of its vacant houses. The situation might be equalized by some of Portland's people going over to Seattle or removing some of Scattle's vacant houses to Portland.

Please Send Marked Copies.

Pendleton Guide.
The Guide told you the circus was a oor affair before it came. Positive proof that effect was at hand. The paper told the truth, and it will always warn the people against traveling fakes or home fakes. Whenever this paper makes a mis-take, by being misinformed, it will humbly apologize for having done so.

No Sexual Monopoly of Sin.

Olympia Olympian. The new woman appears to be running amuck in her long-sought environment of freedom. Hardly a day passes without a record of a crime committed by a woman fields formerly held exclusive to the exil operations of man. Forgeries, em-bezzlements, defalcations and robberies perpetrated by women signal the fact that man, even in his frailities, must face a usurper in the gentler sex run riot,

Hard to Kick Against the Pricks. The Dalles Times-Mountaineer. Oregon's delegation in Congress is not doing the state any good in fighting Sec-retary of the Interior Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock may not be a saint; he may not be the right man for the place he holds; but he is in and probably will remain e member of the Cabinet until the close of the Administration, possibly longer. It is therefore not good policy for the Oregon delegation to make a personal fight him. Oregon has favors to ask of the Interior Department, and so long as Mr. Hitchcock is head of that department it is policy to rub his hair the right way. should always strive for, especially in Even if the delegation cannot get the man these days, when the reputation of a into office to whom it is under obligation, the interests of the state should be paramount to that of rewarding strikers who have contributed liberally to campaign

Reaping His Reward. Olympia Recorder.

The farce of indicting Seattle's city officlais for corruption in office was ended yesterday by quashing the indictment against Chief of Police Sullivan. This was done on motion of Prosecuting Attorney Scott. It is the last of the indictments about which such a furor was created last March, when, it was claimed, Seattle was going to "purify" her city administration. From this distance it would appear, if exact justice is done, that this should also be the last of Prosecuting At-torney Scott. That official was the legal adviser of the grand jury that found the indictments, yet he advises the court that they will not stand. The people of Seattle should not stand for such coarse work. Mr. Scott, if he runs for office again should be given a lesson in consistency at the ballot box.

All the West Has a Duty.

Wilson Creek (Wash.) Chief. The Lewis and Clark Exposition purports to be a grand affair. All the West should unite in making this a grand success. Possibly a more centrally located place for its site could not be found, as Portland is the terminus of three great transcontinental rallway systems and also of many Orient-al liners. The Southern Pacific covers all the country south of Oregon and all of Western Oregon; the Northern Pacific comes in from the north and includes the northern territory, and the Oregon Rail-read & Navigation Company, a part of the Union Pacific system, penetrates and is the main outlet of the great Inland Empire. All the states of the West should donate most freely to this great event and exhibit their best products. It is their duty to show the East that this is a grand and noble part of the Union, and that the Union ought to be proud of the fact that it is a part and parcel of the same,

PARTY MUST BE "RADICAL," Nothing to Do With "Old Cleveland" or His Principles. Hillsboro Argus, Dem.

Should the Democratic party recede from its radicalism it will poll a much smaller vote than it has at any time for a period of several campaigns. Thousands upon thousands of Democrats will not support a Clevelandite, and should the situation present itself that they must choose between two such candidates they will sup-port the Republican candidate on the hypothesis that there is no need of a change of mere personality in administration. the Democratic organization is wise, and if the Democratic citizens are alert, they will place a man in the field who will represent truly Democratic ideas-not a man who is first in the hearts of the trusts and combines of whatsoever nature. Democrats can only win a real victory by nominating a man who is in accord with the idea that the producer and la-borer, ...e very woof and warp of na-tional life, shall have their rights in legislation and in practice of administration. Such a man cannot come, by virtue of his very education, from the person who stands a fawn upon great wealth, and who presupposes that the plain people of the country are too ignorant to govern. It will be disastrous upon our national life to have both our parties honey-combed with the commercial idea to the extent that it now dominates the party in power. It will be political suicide for the Demo crats to put up a candidate in "touch with the interests that have so strenuous ly fought the radicalism in their party since 1896. There should be no paltering, and no compromise.

Must Turn Over New Leaf, Pittsburg Times. Some people are even now figuring that a four-leafed Shamrock couldn't do it.

An Apt Question. Shanghal Times. Is necessity the mother of the embez-

New York Journal of Commerce. Now that this year's yield of wheat is labor without building. more accurately known, a good many people are devoting an unusual amount of thought to the reports concerning this staple that were furnished by the Department of Agriculture not long ago. One very strong stimulus to the serious consideration of the question has been given by the sharp reaction in the price of wheat, which has moved up from 6514 cents a bushel to 80 cents or more, in the face of bearish tactics on the Liverpool exchanges. Speaking of the obvious consequences of this price movement in the light of the Government's earlier reports. The Portland Oregonian in a recent issue

makes the following remarks: "Since the threshing returns have begun coming, the giaring discrepancy between what the Government promised and what was actually produced has caused a sharp rebound in the market. Summed up in figures, it would seem that the American farmers have lost 201,000,000 bushels of wheat which the Government declared they would have in addition to an average big crop. They have also lost about 10 cents per bushel through selling their old wheat at a price based on the presence of that mythical 200,000,000-bushel excess. The facts upon which The Oregonian re

lies to substantiate this complaint are found in the early statements of the sta-tistician that some 589,090,000 bushels of Winter and some 300,000,000 bushels of Spring wheat would probably be harvest-ed, and the present certainty that the crop will run some 220,000,000 bushels, more or less, below that amount. Although no one expects perfect accuracy in such crop estimates for a country as large as the United States, it seems not a little remarkable that so gross an error could the hatpin is unbeaten. have been committed by the statistician, when it is recalled that there has been no widespread blight on the crop and no com-plaints of unfavorable conditions beyond those which always exist. According to The Oregonian, there was never, in the Pacific Northwest, a moment when the outlook even dimly justified the department in thus anticipating 100,000,000 bushels more than the largest crop on record. various other authoritative trade papers have, from the beginning, pronounced the have, from the beginning, pronounced the estimates of the department utterly absurd. Speaking of the effect of the Gov-ernment wheat reports, a reliable Western estimater, long familiar with crop conditions in the Northwest, unhesitatingly pronounces his opinion that "Their effect is to make Europe unduly cautious in buying from us, and to deprive American farmers of millions of dollars in crop values. Bugs, drouths and floods co have, very likely, not injured American farmers during the past few years so much as have the Government crop re

These verdicts, coming as they do from persons closely identified with agricultural interests, throw a strange light upon the assertions made by Secretary Wilson and others connected with his department now less than a year ago. It was then con-tended in Washington that the aim of the Agricultural Department was to "benefit growers," and the head of the Division of Statistics posed before the House committee on interstate commerce as the chief of a great "organization of farmers" united for "mutual protection." Yet, if the farmers and their representatives are to be be lieved, the department, instead of protect ing them, is a greater force in lowering the price of their products than all natforces combined together! ural stranger does the situation become when It is recalled that the department seems to be as pessimistic about cotton as it is optimistic about wheat. And, strangest of all, the Southern planter-the man who actually does the growing of cotton-is as little pleased with the cotton reports as is the Western farmer with those for wheat. He says that he gets none of the "benefit" arising from the large percentages of the Agricultural Department, but that that 'benefit" goes to some other person unknown.

ports.

The simple truth about this whole matter is that inexact and inaccurate Govern-ment reports can never aid the grower, whether they run above or below the real facts in the case. Instead of "protecting really play into the hands of the profes-sional trader, who seeks his profit in price fluctuations. If such men, by some ille-gitimate means, can secure an inkling in advance of the nature of the report, they can step into the markets double-armed against the legitimate dealer or broker, the consumer, and, most of all, the grow-er. No sophistry can ever cover up this palpable and fundamental fact. Unsound Government reports must and will affect the produce market in precisely the same way as those baseless rumors which are sent out for the express purpose of influ-encing the quotations. The only difference is that, being backed by the power and authority of the Government, they do infinitely more damage, because they are accorded wider credence by timid

In this connection it is worth while to remember that little or nothing is being done to change those conditions in Washington, which produce these inaccurate re-ports. As was shown in special correspondence printed in these columns car-ller in the Summer, the large appropria-tion granted by Congress for the work of the Bureau of Statistics in the Agricul-tural Department is not being used in a way that will mend matters. The addition of more special agents and a larger office force will not correct a difficulty which lies deeper than the surface. The existing trouble is not a lack of information, but the fact that what is obtained is the wrong kind, since it is gathered in an in-efficient manner. We have not heard that anything whatever has been done to correct the prevalent "political influences" in the department complained of by the Boards of Trade committee last Autumn. The Portland Oregonian, in fact, speaks of the department in the article already referred to as merely "a haven into which place-hunters could drift in the absence of anything better," and this belief is one that grows daily more widespread. A marked improvement in work resulting from complete reorganization and the adoption of new methods, is the only*thing that can save the Bureau of Statistics from universal disgrace—if in deed that be now possible under any circumstances.

Britain's Lonned Money.

New York World.

According to Great Britain's officia statistical abstract, the total amount of British money loaned to India, the col-onies and foreign countries in 1992 was onies and foreign countries in the was \$6.952.858,000-a big row of figures whose full meaning is not easily grasped. They mean that the British people, numbering \$40,000,000, have invested the savings of centuries in lands beyond the seas to the extent of about \$167 per capita, for every man woman and child in the three islman, woman and child in the three islands. One-half of all Britain investments abroad are estimated to be in foreign countries. The interest paid yearly to the British people on their foreign and colonial investments is stated at \$304. 642,900. This fact explains why British im-ports so greatly exceed exports year after year and still the country increases its The foreign debtors make good the difference.

"The Taylor Name." Boston Transcript,

The second reunion of the John Taylor family at Hadley brought out the information that the Taylor name runs back to Baron Taillefer, the Norman hero who lost his life at the battle of Hastings in 1056 in connection with the conquest by Will-iam the Conqueror. Like many other family names, it has passed through a series of changes from "Taillefer" to "Taylefer," and at last to "Tayler," with variations of "Tailer" and "Tayler," And there is one country where it is spelled "Sarto,"

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Building cannot get on without labor, or

The arctic fica had better watch out. Peary is going North again.

Health Culture asks "Is Music Conducive to Longevity?" Not in a flat.

A woman as skipper and amateurs as crew would distinguish a cup-challenger even in her defeat,

After reading Mary MacLane's new book the conclusion is inevitable that her soul has burned itself out.

It is a case of kill or cure among the Yakimas, only there it is the doctor that is killed.

Another boy is dead as the result of dragging his rifle by the muzzle. But others will keep on doing the same thing. It is evident, says the editor of the Clackamas Chronicle, that Hobson has forgotten the Merrimac in the merry smack.

If it takes nine tailors to make a man the German Colonial Union's proposal to make seven black witnesses equal to one white is distinctly insulting to the tailors.

A Brooklyn man to to try fasting for 40 days, in the interests of science. Just how science is to be benefitted by the death or survival of a fool has not been explained.

While the hat-pin has been condemned as a very dangerous weapon, its use to the harassed struggler with uncut magazines has been overlooked. As a paper-cutter

There are but 803 Mayflower descendants, which shows that the old stock is on the race suicide toboggan and that the professional genealogists are not doing their duty by their clients.

PORTLAND, Sept. 6 -- (To the Editor.)-Why is Vancouver a Mecca for those This was also the constant opinion of expects located in the milling centers. The Commercial West, of Minneapolis, and restraint of parental oibjection or other restraint of parental oibjection or other annoying form of opposition or anxiety? Are the laws of Washington less stringent than our own? B. J.

Remember Punch's advice, Ben, and don't. Elopements are often mere prelimfnaries to divorce and vice versa. Vancouver justices and ministers may work for less than the Joiners' union scale, for all we know, but even then the game is not worth the fee.

"And the Boy Guessed Right,"

The "funny man" who had his daily stunt to do for the breezy note and comment column sat with pencil in air and wearily scratched his head. But the fount of inspiration had run dry, so he proceeded to get husy and ground out another joke on the Pulitzer college of journalism.—Newberg Graphic.

Bill Smith.

(An amplification.) Bill Smith was over six feet tall, And weighed two hundred pound You couldn't find a huskier man In all the country round. His appetite was always good: His throat was always dry; At night he slept a full ten hours, To wake up feeling apry. And make the hotcakes fly.

Bill's wife was quite a little thing. And never had been strong, But day by day she toiled away, But day by any subbed along.
And somehow rubbed along.
She always had the cottage neat,
were something fine. Her meals were something fine. She split the wood and did the chores, Of languor showed no sign, But filled the washing line.

Now Bill he had no steady work, And cursed the wealthy nobs, So one day Jack, the sawmill boss, Gave him a choice of But at the very sight of toll, Bril suddenly felt queer, His limbs were all a-tremble at A job of work so near, He had to run for beer.

Said the devil to himself, "I've all that is

To make a good hell," and hence he suc He began to put thorns on all the trees And mixed up the same with millions

tiens. He scattered tarantulas over the roads; Put thorns on the cactus and horns on the He lengthened the horns of the Texas steers,

And put an addition on the jack-rabbits' ears. He put a little devil in the broncho steed, And poisoned the feet of the centipede. The rattlesnake bites and the scorpion stings. The mosquito delights with its buzzing

The sand-burrs prevail, and so do And those who sit down need half-soles on their pants. The heat of the Summer is a hundred and

Too hot for the devil, and too hot for the The wild bear reams through the black Tis a hell of a place he has for a hell. -E. B. DUFFY.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

Maggie-I t'ink I could eat jist one more glass o' cream. Chimmic-Hully gee! D' yer t'ink I'm a walking delegate?-Puck. "How late do you usually sleep on Sunday morning?" "Well, it all depends," "Depends on what?" "On the length of the sermon."—

Philadelphia Trees.
"Are the mosquitos very had around here?" "Bad!" echoed the native, derisively. "Mister, did you ever hear of a mosquito bein con-verted?"—Washington Star.

Maud-You can't make me believe an opal is an unlucky stone. I was wearing one when I first met Henry. Irene-It certainly brought good luck-to you. What was Henry wearing? -Chicago Tribune.

After his wife had reigned for a season o two, the man found himself poor. "How a brisk raign does lay the dust!" he exclaimed, thinking that to be humorous might help him to be brave.-Puck.

Miss Rose—It is a wonder you don't take a wife, Mr. Sapp. Mr. Sapp—Well, you see, I only make enough to support one. Miss Rose— Well, it isn't necessary for you to take two wives.—Philadelphia Record.

Wife-I wish we had a nice large country place, where I could give a lawn party. Hus-band-Just for the pleasure of inviting some of your friends, eh? Wife-Well, yes, and the sure of not inviting some.-Philadelphia

Wife-I dreamed last night that I was in a store that was just full of the lovellest bor-nets, and— Husband— (hastily)—But that was only a drawn, my dear. Wife—I knew that before I woke up, because you bought me

-Philadelphia Press. "I should think you would be ambitious for political distinction." "No," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I don't care for it. My daughter has studied painting, and her pictures of me are funny enough without calling in the aid

of any professional cartoonist."-Washingto "Agatha," said her mother, "I don't like to "Agatha," said her mother, "I don't like to hear a daughter of mine tell even a conventional "le. You know you can't bear Aun't Becky, and yet, when she came the other day, you said, 'Auntie, how giad I am to see you'!"

That wasn't a lie, mamma," answered Agatha. "That was an exclamation."—Chicago Tribune.

cago Tribune. Casey-Shure, they do be tellin' me that Big Moske Monchan wor knocked down be an autyrobile, yisterday; wor there any bones broke, I dunne? Conley-Troth, an' there wor; th' owner av the divil-wagon got his ness broke, th' chawfer got his jaw broke, an' Big Malke broke th' sicond knuckle av his right