

The Oregon Scout.

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1891.

OREGON ON WHEELS.

THE SCOUT desires to call the attention of the farmers of Union county to the importance of having the county properly represented in the east in the car which will leave Portland on the 15th inst. under the supervision of the State Board of Immigration, labeled "Oregon on Wheels." The car will visit all the eastern states of importance, and the products of our wonderful and productive state, contained therein, will be viewed by thousands of persons.

As yet, we believe no steps have been taken to have Union, the most productive county in the State, represented. The time is now very limited, and we take this means of urging our farmers to prepare an exhibit at once that it may be forwarded to the State Board of Immigration and receive a place in the car. It will be of far more benefit than it would if placed on exhibition at the Portland Mechanics' fair, as the people who visit that institution are confined mostly to Oregon, who are well acquainted with our resources, whereas, on the other hand, it will be seen by thousands of people in the east who are contemplating coming to this country.

Most every county throughout the State has prepared exhibits for the car, and they are the ones that will attract attention and receive the benefits. Union county is capable of making an exhibit superior to any other in the State, in minerals, cereals, vegetables and fruits. It will require but a little time for each farmer to make a small collection of grain, fruit or vegetables, properly label them and forward them to the Board of Immigration. They will be forwarded by express without charge to you. Or, if you do not wish to do this, send them in to THE SCOUT office and we will see that they are forwarded. Do not delay in this matter, or depend on your neighbor, but if you have anything worthy of placing on exhibition send it in at once.

It is very important that our mines be well represented. It may be the means of directing capital to invest and open up the immense body of rich ore that lies imbedded in the mountains east of here, and which only requires the necessary capital and labor to develop. We trust those who are interested in this direction will look at the matter in the right light and prepare a mineral exhibit, and we especially urge our farmers to send in samples of our grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables. Remember it costs you nothing and will be the means of doing a great amount of good.

MR. MCKINLEY'S EXHIBITION.

Mr. McKinley is making a hard fight in Ohio, says the Examiner, and when the campaign gets good and hot there are likely to be enough disjointed fragments of the truth cumbering the ground to require the services of a sweeping machine. The sort of arguments that will be pressed into service at such a time may be judged from the style of controversy in which Mr. McKinley indulged in cold blood before the contest opened. In one of his speeches he took occasion to mention Mr. Cleveland, who was not running against him for any office. "The tariff reformer," he said "has in his wild ecstasy over the so-called victory been betrayed into an avowal of his real design. He believes poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged, and that the shrinking in value of everything but money is a national benefit." We can imagine an honest protectionist, but if such a being had been speaking in Mr. McKinley's place he would have said: "The tariff reformer mistakenly believes that high duties are a potent cause of poverty and distress, and that their reduction or abolition would secure better wages, a higher standard of comfort and a better distribution of wealth. We deny it." Having thus given a fair statement of the case he would have proceeded to show where the reformer was mistaken, if he could. Such caricatures of the views of opponents as those in which Mr. McKinley has

seen fit to indulge are common enough at meetings of precinct clubs just before election, but they are not edifying to people of intelligence and honesty.

The Ohio statesman also had the hardihood to denounce Mr. Cleveland for his position upon the silver question, and to link monometallism and tariff reform together. Considering the fact that of 127 votes in favor of free coinage in the house, all but eleven were furnished by democrats, that only three democrats voted against free coinage in the senate, and that in the successful effort of the republican leaders to smother silver legislation in the house one of the most active participants was Mr. McKinley himself, effrontery of this condemnation of Mr. Cleveland's silver views is more than amazing—it is paralyzing. Mr. McKinley had it in his power at any moment to send a free coinage bill to the president. If, without giving it support, he had merely abandoned his attitude of persistent obstruction, the bill would have had no further trouble. Not even Reed is more directly responsible for the defeat of free coinage than McKinley. Of the two Reed is in the better position, for he has never pretended to be a silver man, and does not condemn others for holding the opinions upon which he acts.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

The American people surely ought not to be adverse to or dilatory in preventing the promiscuous and vicious immigration of paupers, vagabonds and criminals from Europe, after the example that has been lately set in England. At a meeting in London, only a few days ago, to adopt means to press upon Parliament the importance of the subject, there assembled distinguished members of the ruling and opposing parties—Conservatives, Liberal-Unionists, and Gladstone-Liberals. All of these agreed in the common sentiment that this order of immigration was harmful and most vicious, and should be interdicted. A resolution was adopted demanding that the government forthwith restrict immigration so as to exclude these mischievous and dangerous classes from entrance into the kingdom, as they cause in terrier injury to British labor, very much aggravate social evils and largely swell the criminal records. Now, besides having these effects in the United States, the classes against whose entrance into the kingdom the English people demand government interdict are more pernicious and more dangerous in this country. Not only do they make trouble in the fields of labor, but against the peace and safety of the community likewise.

Among them are rogues, thieves, incendiaries, and assassins. In England, they can beg and prey and plot, but they are denied the franchise to vote at elections. In this country, in the most important elections—therefore the most exciting and most desperately conducted—the immigrant fresh landed is hurried to the State and local courts empowered to issue naturalization papers, and from out of these machine courts, controlled by the Tammanys of the country and run by judges and clerks who are zealous, submissive, and unscrupulous, the immigrant is rushed to the registry or to the polls and his vote is received equally with that of the citizen. The non-English-speaking immigrant, utterly ignorant of the American Constitution and contemptuous of our laws, with barely lodgment in the country, but with the fraudulent vote to cast as he is directed, virtually kills the vote of the citizen who feels the full importance of the ballot. The pauper and purchased vote, in closely contested elections, may prevail and alter the course of public business with its corrupting influence or power outright; it may change the destiny of the republic in an election for president. These are the uppermost dangers of this class of immigration, but all the time are endured and suffered the troubles they occasion by underbidding prices of labor, by local turbulence, by their disturbing socialistic and nihilistic schemes and demonstrations, to the consequent alarm of community and menace of peace, property, and life. Congressional action is demanded. It should be prompt and absolute. Stop this pestilent immigration. The Chinese, who never can become citizens as the law stands, are excluded. Likewise, the equally obnoxious immigration from Europe, out of which voters are yearly manufactured and threaten the vitality of the republic, should be as rigidly excluded.

More than five millions of immigrants from European countries have landed in the United States within the last decade. One-half of all these were

registered of no occupation—as simple laborers. A considerable proportion of them could neither speak, understand, nor write English—they were Italians, Portuguese, Hungarians, Russians, Poles, and Scandinavians. Among the latter are some who are not desirable residents. Of the Italians, the Portuguese, and the Hungarians, the greater proportion are in no degree qualified for homes in this republic; they are of baneful nature and vicious methods of labor. They most injuriously cheapen labor and cause disorder, provoke turbulence, and disturb the general peace and good order. The German communist and Russian nihilist are incendiary and insurrectionary, in measure mischievous and dangerous, but they are not assassins of the Mafia Mala Vita stamp, nor do they trouble the fields of labor to incite strikes or influence the laborers to riot and armed violence. To swell with beer and foam, to fume as they quaff fiery spirits, is the extent of their vaporing, the extremity of their disorderly demonstrations. They spill no blood, rarely destroy property. They do not make good citizens, and, therefore, they are not desirable and are not wanted or welcome in this country. The Chinese and the natives of Asia are intolerable; but the late-day hordes from Europe, pouring in upon the Atlantic sea-board, are immeasurably worse. The Chinese are inhibited from citizenship and can not become voters. The rotten mills of the courts of the States of the east grind out the refuse and scurf of Europe in naturalization, and invest with the elective franchise the scourgings which should be committed to the prisons. The continuance of the evil will virtually disfranchise the mass of intelligent, earnest citizens by the overflowing vote of corruptionists, as they purchase and dragoon their bought and submissive bands and gangs at the polls, to force and win the infamy of victory. The coming session of congress should take the matter in hand and put a stop to this indiscriminate, pestilent immigration. A radical reformation of the law governing immigration is absolutely demanded. Close the ports. Shut the gates. Let only the worthy enter.—Argonaut.

The Chinese question is again booming up, owing to the fact that while the United States government has extended a cordial invitation to the government of China to participate in our World's Fair by sending exhibits, it has taken no steps towards a change in the present laws, which prohibit the landing of citizens of China in this country. It is clear that China will send no exhibit if her citizens are not allowed to visit the fair. The treasury department wants congress to solve the conundrum, but nobody has yet made a definite suggestion of how it may be done satisfactorily to ourselves and the Chinese government.

Prosperous times are ahead for the Pacific coast. The different markets of the world are demanding our wheat at good prices and the flow of money is entirely in our favor. For money to be well circulated it should be in the hands of the farmers, thus indirectly starting all kinds of industries and developing our resources. The burden of debt, that has so long retarded the growth and improvement of many localities in the Inland Empire, will be removed to a certain extent, and the farmers can use their surplus cash in making needed improvements about their places.

The democrats of Massachusetts will be the first to elect their delegates to the national convention to be held next year. They will elect the four delegates at large and four alternates at their state convention to be held at Worcester, September the 29th. It is safe to say they will be Cleveland men.

Edison is quoted as saying that ultimately one's house will be both lighted and heated at a cost which will not exceed sixty cents per annum. If this be true, "ultimately" cannot make its appearance upon the horizon of life too soon.

The farmer who owns a large crop of wheat can look with complacency at the upward tendency of the wheat market. His affairs have been going down hill so long that no one should object to the turn they have now taken.

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