

The Oregonian

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Portland, Tuesday, April 14, 1908.

DISPOSING OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

Ever since Mr. Roosevelt began his second term in the White House our busybodies have been distressfully engaged in providing for his future. A personage of his magnitude seems to "stump" them. None of the usual vocations of our ex-Presidents fits him exactly. Washington could retire to his princely estate, and, surrounded by obedient henchmen, devote his days to the richest American of his generation, could do what Roosevelt, who has only a comfortable fortune, cannot imitate. The chances are that he has never dreamed of imitating it. His ideal of country life partakes more of the cowboy type than of the aristocrat.

Much less can one imagine Mr. Roosevelt going into the poultry business, like the estimable Mr. Hayes, when he quits office. In our visions and dreams we can behold him roping a steer without much of a shock, but neither men nor dogs could endure the spectacle of Theodore Roosevelt setting a hen. Which no perceptible local or national protest in Cleveland has diverted his post-official years after several manners. He has reared a family, delivered homilies and finally cast the mantle of his vast respectability over Mr. Ryan's insurance company. Two of these things Mr. Roosevelt has already done with unapproachable dexterity; the third seems somewhat incongruous with his moral and mental habits. When Grant went out of office nobody bothered much about finding an occupation for him. All he had to do to keep his dignity intact was simply to be himself. Apparently that self was so great that nothing could add to or lessen its majesty. Whatever he did or refrained from doing, he was always Grant, and that was enough.

But in the minds of his countrymen the idea of Roosevelt is inseparably associated with activity. Repose is no part of his character, as the people conceive it. The Nation refuses to think of him as a dignified idler, a spectacular sojourner in royal palaces, a dilettante in literature, or a peripatetic lecturer, such as Mr. Harrison became. We are all determined that he shall have something to do which shall keep his tremendous energy fully employed and at the same time gratify as much as possible his Presidential respectability and our pride. We cannot bear to let him do nothing; still less can we bear to let him do anything undignified.

Everything that has been proposed for him thus far leaves something to be desired. It is a truly noble offer to be President of Harvard University, for instance, but so it is also to be bishop of Massachusetts or editor of the Century Magazine. There is nothing in the nobility of a university headship to make it exclusively suitable to round out Mr. Roosevelt's career. It is somewhat of a disenchantment, indeed, to picture him facing a hostile campus for the sake of a new set of football rules—be who has faced a hostile liberty.

The suggestion of his becoming a Senator is not without allurement. Undoubtedly he could and would make a great stir among the decrepit shades of that apocalyptic chamber. He would set the dry bones rattling. But what

could he accomplish? Are his energetic methods well adapted to influence a chamber as devoted to propriety and precedence as the Senate? Would his uncompromising frankness carry far in a body where sinuous indirection has long been the way to success? Would not his devotion to the public welfare look strangely out of place in an assembly where devotion to private interests is so much the fashion? It is to be feared that the very virtues which make Mr. Roosevelt a great President would make him, not an inconspicuous, but a continually baffled Senator.

The latest suggestion, that he travel in lands and shoot big game, is well enough for an interlude, but one hardly believes that Mr. Roosevelt wishes to hunt bears all the rest of his life. As a permanent occupation we fell to find anything entirely suitable except for him to keep on being President. How unlucky for Mr. Roosevelt, and perhaps for everybody else, that our unwritten law puts this solution out of court.

THE SUN EXTRACTS.

The New York Sun, which beams brightly on the yellow risk and spews darkly on all other classes, is, in spite of its utter lack of policy or principle, at times very entertaining. A few weeks ago it devoted a column to abuse of expositions in general and the forthcoming Seattle Fair in particular. The Sun's attack on the exposition and half-sneering vein, the predominant chord being that traditional concept which the provincial Manhattan Islander has for everything that is not decorated with the New York hall-mark. The Oregonian commented on the injustice of the Sun article, and pointed out the fact that attendant benefits to the Seattle Exposition would not be confined to Seattle nor to the West, but could not be other than advantageous to the entire country.

Mr. C. B. Vandell, secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, also protested against the narrow-minded view which the Sun had taken regarding the exposition, and supplemented the protest with an extract from an Oregonian editorial and an interesting array of figures which showed that, even in its present raw and undeveloped state, the Pacific Northwest was annually purchasing approximately \$30,000,000 worth of goods from New York. The Sun's attack on the exposition was uncalculated for and unjust, but Mr. Vandell, with a fine display of knowledge regarding the policy of the Sun, made no demand for an apology on any such old-fashioned reasons as fair play or honest acknowledgment of a wrong. He would probably have done so. But the click of the dollar made the able New York "roaster" sit up and take notice, and the Vandell communication is printed in full, accompanied by a verbose assertion that the Sun article had been misunderstood. The rather abject explanation was followed with the frank statement that the Sun's attack on Seattle and its exposition had the best of good luck, a good time, a big crowd and no deficit at the windup. The sloppy attempt to square matters with the Seattle people concludes as follows:

We stretch across the continent a hand of fruit and olive, and good will and good wish, reserving the right to be just a little bit ruffled because of the fact that the Portland Oregonian has been lying again. It is unnecessary for The Oregonian to resort to lying for the purpose of finding an opportunity for criticism of the Sun or its peculiar policies, or for enjoying the income from a private adroverment must conform to the established rites or he will be ejected from his freehold.

Nor can it be admitted that "the statement that the church was endowed by the state" is absurd and false. When the Church of Rome was disestablished in England under Elizabeth and the Protestant religion established, much of the property of the older communion was made over to the new one. The present Protestant establishment dates only from Elizabeth and its property titles run back no farther. Most of them were bestowed directly by the state. The origin of this property is another matter, and we freely concede that a great deal of it was given by the Thanes to the primitive parishes, beginning in the time of Theodore, King Aethelbert "bestowed his lands and palaces upon St. Augustine." The Anglo-Saxon records show that "almost every princely personage bestowed some such gift. His desire of entering monasteries was frequently brought their whole fortunes with them." It was in this way that the landed property of the church really arose, not from the gifts of the Thanes to the parishes, of which Bishop Scadding makes so much. Compared with these vast possessions, "the single parcels of land belonging to the parish churches bore about the same proportion as the small yeoman freeholds of that time bore to the lordships of the royal Thanes." Moreover, almost immediately after the parishes were formed they were enriched by the tithes, which were "almost an important permanent and uniform endowment of the ecclesiastical institutions as the possession of landed property." Our authority for these statements is Dr. Rudolph Gneist, professor of law in the University of Berlin, and we think he fully bears us out in saying that the English Church was established by law and that it maintains a very vigorous hold on the public revenues.

WHAT IS STILL KING.

In no other branch of industry is the remarkable growth and development of the Pacific Northwest more strikingly illustrated than in the enormous grain crop which was produced last year. Final figures on the yield, as printed in yesterday's Oregonian, show a total of 58,000,000 bushels of wheat and 22,000,000 bushels of barley and oats. These figures would be noteworthy indeed, had the three states continued in the policy of twenty years ago and cultivated but little else than wheat, but when it is remembered that this enormous gain in yield has been made with an annual diversion of thousands of acres from wheat to fruit and diversified farming, the showing becomes all the more wonderful. Thirty years ago more than one-half of all the wheat shipped from the Pacific Northwest was grown in the Willamette Valley, and a dozen years ago it was still possible to pick up enough wheat to supply several ships with cargoes of Valley or "Oregon" wheat, as it was known in the foreign markets.

This season not a single shipment of Willamette Valley wheat has been sent foreign, and throughout the Valley are hundreds of small orchards and farms which yield greater revenues from a few acres than were obtained from quarter sections and half sections of wheat land a quarter of a century ago. The evolution that has taken place in the Willamette Valley has also begun in the big wheat districts east of the Cascade Mountains, fruitgrowing and diversified farming increasing quite as rapidly as in the Willamette Valley. With enormous gain in the wheat yield, simultaneously with wonderful increases in the output of fruit, hops, livestock and dairy products, it is, of course, clear that new acreage is annually being brought into service for both grain and diversified farming purposes. The latter, on account of the larger returns on an investment, is gaining ground more rapidly than wheatgrowing, but the great Northwest still contains such vast areas of virgin soil that it is by no means improbable that the three states may yet produce a grain crop of 100,000,000 bushels.

GOOD FOR HARNEY COUNTY.

Advices from Harney County are gratifying as noting a substantial increase in the population of one of the richest and most resourceful regions of the state in industrial, grazing and agricultural possibilities. When the weary immigrants of the ex-territory brigade rolled across the sage brush and bunchgrass plains and over the mountains of Eastern Oregon fifty to sixty years ago and pushed on over the Oregon trail to the Willamette Valley and other coast regions, it was not without consciousness that they were leaving behind them on either side a most delightful, productive and attractive region, of which, however, conditions of isolation and Indian occupancy made settlement then out of the question. They did not, perhaps, like Rev. Samuel Parker, who passed over the wide expanse of unoccupied territory between the Missouri and Columbia Rivers in 1845, indulge in dreams of empire and see with prophetic vision this vast domain supporting a populous and prosperous population.

through the ports of Portland and Puget Sound. There will, of course, be an increased demand for home consumption as the population of the three states grows, but it will be several years before this increase will equal that of the output, and for that reason the Oregon and Washington ports will for many years enjoy the distinction of shipping a larger percentage of the crop produced than is shipped from any other part of the United States.

REPLY TO BISHOP SCADDING.

To Bishop Scadding as an authority upon the status and history of the church he so ably represents we naturally defer, but there are one or two points in his letter to The Oregonian, printed last Sunday, upon which we are constrained to ask for more light. The bishop says: "There never was a time when by act of Parliament the church was established and thus made a national church." When he wrote these words the bishop must have forgotten for the moment the Act of Supremacy, 1 Elizabeth, c. 1, and the Act Uniformity, 1 Elizabeth, c. 2, both acts of Parliament, which declare the Protestant Church to be "the state church as by law established." To our thinking, this comes pretty near to establishing the church by law. But whether the Anglican Church has been established by law or by custom, the fact is indisputable that it has been established. Its bishops are ex-officio members of Parliament. The King is its head. Its rites are laid down by act of Parliament, and so is its creed. Good writers have said of the Book of Common Prayer that it is "part of the law of England."

If the church is not "established," why so much talk of disestablishing it? Would it not be a little futile for Englishmen to worry so much over disestablishing by law something that by law never has been established? If the church is entirely disconnected with the government, why trouble the government about the matter? Why try to sever a relation which is non-existent? We cannot concur with Bishop Scadding, either, in his belief that the established church has no hold upon the public revenues. He says our statement "that the church maintains its hold upon the public revenues is absurd and untrue." Of course if the church does not maintain its hold it has no hold. Let us see about it. By the last Education Act, which has made so much trouble in England, religious education is entrusted to the clergy of the established church, and it is supported by taxation. So much protest has there been against this method of forcing everybody to help support the Anglican theology that the government has done ever a few laps ahead, but Patrick Henry's disappointment was always averted by the application of the few dollars collected for the good of the cause. As a means of producing a livelihood, Mr. Scullin's industrial peace proposition has the three-shell game and the lock trick of the state as its best feature. The scheme lies in the lack of opposition encountered, for, although Mr. Scullin does not play the one-night stand, he has the only industrial peace show on the road today.

The depth of water at the Columbia entrance is only an incidental feature in delaying the sending of a battleship to Portland in this country. The influence against the proposition is the depth, length and width of the California pull in the hands of Citizen-Secretary Metcalf and Citizen-Senator Perkins. If the fleet was not obliged to go to Puget Sound for coal, it is extremely doubtful whether a single ship would be permitted to go north of the California pull. The fleet could hardly be prevented if the Metcalf-Perkins pull was strong enough to prevent them going. The matter should not be dropped until the California Secretary of the Navy is forced to give his true reasons for objecting to sending the vessels to Portland.

The New York Independent says that David Graham Phillips, in his latest novel, "Old Wives for New," is determined to be realistic as any coast, and that one of his most striking scenes is based upon "an alleged discreditable incident in the life of one of our prominent men, which has long been rumored about the city but which he has cheerfully forgotten." Though the Independent takes an unfavorable view of Phillips' effort, the criticism is not likely to hurt the sale of the book, and the author perhaps anticipated as much.

The present building activity in Portland is not in any sense a boom. It represents a solid, substantial growth in business and in building consequent upon its demands. The most gratifying features of this activity are that the larger structures are planned not more in accordance with present requirements than with an intelligent outlook to future needs, while the homes under construction and in contemplation are almost without exception of the better sort.

Young Mr. Cole, it seems, is relying chiefly on a Democratic paper for support of his candidacy for District Attorney before the Republican primary. But what of it? Isn't that the new dispensation in Oregon? Republicans don't care, certainly. They won't elect Republicans themselves; why shouldn't Democrats help out? We assume that Mr. Cole is a Republican. At least he is now, as much as many other so-called Republicans.

It is reported that Lake Pamela, near the foot of Mount Jefferson, has gone dry. Fine chance for Tom Lawson to stake out a few mining claims and discover that the bed of the lake is covered with gold washed down from the hills in the centuries gone.

Lo, the poor salmon packers of the Columbia River Packers' Association! Last season's pack was so light that only a 4 per cent dividend on a capital stock of \$2,000,000 was possible! This does not fall far short of being distressing.

April has not thus far been in a coaxing mood. As a result, fruit buds have not blossomed prematurely and the prospect of a large crop of all orchard and berry products is excellent.

PARTY OPPOSITION TO BRYAN.

Some Aspects of Democratic Struggle to Defeat His Nomination. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. There are evidently two ways of interpreting the opposition to Mr. Bryan's nomination, which is now finding organized expression in the open campaign to set the governor, Johnson and Judge Gray. Either the opposition is based upon the honest conviction that Mr. Bryan could not be elected, or it is based upon the distressing fear that he might be elected. There is no substance in the latter interpretation that is commonly conceded. That section of the conservative Democracy who are opposed to Bryan's nomination for 12 bitter years cannot consistently view with serenity the possibility of a Bryan administration, for the reason that it regards him as a dangerous man who would make the most unwise of Presidents. It is to be remembered, also, that the Democratic politicians and editors, who have been unremitting in their attacks upon Bryan, would exercise influence upon or receive favors from an administration of which Mr. Bryan would be the head. Add to this the fact that the success of Bryan's nomination would be the success of their defeat for the Presidency, in spite of their long-continued hostility, and a motive is easily found for their present conduct in making a last ditch effort to elect one-third of the delegates to Denver.

The two interpretations are worth considering for the sake of the light they throw upon the present political situation. Having stated them plainly and perhaps bluntly, it remains to be said that the present opposition to Mr. Bryan's nomination undoubtedly gathers motive power from both sources. Unquestionably, there are many Democrats who seriously doubt the ability of a twice-defeated candidate to succeed in determining the course of the nation. In their minds the Bryan candidacy, but, on the other hand, no one would care to see Bryan elected to the Presidency during the past 12 years can fall to believe that nothing would distress and annoy a certain school of Democrats more than to see Mr. Bryan's election to the Presidency. If there were a growing possibility of his success, their hostility to his nomination would grow in intensity. If it were to be a mere party matter, the relative strength of the two motives, there would be some rich material for the Republicans to feed upon in their efforts to determine the course to be followed for themselves.

Even as the case stands, Republicans would be wise to interpret the democratic situation in the light least favorable to themselves. In the development of the Johnson and Gray candidacies, Republican politicians are abundantly justified in seeing a growing belief in the Democratic mind that there is a prospect of electing a Democratic President, whoever the candidate may be. As the chances for a minority victory are great, it is an axiom of politics that the competition for the nomination widens and intensifies. In the present instance, Mr. Bryan's own belief that his party's chances of success this year are excellent is a factor which adds to that conviction on his part that he will be elected. There are conditions everywhere, moreover, which would lead Mr. Bryan's enemies within the Democracy to share his views as to the party's chances, so that a Republican interprets the growing Democratic competition for the Denver nomination as something worthy of his serious consideration, he will show himself a man of sense.

ASKS FOR STRAIGHT DEAL.

Patrick Henry Scullin, the apostle of peace, has been "reposed" again, this time in San Francisco. Nearly a decade has elapsed since Mr. Scullin conceived the idea of enlisting all mankind under the banner of peace at about \$1 per throw and upwards, and in that time he has visited practically every city of importance in the United States. The chase for peace has been a disappointing undertaking, and a few laps ahead, but Patrick Henry's disappointment was always averted by the application of the few dollars collected for the good of the cause. As a means of producing a livelihood, Mr. Scullin's industrial peace proposition has the three-shell game and the lock trick of the state as its best feature. The scheme lies in the lack of opposition encountered, for, although Mr. Scullin does not play the one-night stand, he has the only industrial peace show on the road today.

ASKS FOR STRAIGHT DEAL.

Mr. Peter Hume replies to an anonymous letter writer. BELLWOOD, Ore., April 14.—(To the Editor.)—A screed from "A Loyal Republican" came in my mail recently, and wishing that others might know the kind of people who seem to think they are going to show us the real thing in honest politics, I will acknowledge its receipt, regretting that its author seems to be a little closer to me. Possibly he thinks his "loyalty" and patriotism might suffer if he should even come out in the open. His letter reads: Portland, Ore., April 13. Mr. Peter Hume's "Your letter in today's Oregonian reveals plainly the character and disposition of yourself. You prefer to be a party to crime and corruption in order to get an end to this overthrow. It is far better to send a man to the penitentiary than to let a scoundrel like you be a Senator to the United States Senate than a Republican who is a—"

A Test of the Party.

New York Evening Post. Governor Hughes is expected to be the most impracticable of Presidential candidates. He has definitely refused to name his own delegates-at-large from New York. If the proposal that he should be spread before him as a snare he has avoided it, if as an invitation to set up as a boss, he has spurned it. Let the candidate who is elected in general election to his duties, and he will attend to his duties. This is magnificent, but it is not politics, so many people say with a groan. It is the proposal that he should be spread before him as a snare he has avoided it, if as an invitation to set up as a boss, he has spurned it. Let the candidate who is elected in general election to his duties, and he will attend to his duties. This is magnificent, but it is not politics, so many people say with a groan. It is the proposal that he should be spread before him as a snare he has avoided it, if as an invitation to set up as a boss, he has spurned it. 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