

The Oregonian

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Portland, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1904. Mr. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, one of the most widely known journalists of the country, a man of judgment, discretion and attractive personality, has the universal respect of the newspaper fraternity, as an able and liberal exponent of Southern opinion and political action.

Mr. Howell follows this with a statement of what he means by elimination of the race question. The acceptance of each section of the right of the other to deal with the problem in its own way as long as the laws of the respective states and of the Federal Government and the provisions of the Constitution are not violated.

Reasonable, and at least moderate, recognition by whatever party may be in power of the sentiment, traditions and aspirations of the public opinion of the respective states in the matter of Federal appointment of such officials as must be brought into contact with the public.

The North ought to be as willing as the South to yield consent to these suggestions. Truth is, the North long has been willing to leave to the South the solution of the difficult race question that besets it.

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called Mount McLoughlin, and the old name, that possesses significance, ought to be restored to it.

A resolution, adopted by the Legislature, if supported by the press of the state, would easily effect the change. In such action there would be propriety and historical justice.

Mr. Himes believes that the name "Mount Pitt" first appears on a map drawn by Charles Preuss, and published at Washington in 1848. Most likely so. Preuss was a member of the Fremont expedition, that came over the plains in 1843, in the general track of the Oregon immigration.

TOWARDS THE END OF NOVEMBER, in that year this expedition turned southward from The Dalles, followed the valley of the Deschutes, passed through the Klamath Lakes country, and on through the present State of Nevada, keeping in the interior basin and finally crossing the Sierras into the valley of California, by the American River, to Sacramento.

The origin of the name of Pit River, the "coastwise" route from which all competition has been excluded. Just at this time there is an enormous demand in the East for Pacific Coast wheat and flour. The demand is so great that it has checked all European shipments and left big fleets of idle grain ships in every port on the Pacific Coast.

The railroads are taxed to their capacity and are unable to handle the offerings, even at rates nearly as high as the rate by the water route. The bulk of this wheat has been shipped into Eastern territory, where the freight rate from interior points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho was 36 cents per bushel.

The rate from these interior points to Portland is 10 cents to 11 cents per bushel, and the last carrier effected for Europe was at about 13 cents per bushel. This means that if the wheat route were referred to the Government, the independent policy should be adopted, which would be to reach the Eastern buyer he is forced to pay a railroad rate of 36 cents per bushel.

The fact that he can find a market that will stand a freight rate of 35 cents per bushel and still yield larger net returns than can be secured from European markets is gratifying. The independent policy should be adopted, which would be to reach the Eastern buyer he is forced to pay a railroad rate of 36 cents per bushel.

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Colonel Younghusband's expedition to L'Hasa and out again—crippled, blinded and seriously frostbitten—to British India. From the viewpoint of humanity the mission of Colonel Younghusband to L'Hasa was both useless and cruel; from the viewpoint of the British government it was no doubt a praiseworthy effort, looking towards the extension of the political power and perhaps the area of the British Empire.

SOME IDEA of the extent to which our trade with the Philippines will be hampered when the coastwise navigation laws cover that field, six months hence, can be gathered by a study of the practical working of the coastwise law at this time. This foolish and antiquated stiffer of competition now makes the voyage from the Pacific coast, around two hemispheres to the Atlantic Coast, the "coastwise" route from which all competition has been excluded. Just at this time there is an enormous demand in the East for Pacific Coast wheat and flour. The demand is so great that it has checked all European shipments and left big fleets of idle grain ships in every port on the Pacific Coast.

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found that six students in the engineering and one in the law department of that university were down with smallpox. The gymnasium was closed, everybody was vaccinated, and the classes were on without interruption, all concerned in the meantime watching intelligently for "symptoms." In the one case it is impossible to stamp out the disease; in the other this result will be achieved in a few weeks—possibly without loss of life, certainly without danger of an epidemic.

Japan's reported irritation over the action of France in permitting the vessels of the Baltic fleet to use her ports for coaling and provisioning purposes has been the standing ground. Russia, without coaling station of her own, would have been in a bad way during the war on several occasions had not France put the theory of neutrality to a little benevolent strain in practice. The battleship Oshibea and the celebrated "volunteer fleet" steamers Petersburg and Smolenak would have been unable to get out of the Red Sea but for the convenient aid of Jibuti, the French port in Somaliland. Bjestyensky's ships found Cherbourg a good port of call, and Vigo having proved inhospitable, the fleet now seeks succor in Dakar, French West Africa. Algiers was also used by the portion of the fleet that took the Mediterranean route. In view of France's refusal to allow Cervera to coal at Martinique, it may reasonably appear to Japan that her neutrality is not here and cold there.

The result of the election in the State of Washington was very distressing to the Spokane Spokesman-Review, the Vancouver Independent and a few other newspapers which, either openly or secretly, knifed the Republican state ticket. In spite of their disappointment they are rapidly regaining their equilibrium, however, and the Review has already commenced instructing Governor-elect Mead on the proper policy he should pursue. The Independent is also feeling better, and has selected a Senatorial candidate for the support of the delegation from Clark County. Considering the tender solicitude which the Review exhibited for Mead during the campaign, the Governor-elect will doubtless hasten to heed the Review's suggestions. The gallant fight which the Independent did not make for the Legislative ticket in Clark County will also deeply impress the delegation, and they cannot well do otherwise than vote for the Independent's candidate for the Senate.

The National Guard goes on record as an enemy to the cigarette and as in favor of its abolishment by law. That cigarette smoking is a bad habit, that it is the Atlantic seaboard, by the young, is conceded. There is a strong belief, however, that it is within the power and province of parents to prevent young boys from becoming addicted to this habit; that legislation would accomplish little in this line without strict parental oversight, and that such oversight would render legislation in the premises unnecessary. Oregon has a long history of law, but the Independent did not make for the Legislative ticket in Clark County will also deeply impress the delegation, and they cannot well do otherwise than vote for the Independent's candidate for the Senate.

General Huertas and his shoeless army were out of place in Panama, since that opera bouffe country came under the protection of the United States. As a chief of police, if he could bring his martial feelings sufficiently into subjection to accept such an inglorious position, the youthful commander might have been infinitely more useful and quite as ornamental, for the police of Latin America are birds of paradise compared with the sober bluecoats of more northern climes. As the matter now stands, however, Huertas is happily situated. He has the title of "General," his military uniform and a pension. What more could the heart of man, especially Panamanian, desire?

Writing in the National Review, Count Okuma, an eminent member of the Japanese cabinet, declares that Japan, whatever the result of the present war, will no longer hold aloof from international politics. Count Okuma further asserts that the national policy of his country is based upon the "open door" and "equal opportunity." This will be good news for the statesmen of other nations who have striven for the same objects, and Japan's course in Korea, so far as it has already been outlined, appears to be that the Japanese statesman does not speak without deeds as proof of his assertions.

Father Schell, who is in trouble in Nebraska, is the same Father Schell who made himself a nuisance for a number of years to the Catholic Church and to the public generally in Oregon. He appears to imagine that he exposed a gigantic timber-land swindle in Oregon. He never exposed anything except his own capacity for making mischief, and his authorities have him by the hand now, and perhaps he will find an unbridled tongue and an indiscriminate freedom with other people's signatures have penalties of their own.

Debs got something less than 1,000,000 votes; and Watson points with pride to 500,000 cast for him. But what of it? The Socialist may thus think his cause is growing, and the Populist that he has been revived. But the truth is that both Debs and Watson were vastly benefited by Democrats who would not have Parker and did not vote for Roosevelt.

If Russians can't tell the difference between a torpedo-boat and a fishing smack, how can they be expected to distinguish a map by Russian from an ocean reef? The stolen Grumbel is another testimonial to Russian seamanship.

Once upon a time Russians would not have been jubilant if a torpedo-boat destroyer had escaped from Port Arthur and been sunk at Cherbo.

It is now said that Chauncey M. Depue will be re-elected United States Senator. Who says that our Legislature has not a sense of humor?

The National Grange is against every kind of weed, including that found in the cigarette.

From all reports, Secretary Taft will have plenty to do when he reaches Panama.

MOUNT M'LOUGHLIN

PORTLAND, Nov. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Now that the matter of doing something to perpetuate the name of Dr. John McLoughlin in Oregon is again being agitated—a movement, by the way, which was begun by the writer nearly 20 years ago—I hope to prevail upon you to assist in restoring his name to the snow-capped mountain in Southern Oregon, which for a number of years has been erroneously called "Mount Pitt" or "Pitt." In the early days of Oregon this was always known as "Mount McLoughlin," but frequently spelled "McLaughlin"—the latter being the Irish form of the name, whereas the former is the Scotch form—and it is well known that the "good, old doctor" was of Scotch ancestry, although he was born in Canada.

The authority for calling the mountain in question after Dr. McLoughlin is herewith submitted: The map issued by Dr. Samuel Parker in 1838 to accompany his "Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains," in the years 1835-6, gives the names of snow-capped mountains south of "Colombia" in the Cascade range as "Mounts Hood, Vancouver, McLoughlin and Shasty"; but it is noticeable that the latter is located north of the 43rd parallel. North of the Columbia, Mounts St. Helens and Rainier are given.

Captain Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., in charge of the United States exploring expedition of 1842, gives the name of "Mount McLoughlin" on the map accompanying his report, which map was dated in 1841. In a map accompanying the book issued in New York in 1844, written by D. Lee and J. H. Frost, entitled, "Ten Years in Oregon," the name of "Mount McLoughlin" appears.

On the "Map of the Western and Middle Portions of the State of Oregon," the history of California, Oregon and other countries on the Northwest Coast of America, by Robert Greenhow, compiled from the best authorities, drawn by George H. Ringgold, and engraved by E. F. Woodward, Philadelphia, 1844, the snow peaks in the Cascade range appear in the following order: Mount Baker, Rainier, St. Helens, Hood, Jefferson, Shasty, and south of the 42nd parallel, Mount Jackson, which we now call Mount Shasta.

In 1846 Travers Twiss, professor of political science in the University of Oxford, England, wrote a book entitled "The Oregon Question Examined in Respect to Facts and the Law of Nations," and in a map accompanying "Mount McLoughlin" appears. It should be said, however, that this map is a reduced reproduction of Captain Wilkes' map.

On the "Map of Oregon and Upper California from the surveys of John Charles Fremont and other authorities, drawn by Charles Preuss under the order of the Senate of the United States, Washington City, 1845," the name "Mount Pitt" appears for the first time, so far as I have been able to ascertain. In the text accompanying this map I have been unable to discover, however, any reference to the name, although other snow-capped mountains are mentioned.

On the "Map to Illustrate Horn's Overland Route to California and Oregon," published by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar street, New York, the name of "Mount McLoughlin" is found, and it is the only mountain noted in the Cascade range, between Mount Hood and Mount Shasta. Mount St. Helens and Rainier appear on this map, but Mount Adams is omitted.

On the "Map of Oregon and Washington Territories," compiled by G. H. Goddard, C. E., from the explorations of Governor Stevenson, and other authorities, published by G. H. Goddard, and published by Britton & Rey, S. F., 1854, Mount Baker, Rainier, St. Helens, Adams, Hood, Jefferson, McLoughlin and Pitt appear. McLoughlin is located about 10 miles north of the point designated as Diamond Peak. In the "Diagram of Public Surveys" by Surveyor-General Rogers, referred to later.

On Fremont's better map of Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascade Mountains, compiled from United States surveys and other authentic sources, by J. W. Trench and G. W. Hyde, published by H. B. Hurley, Chicago, 1858, copyrighted by J. A. Preston, that year in the Northern District of Illinois,