EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON.....Publisher

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A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.—Tillotson.

THE GOOD TIDINGS

REPORTS are that large crowds of farmers are greeting the Willamette Valley demonstration train at every stop. The dairy products of Washington county last year aggregated a million dollars. Because dairy products brought so much, the land in that county is able to earn $150 to $200 per acre, and much of it brings that price in the market. Enlightened dairying was the agency by which there was so valuable an output, and the cause of an advance in the land value from $20 and $40 to $150 and $200 per acre.

Modernization of dairying, of horticulture, and of animal and agricultural husbandry is as essential as modernization of method in producing a newspaper. The Journal recounted in Portland the outcome of the election within an hour after the polls closed, because all that science has evolved or discovered has been invoked in creating the paper. The farmer who is content with the agencies, the methods and information that were in vogue in pioneer times has not the slightest chance of success in these days when the building up of the soil, the choice of breeds and the application of the up-to-date are necessities that must be reckoned with. That this is coming to be understood among farmers, is indicated by the numbers in which they attend the lectures and view the appliances of the state agricultural college experts with the demonstration train.

It is finesse in the economics of the farm that two bushels of wheat be produced where but one was grown. To this problem, the United States department of agriculture has addressed itself, and hundreds of trained experts are experimenting with varieties and with soils. To this problem, congress has also addressed itself by endowing national colleges of agriculture and national experiment stations in each state, and in these both instruction and experimentation by scientific men are in constant progress. By instruction and experiment, England has increased her average yield of wheat from eight or 10 to nearly 30 bushels per acre. Results as remarkable have been attained in France and the low countries. Within a comparatively few years wheat consumption is to overtake wheat production, and to meet that crisis, as well as to increase the thrift of the husbandman, the United States, the chief wheat-producing country of the world, is endeavoring to increase her average per acre wheat yield. For reasons equally important the invoking of science for better yields on the dairy, in the orchard and other farm activities, is in progress, and hence the demonstration train. Its novelty will draw the crowd, and its experts will do the rest in carrying the good tidings of progressive farming.

Now, that these glittering reports of a golden prosperity brought about in three days by the outcome of the election sound good. We are all ready for the prosperity and doubt not that it will come. A big, resourceful nation with a race of people electrical in brains, nerve and energy, cannot be kept out of prosperity for a very long period of time. But if the mere incident of Mr. Taft rather than Mr. Bryan has hurried along this golden age, is that that yesterday, that last year, that last spring and that last summer a mere dream? Did we do business on clearing house certificates, were a million or two of men out of employment, were cars idle and factories closed, all under the reign of another than Bryan, or was it all a horrid nightmare? Of course, the mills will resume, the laborer find hire, the stocks soar and the crops grow, but why not give a little credit to the labor of men, the sunshine, the seasons and God Almighty?

TRUSTISM OR SOCIALISM—WHICH?

A FEATURE of the election is the reported falling off in the Socialist vote, in place of the expected increase. It will be in the power of Mr. Taft and his congress to still further decrease this vote. The announced attitude of Roosevelt that great combinations should be curbed, contributed a share in arresting the growth of the Socialist party. An infinitely greater influence in the same direction was exerted by Mr. Bryan and the injunction plank adopted at the Denver convention. It is known that thousands who would otherwise have supported Debs voted for Mr. Bryan through the influence of Mr. Gompers and the Denver injunction plank.

The hope, aroused by the preachments of Roosevelt and the known attitude of Bryan, that some defense is to be set up against the encroachments of aggregated wealth, is a foremost factor in preventing the spread of the Socialist propaganda. The resentment against these encroachments is intense. The forces that it can at any time set in motion reach the borderland of the explosive. It is human nature to hate an economic arrangement by which the few by unfair means exploit the many. Equity between units of the race is the admiration of the American, and the opposite of it as exemplified by Rockefellerism, Archboldism and Morganocracy is detested. In the last analysis, when it shall, if ever, come to a choice between accentuated trustism and Socialism, millions of citizens who are not Socialists will turn to that party as a defense against over-lordism.

In this view, Mr. Bryan, with his middle course between the two extremes, has been, and is, a safety-valve, and as such, whether president or not president, is of enormous value to the country. If Mr. Taft is broad enough, and if his congress can become broad enough to sail a course that will not mean the deliverance of the country bodily into trustism, he will do much to confirm the people's judgment in naming him for the presidency.

THE BOY, THE STEP-FATHER AND THE GUN

THE VERDICT of the jury in the case of young Jackson Reid is to be commended, yet justice would be better satisfied if punishment could also be meted out to his step-father, who left a boy of that age with a gun, and with orders to shoot trespassers.

It is true that there were provoking circumstances and extenuating conditions. But these were probably considerably exaggerated. Tramps and other inconsiderate visitors had caused some annoyance, and the De Mars appear to have acted in a somewhat offensive or aggressive manner, but these were trivial excuses for sending for a gun and killing a man. The boy is not so much to blame as his natural guardian and instructor, who told him to do this; the boy very likely was awaiting an opportunity, an excuse, for obeying his instructions, thought it would be exceedingly smart and manly to kill somebody; but it would be bad to let him go without severe correction. Acquitted, declared entirely guiltless, would he not think that he could kill somebody else on some slight provocation?

The fact is that a boy of that age has no business with a gun. It is a moral crime, and ought to be a legal crime, to leave a boy in possession of a gun, much more to instruct him to shoot trespassers to kill. There ought to be an absolute and perpetual divorce between boys and guns, except possibly on hunting trips when fathers are right at hand—and even this is a bad piece of education. To encourage boys in the delight to kill animals merely for the sport of destroying life, is vicious and reprehensible.

THE SHAME OF OREGON

THIS IS an old, homely subject, about which The Journal has published hundreds of editorials and other articles, but we must keep hammering on it. Apparently the people of Oregon are beginning to awake and arouse themselves a little to the importance of it, and to the shameful absurdity of existing conditions, and The Journal is determined to do all it can to aid in the movement for more and better Oregon products. At Dallas yesterday, Mr. R. B. Miller said:

Eggs, butter, poultry, in carload lots, are shipped to Oregon from the eastern states to supply the demand here. Oregon farms do not produce what Oregon people have to have.

Fresh cream is shipped by express from California and from Utah to supply the markets of Portland and of the Puget sound cities. Hogs by the trainload are shipped by freight from Nebraska to Portland and Puget sound packers to run their plants. Oregon farms could produce these things, but they do not. The money sent out of the state for hogs alone amounts to $1,500,000 annually. This money should be kept in Oregon. Oregon farmers should receive this $1,500,000 for Oregon hogs and all the other money spent for eggs, cream, poultry, butter and other products and add it to their earnings. It is in the land they own to produce it if they were to adopt the modern methods of farming that would make it possible. Oregon farms should produce all that is used of farm products in Oregon, the farmers here should sell it to the home markets and then should have a surplus to ship to other states.

Yes, this is an old story. And we must confess that it is a discreditable one. It is something to which we cannot point with pride. Oregon people have the soil, the climate, the water, all needed natural advantages, and the fault must then be in the people.

Of course, nobody is legally or morally obliged to raise more hogs and poultry and cream and other things that we import so largely; nobody can dictate to another and say, You must do thus and so; but the wonder, the curiosity, is that without urging, Oregon farmers do not in their own interest improve these opportunities and produce more of these things, for it cannot be reasonably questioned that it would be profitable to do so.

The Southern Pacific instruction train will do good work, and it is an encouraging fact that so many farmers are taking a lively interest in it. Oregon is entering upon a new phase of development, upon a new era; it is going to move at a faster pace, yet not necessarily a more wearing one; and one result of this new impulse, we are sure, will be the raising of far more of these products, the gradual wiping out of this long-standing disgrace.

THE GREATER WHITMAN COLLEGE

THE CONSTRUCTIVE in human affairs is exemplified in an active movement for the enlargement of the scope of Whitman college. It is proposed to give that institution rank with the best educational establishments in the east. To an already generous course in liberal arts is to be added six-year courses in the various lines of engineering. A campus effect in grounds, building and equipment is planned for, on a massive scale, with elaboration of impressive architectural arrangements. Already possessed of $300,000 in equipment and buildings, and an endowment of $300,000, it is proposed to add a million secured in the northwest, and additional great sums expected to be available in the east. Walla Walla, the seat of Whitman college, has already subscribed nearly a quarter of a million dollars to the new endowment. In prospect, the institution is to be the great private educational institution of the northwest, maintained as to its student body by the three states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon, of which the present site of Whitman is the geographical center.

The active movement in the campaign for this greater Whitman college, is to be launched in an educational congress to be held at Walla Walla on the 17th and 18th instant. Educators of national repute from the east will be present at the congress, among them Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes of Yale, Dean Burton of the Massachusetts School of Technology, and President Northrop of the University of Minnesota. These and others will deal in addresses with topics pertinent to the enlarged Whitman college, and point out to the congress the things that such an institution would mean to the northwest.

At the head of the movement is Dr. Penrose, whose administration of 14 years, has lifted Whitman out of a struggling bankruptcy, and placed it upon a stable financial basis, with a generous course in liberal arts, and a student body of more than 400 students. Associated with him is a board of 64 overseers, among whom are J. C. Ainsworth, W. B. Ayer, Robert Livingstone, W. M. Ladd, W. W. Cotton, T. B. Wilcox and S. G. Reed, all of Portland. To this board, the board of nine regents has transferred the conduct of the financial and educational policies of the institution.

In behalf of the plan, it is argued, and with reason, that the northwest needs such an institution. The natural resources of the coast surpass those of any other locality of equal area, and these resources need the developing hand of technically trained men for their fuller development. Geographically, Walla Walla is the center of this region, being within 24 hours of any forest, of any mine, of any irrigable lands in the northwest. It is also argued, and with reason, that the plan is not in conflict with the state institutions in the northwest, but that, comprehensively viewed, it will be a stimulus to the people of the states interested to better provide for these public institutions. It is also argued, that the creation of an institution that would provide for he better development of the resources of the region would be building for Portland, for Oregon, for Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and for all other sections of the great northwest empire. In its comprehensiveness, and in the intelligence with which the plan is conceived and presented by Dr. Penrose, the movement promises to succeed, as indeed, it ought to.

The vote in this county was not so bad, after all, from a Democratic point of view. The Republican registration numbered 29,106, while Taft received only 17,819 votes. The Democratic registration was only 7,053, but Bryan received 9,870 votes. Probably much the same proportion holds throughout the state. This shows that several thousand men who consider themselves Republicans preferred Bryan and his policies to Taft and his policies, and the Democratic to the Republican platform. The number of such voters is not nearly as great as Bryan's ardent supporters hoped and expected, yet may be sufficient to afford them a little consolation.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

Wide Streets and Wide Minds.

Portland, Nov. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—Replying to the person whose article in regard to Killingsworth avenue and the North Albina Push club, printed in your paper, is signed, "A Subscriber," I beg leave to state that we members of the club are much surprised. We thought that the old moss-backs had been completely scraped of their foliage by this time, but it appears that a few still venture out of the brush now and then.

As a member of the North Albina Push club I want to say that every member is public spirited and intelligent. We are not looking for trouble like this wise individual, who is ashamed to sign his name to his article. We know that the dirt from cars is being swept out on Killingsworth avenue, but the street is still in the hands of the Pacific Bridge company, the work not yet having been accepted and neither the property owners nor the club have any control over the street at this time.

What I want to say is Mr. Subscriber, you are neglecting your duty as a citizen when you permit the violation of a city ordinance. You have just as much right to swear out a warrant against the violators as has any member of the club. Now why don't you get busy? I will guarantee that if you take the proper stand, the club will indorse what you do. The club would like to see all streets widened, if possible, but incidentally, they would like to see you and your friends widen your minds. We would rather see narrow streets than narrow minds.

J. H. NOLTA.

It Sounds Reasonable.

Portland, Nov. 6.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is reported that H. W. Scott of the Oregonian, by mistake, voted for Bryan instead of Taft, not being able to distinguish the difference in the two platforms. I wonder if it is possible that such a thing could have happened.

CITIZEN.

Small Change

It is a proper time for big men.

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Even Nicky Longworth was reelected.

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Still, they may not all agree on Scott for senator.

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Everybody's for Taft now—and was all the time.

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If any part of the country can prosper Oregon can.

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Mr. Taft has a great opportunity to be a great president.

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Pity that Taft and Hughes can't exterminate Tammany.

• •

Perhaps Lents and St. Johns will vote to come in next.

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Come in, you suburbs, and make Portland a city of 300,000 in 1910.

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What! Root to remain secretary of state? We thought it would be Fulton.

• •

Oregon wants a senator to do business for Oregon; not one to follow Aldrich and Cannon blindly.

• •

The Pendleton Tribune says the sheep in Umatilla county voted for Taft. The returns confirm the statement.

• •

In his campaign, Aristocrat Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler attacked Oliver Cromwell. Evidently the people of New York are not in favor of the house of Stuart.

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Pendleton East Oregonian: To the scrap pile with the political cartoon, the red flag, the stale campaign joke, the battered dinner pail, the elephant and the donk.

• •

Let us pull for presidential elections only once in seven years. Have it an odd year. Seven is a good figure. Fix it up so that Taft can stay in seven years, or try and get rid of a billion dollars' worth of worry.

Oregon Sidelights

There has been a large apple harvest in the Cove district in Union county.

• •

Scio correspondence of Stayton Mail: People in this vicinity do not make much of a noise in the world, nevertheless they occasionally do something.

• •

Mrs. Perry Hyde's lemon tree at Harrisburg, says the Bulletin, has again produced another lemon of unusual size. It weighed just a pound, and is as large as a good sized cocoanut.

• •

Huntington Herald: The city well is now down to a depth of 426 feet. The drillers report that they are making slow progress, as the substance through which they are drilling is so hard that they cannot make but about six feet a day.

• •

A Rickreall farmer obtained from one tract of 15 acres, 79 bushels and 20 pounds, and from another tract of 40 acres, 248 bushels and 5 pounds, or 19,645 pounds from the entire 55 acres, while this is a profitable yield at the price offered, from $8 to $8.50 per bushel for first-class seed, yet the yield is only a little more than two thirds as large as usual.

• •

H. E. Wylie, near Eugene, according to the Register, has one of the best apple orchards in this country and as he devotes his entire time to it, it receives the best of care and the results are apparent in the quantity and quality of fruit grown. Mr. Wylie took five of the principal prizes at the Springfield fair held last week, as follows: On his Ben Davis, Baldwins, Wagner, Yellow Newtown pippins, and Northern Spy. They are as handsome apples as were ever sent out of Oregon, Hood River, southern Oregon or anywhere else. He is now fixing up six or eight boxes of various varieties to be sent to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition to be held at Seattle next spring.

• •

Albany Herald: With the hotels and lodging-houses in this city full and every house in town occupied the proposition of finding places for the newcomers is becoming a task. Secretary Dassat of the commercial club and President Langdon are facing a difficult problem in finding residences. Today six German families arrived and where to house them is the vexing question. The matter of securing suitable ground for the erection of tents which can be used as temporary residences for the newcomers is being considered seriously. Never before in the history of the state has such an influx if immigrants to Oregon occurred.

SOIL SOURCE OF ALL WEALTH, SAYS HILL

That the soil is by far the greatest source of any nation's wealth; that mines, forests and fisheries, while valuable, must yield to the farms as lasting sources of revenue, was the text of James J. Hill's speech at the North Bank dedication banquet at the Commercial club last night. Mr. Hill devoted a certain amount of his time to advocating conservation of all national resources, but made his main plea for more intelligent agricultural methods calculated to prevent threatened impoverishment of the soil. Mr. Hill said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: A man's heart would be made of either ice or stone if it was not moved by the welcome that you have accorded me here tonight, and I want to thank you for it. I am getting along in years, at least as men count their years, though it is said a man is as old as he feels, and a woman is as old as she looks.

"The years, I am thankful to say, fall lightly on me; at the same time I am constantly reminded that the future is much shorter than the past. If I have had the good fortune to be of any use in the world, it is because I have tried to have faith in my fellow-men and to have faith in what the Almighty has given us in the way of a fertile soil. I never built a mile of railroad unless I knew that the existing road could take care of it, if it didn't pay.

"Without any attempt at giving ourselves bouquets I want to say to you that I felt great pride yesterday from Pasco to Portland. It is an easy way to get over the Cascade range. And I felt, although it involved the investment of an enormous amount of money, that I would not like to trade back; I would not like to hand it over and take the money.

"I do not think there is a city in the United States that has a better entrance, a more solid and substantial entrance for a railway than Portland has from the other side of the Columbia.

Praises His Opponent.

"Now, we have got into Portland pretty fairly well, and have a fair amount of room down there; but my friend Cotton—I haven't a thing in the world against Cotton, he is a good fellow, and every one of you know it, but what a power of resistance he has.

"I saw those locomotives down here running on his track, and I watched them, and every one of them apparently when it got up in his neighborhood went off the track. I wonder if Cotton turned the switch. If he did, if he did—and I am going now to speak for Mr. Elliott and myself—we will be magnanimous, and we are going to forgive him. They have a terminal in Portland, and possibly they will open their doors and take us in. I don't want them to take us in too hard.

"All cities, if they are to be permanent, must have a permanent foundation. Everything in the world that is worth having comes from either the field, the forest, the mine or the sea. You have a sea a hundred miles down here. I was down there and heard the wash of the waves all night, and they sang a delightful lullaby. But the sea only produces from two to three per cent of that that has value. The forest, once a great heritage in this country, is practically exhausted until you cross the great range of the Rocky mountains.

"Don't be too gay. There practically is a time, if it has not already arrived it will arrive in a very few years, when every tree in the state of Washington and Oregon will be counted. You haven't any more trees than you need, or than your neighbors need, and take good care of them; don't waste them.

"You have rich mines, but your great riches are in the fertility of the soil. Riding about Portland today, well into the month of November, and seeing the grass as green as in June; where else in the United States, except in the Pacific northwest could you find any such condition? Now, the green grass is good as far as it goes, but the soil that made it green is better.

Great Wealth in Soil.

"Our agricultural crop last year amounted to $7,400,000,000. This year I think it will amount to over $8,000,000,000. The amount is easily named, but it is most difficult for the human mind to grasp it. It is more than the foreign trade of all the nations of Europe. I don't know how many years it would take, but more than a lifetime, for all the mines in the United States to produce any amount approaching what is produced in a single year by the cultivation of the soil.

"Now, when a forest is cut down it is the end of it. When the mine is robbed of its treasure there is a hole in the ground; many of them graves of buried hopes. But the kindly old mother earth, if used as it ought to be used, is a perennial mine, returning year after year an increased value for the labor expended upon it. What you have here is the most productive soil I have ever known anywhere.

"You have good land in the Willamette valley. But bear this in mind: Ever since the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth Rock, the United States has had an ample field, an unlimited public domain upon which people might go and settle and make happy homes where they could live by the cultivation of the soil. That condition has changed. We have no more large public domains. I don't know today of a single township that has not some settlers upon it where a man can set down and build up a comfortable home by the cultivation of the soil and live under his own vine and fig tree.

"But our population increases even faster than it has in the past. But let us take in ratio the increase in our population for the last 100 years, and you will find that by the middle of the present century, by 1950, it may come by 1945, or it may be 1955. But about that time you will have 200,000,000 of people in the United States. You want your share of them, and Portland wants her share.

Increase in Wheat Crop.

"Last year we raised 634,000,000 bushels. In 1882, or 25 years before, we raised 504,000,000. In that 25 years there was an increase of 130,000,000 bushels. But in that 25 years all the northern part of Minnesota, all of North and South Dakota—Montana is not a great wheat-raising state; Idaho raises considerable; all that is under cultivation and produced in Idaho; all of Washington and all of Oregon except about 3,500,000 bushels; half of the wheat practically of California; two thirds or three quarters of Kansas and Nebraska, Oklahoma and practically all that Texas produces—the fields were brought under the plow in that 25 years, and those new fields brought under the plow within that 25 years produced over 500,000,000 bushels of wheat in the last crop, and still the produce of the United States as a whole increased 130,000,000 bushels, leaving for the old fields that were under cultivation and devoted to raising wheat 25 years ago a deficiency of 170,000,000 bushels. Now think of it: Where are we going to get wheat for bread?

"I do not fear for the future of the country. I know that the United States can furnish the bread for 200,000,000 or for 300,000,000 of people, but not under the methods of cultivation that have been pursued in the past. And I want to compliment Cotton again. They are doing good work, because I see in the daily paper that they have got a train out and they have got some skillful scientific men going around showing the farmers how to farm. It is not only their business, but it is your business; it is every man's business to see that the land is cultivated as it ought to be cultivated. We are following about 100 years behind where Great Britain leads. In 1790, their yield was about 14 bushels per acre; at the present time ours is 13.9; practically what theirs was 118 years ago.

What England Did.

"Now they have a small country. The land mainly owned by about 30,000 landlords. They appointed a royal commission because the people were leaving the land and going to the colonies and coming to the young republic, our own country. The royal commission took these questions up and they had a power through the conditions under which the lands were leased to fix the manner in which they should be cultivated; to say how many years they might go without fertilization or rotation. That was done through the leases.

"They sent trained men to see the farmers and show them how to cultivate the land, how to put in the best crops adapted to each soil, and how to select the season. Now, after 50 years, after such men as Sir Humphrey Davy, probably the most eminent scientist of his time, had delivered intelligent lectures upon the analysis of soil with the view to their commercial use in 1810, 1811 and 1812, he wrote on that subject a great deal of information that in the light of our time seemed almost inspired. But it took them until 1840, or 50 years after he started, before they raised the yield per acre up to 25 bushels. Now the yield of Great Britain is 32.2 bushels. In Holland it is 34; in Denmark, a dairy country—and think of your opportunities and with these beautiful grasses for dairying in Oregon. I think there is no portion of the United States that can touch the state of Oregon for dairying.

Dairying in Denmark.

"But while Denmark only cultivates about 80 per cent of her area, the fertilizing qualities of her dairy cattle has enabled them to cultivate the land and enrich it and keep up its fertility until it yields 38 bushels per acre, nearly three times as much as the average of the United States. Now, I repeat, I do not feel discouraged about our not being able to furnish our loaf of bread, but it has got to be through better cultivation of the soil. And to secure that, let every one of our western states, our eastern states, follow, if they will, but let those that we have our hearts bound up in see to it that their agricultural colleges are the center of learning, of scientific learning as to the treatment of the good, kindly old mother earth at whose breast we have all got to get our living. See that the boys and the girls are taught not to despise the farm, for the time is coming, fortunately, when intelligent farming will call for the highest order of intelligence; it will call for the best work and the best education that they are susceptible of receiving, no matter where. And see to it that your agricultural colleges do not shoot above the mark; see that they do not aid or try to aid the methods of great universities; if they do they will fail. Try and have the boys realize that the man who has his feet in the soil, the man who grows up out of the soil, as the tree grows up out of it, is the man who will succeed and he is the man who will be the corner stone of the future life, social, commercial and financial, of our whole country.

Mines Are Delusion.

"Looking backward over the history of other nations, possibly Spain in her time had more of the precious metals. It is recorded that the Spanish nation freighted her gold and silver in galleons, conveyed with ships of war from Central and South America to Spain. And some of our English ancestors made a good living waylaying them and taking it from them. Now, where is Spain today and where is her money? Let me say to you that if you will diligently examine the pages of history you will find that no nation was ever permanently great and permanently strong that relied upon the precious metals as against the cultivation of the earth, of the soil.

"During our own time, going back from the present time to about 1819 or 1820, after Great Britain and Napoleon on the island of St. Helena and reasonably safe against further trouble, they started on a great period of colonization and expansion, eminently first-class boomers. Conditions favored them; the development of their coal and their iron grew to such an extent that it is said by economic writers that the production of iron is the barometer measuring the commercial success of any nation or any people. Great Britain was singularly favored in her coal and her iron; their change from wood ships to iron ships and from sailing vessels to steam further expanded their power. But 70 years after Lord Liverpool's administration in 1889 the oldest established and most firmly established banking house of Great Britain, Baring Brothers, failed because they had been too liberal in staking enterprises in a South American colony.

Tells of Baring Crash.

"I remember very well what happened. I got the news on Wednesday by cable. On Thursday it was confirmed. On Friday the Bank of England met and undertook to liquidate the Baring estate and pay the debts. That was published on Saturday. And on the following Tuesday, less than a week from the time that it was known in London that the house of Baring Brothers was in financial trouble, there wasn't a dollar to pay for wheat in Nebraska or in Minnesota or in Dakota or anywhere in the west.

"Now, we say we are not our brother's keeper; but a broken boom in the Argentine in 1889 was reflected in six days in every country station in the United States. Fortunately it was at that time we were starting from the Milk River valley to cross the Rocky mountains, and we had $10,000,000 in money or a little less than that, and we furnished the money to buy wheat in Minnesota and in North Dakota, and farmers were not compelled to haul their wheat back to the stations. That, however, is something that we have grown used to as panics come. Last fall we had a light experience, and we have had a good many of them.

"But I want to call your attention to how closely the business of the world is interwoven and tied up. The United States commercially and financially was farther apart, the different states of the Union, at the close of the civil war, than the entire world is today. The rapid transit of property, of commodities of exchange, of exchange of values, of exchange of information and ideas, all is more quickly arrived at than it were possible within the limits of the United States at the close of the civil war.

Comes Back to Farmers.

"Now, I want to come back to the agricultural people. When Barings failed, the Bank of France having after the Franco-German war, 18 or 19 years before, paid $1,000,000,000 indemnity, sent her money over to London to relieve the situation. France has no great mineral resources of coal, iron, gold or silver, and none of her colonies has. But today, let me say to you, no nation, outside of the United States can go to war and continue at war for any length of time without the permission of French bankers.

"When the intelligent and courageous German kaiser wanted to have his way in Morocco a year and a half ago, and all of his neighbors were willing to arbitrate for him, they had a meeting. You remember that the German representative was bound to have his own way, and he did not want to have any interference or to receive any advice from his friends, and they kept going and going from day to day and they thought that the meeting of the representatives of the different nations was going to end in failure. But the French bankers called their loans one night, and the next morning it was announced that France and Germany had settled their difficulties.

"I drove around the city today, and I think I didn't see a block, unless it was here in the busy part, where they have not roses; they have bouquets here, but not roses. Riding about Portland, I did not see a block that had not roses in bloom. Think of roses blooming in the open air in November! You have wonderful soil. Just take care of it. All the cities, all your churches, all your schools, your colleges, your lawyers, your doctors, your bankers, your merchants and everybody else depend upon the cultivation of the soil, and there is no more reason for a city here than there is at any other place in the Willamette valley if it were not for the cultivation of the soil.

Why Cities Are Built.

"If there was a reason in the past conditions will have wiped it out, and the new conditions will be that the people who live on the land need a place for their exchanges, need a market where they can sell and buy. That is the reason for a city. I hope that I read the pages of history aright. I feel that our country is able with proper cultivation to take care of three or more than three to one of our present population.

"You speak of wheat. I have got to take a back seat when Mr. Harris of the Burlington is here, for he carries more corn than we do wheat; I suppose about two or three to one; he is the biggest corn road in the United States. Brother Elliott carries more forest products than any other road that I know of in the United States, and the Great Northern has to put up with being the biggest wheat road in the United States. It may be news to some of you, but we carry more wheat in bushels in a year than all the roads carry into Chicago, nearly twice as much, and we do not carry any more than we would like to.

"But suppose that you were dilatory and postponed it, and said 'tomorrow' and 'tomorrow,' that everything has always turned out all right with the United States, and that it always will, as an intelligent member of congress said to me when I called his attention to those things in Washington. I felt sorry for him. Suppose that we increased our yield 50 per cent and got it up to 900,000,000 bushels, and only had to buy 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. At that time when the United States ceased to be an exporter, and was in the markets of the world for 400,000,000 bushels of wheat where would we get it? I don't know of the fields upon which it is raised, and I don't think you could buy it for $1.50 a bushel.

"But if you bought it for $1 a bushel it would take $400,000,000, and at $1.25 it would take $500,000,000, and we could stand that for a year or two; but we could not pay $500,000,000 a year for bread and keep it up for any length of time.

Talks In Dead Earnest.

"Now you will pardon me, but I am in dead earnest about it, never more so in my life, because I believe it is not only the best interest of every man who wishes his country well, but the best interest of every man who wishes to profit by the conditions of society in our own country, that everything that can be done to advance intelligent cultivation of the soil, the selection of the best seed, the adaptation of crop to soil, that is, a crop that the soil is best calculated to raise, shall be planted upon it. If we do that there is no doubt about our future. There is no doubt about your future. You have a richer heritage in your fertile soil than all the wealth in the Rocky mountains and the Cascades between the 49th parallel and the Panama canal, and you can multiply by six if you like.

"You will prosper as the business of the country prospers, and so will we. We have been for 30 years occupied in trying to build up; I don't want to pull down; I don't want to pull down anything; I always feel that there is room enough in the country for ourselves and for all our neighbors, and if we cannot hold our own with them, and if we cannot keep our prow to the front without doing any little act of discourtesy or delay, or obstruction, or anything of the kind, I always feel that we will make a mighty poor race by being mean about it. We do not propose to do it that way. We live and let live, and give every fellow room according to his heft and see what he can do. We will either prosper with your prosperity or we will be poor with you.

Portland Must Assist.

"On selfish grounds we are anxious that you should be prosperous, most anxious, because that means that we will get a share of it. On the other hand, if you are to prosper, it is your lead and we will either obey the rule and trump or follow suit.

"We could abandon an old field and move on a new one, but the tide of emigration has already reached the Pacific ocean and is now beating back and it will meet the other tide that is constantly rising, because people will marry and live in marriage and children will be born, and people will come to the United States from other countries as long as we pay the highest scale of wages in the known world. Those things you cannot help. I expect to see you with 200,000,000 people, and I expect to see you able to take care of them and feed them and none of them will suffer."

What Organized Labor Wants

From an Interview With Samuel Gompers in November McClure's.

The organized laborers of America demand no special favors; no old age pensions; no socialistic legislation. They want only justice. They ask the American people for protection against mediaeval conspiracy laws, under which they are imprisoned, fined, and continually intimidated for doing, in combination, acts which every citizen of the United States has a constitutional right to do as an individual. English laborers have been given this protection by acts of parliament. American laborers have sought it in vain from congress for 10 years. Until they secure it, there can never be said to be really free labor in America.

A combination of laborers is not like any other economic combination. For this reason: a labor combination does not sell iron, steel, cloth—inanimate things; it sells the power to labor, and that power can never be divorced from the laborer—living flesh and blood, which suffers from heat and cold and accident; a human being, with all the qualities and rights and privileges of the individual citizen. This is a free country; and every citizen has certain inalienable rights of freemen. None of these are more fundamental than the rights of association, of free speech, and a third right—less often considered—the right to work for whom you please, to stop work when you please, for any reason you please, or for no reason. If a citizen could not do this, it would mean that some one else has a right of property in his labor, which would mean slavery.

Henry Grier Bryant's Birthday.

Henry Grier Bryant, noted as a traveler and explorer, was born in Allegheny, Pa., November 7, 1859. After a three years' course at Phillips Exeter academy he went to Princeton college and was graduated from that institution in 1883. Subsequently he studied law at the University of Pennsylvania. With a natural taste for travel he made extensive tours of the North American continent, visiting especially those places that were off the ordinary routes of travel. In 1891 he visited and explored the Grand Falls of Labrador. The following year he was second in command of the expedition sent to the Arctic region for the relief of Lieutenant Peary. In 1894 he commanded the Peary auxiliary expedition to the far north. In 1897 Mr. Bryant headed an exploring expedition to Mount St. Elias. In recognition of his work as an explorer and scientist Mr. Bryant has been honored with membership in the leading geographical and other scientific societies in Europe.

This Date in History.

1594—Sir Martin Frobisher, famous navigator, died.

1609—Henry Hudson arrived at Dartmouth, England, on his return from his first voyage of discovery in the new world.

1775—Lord Dunmore declared Virginia to be in a state of rebellion.

1804—Rhodium discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston of London.

1811—General Harrison defeated the Indians in battle of Tippecanoe.

1837—Elijah P. Lovejoy, anti-slavery editor, mobbed and killed at Alton, Ill.

1861—Battle of Belmont ended in a victory for the Confederate forces.

1885—Last spike of the Canadian Pacific railway driven at Eagle Pass, B. C.

1905—Horace Austin, ex-governor of Minnesota, died in Minneapolis.