

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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NEW OBLIGATIONS
And New Opportunities are Now Thrust Upon Us.
WHAT HENRY WATTERSON SAYS.
We Must Seize the Opportunities Thrust Upon Us—Humanity Demands This Much of Us.

The following is the full text of Henry Watterson's speech in New York last week on our Philippine policy:
"No one can have followed the progress of the war with Spain, from the declaration of hostilities by congress at Washington to the agreement upon the terms of the treaty of peace by the joint commission at Paris, without being impressed by the momentous changes effected through its result. Never was conflict of arms so out of proportion to its consequences, both with respect to its origin and its incidents.
"That war rarely ends where it began or leaves the combatants as it found them, is an oft-repeated truth, but, as a rule, some basis for calculation, some estimate of chances is vouchsafed the more observant and astute among statesmen and soldiers. Here there was none; for what prescience, what discernment—even foreseeing Manila—could believe it possible that within less than half a year total revolution would be worked upon the sentiment of the people of the United States and the policy of their government?"

Facing a Colonial Problem.
"If Dewey had but sailed away, or if he had not sailed at all, what a difference we should have witnessed in the conditions with which the republic has had to deal! Far beyond the wisdom of the educated few, the rude instincts of the unlettered many unconsciously have leaped at the truth; we could neither render back to Spain the fruit of Dewey's victory nor abandon it as a temptation to the rapacity of other nations, nor turn it over to domestic anarchy. For evil, or for good, we had become the custodians of a rich possession and a great responsibility. With Alaska upon the North Pacific, with California extending to the Mexican border, and Hawaii out at sea—to say nothing about Cuba and Porto Rico in the South Atlantic—we found ourselves face to face with the colonial problem which England had met and solved quite a hundred years before.

A New Gospel.
"There appeared to be an honest way out of this, and by a kind impulse, the mass of Americans—with many of their leaders against them—brushed away precedents and theories and in tones which could not be misunderstood erected a new gospel in place of the preachments of the ages of other days. This gospel declares that where the blood and treasure of the nation have carried the flag, there the flag shall stay; that which was good for a struggling people fringing the Eastern Atlantic seaboard no longer suffices a nation stretching from ocean to ocean across the North American continent, and that, conceiving and taking into account the developments of the intervening century, the new departure adopted by the great republic in 1800, will be no greater in its risk to liberty and law than was the departure adopted by the young republic in 1800, when, disregarding the counsels of the statesmen who had made the constitution, the people followed Jefferson upon a career of achievement, the ruinous character of which was freely and loudly proclaimed.
Anti-Expansion Arguments.
"It is easy to find arguments against the proposed policy of national expansion, and its opponents have been neither idle nor uninventive. Beginning with the assumption that a colonial establishment was not contemplated, or provided for, by the original instrument and the structural fabric under which we have enjoyed so many years of prosperous life as a nation and as a people, to end with dread prophecy of imperialism, it has included all the incidents of hazard and danger which an affectionate and provident father might submit to a son about to start upon a journey to unknown lands, or to engage in an enterprise beyond the parental experience and reach of vision.
"Pointing to the Chinese exclusion bill, it is asked why we should be seized so soon with the desire to embrace the mongrel hordes of the Hawaiian isles and the Philippine archipelago? Pointing to the unsolved problems of state and municipal government at home, it is asked how we can expect anything but disaster in undertaking the government of millions of half-civilized barbarians alien to our blood, institutions and language. Taking lessons of ancient history, it is set up that these things can only be done through the army and navy, that the augmentation of the military power is ever a menace to liberty, and that, once embarked upon,

a colonial policy beyond sea and a system of satraps and proconsuls masquerading as governors, generals and the like, appointed by the central power at Washington, and too far away to be held to a very strict accountability, it will be only a question of time when the great republic of North America will go to keep historic company with Greece and Rome. Cannot Go Backward.

"It will hardly be denied by thoughtful men that these are weighty considerations if we are to be influenced by the lessons of human experience as they have come down to us from time immemorial. But, on the other hand, it is pleaded in rebuttal that nations, like individuals, cannot escape the dilemmas of which life is made up; that the quandary of today becomes the opportunity of tomorrow, and that back of nations as of individuals there is a divinity that shapes their ends, rough-hew them how they may. It is shown that suddenly, unexpectedly this divinity has interposed to bring upon us conditions undreamed of indeed, but carrying with them obligations and duties not wholly displeasing to our national aspirations.

"We must go forward or backward, and with entire honor and self-respect we cannot go backward. Why did Dewey win his immortal victory in Manila bay? But why was the Maine blown up in Havana harbor? We cannot ignore Cuba, with all that it implies. We are already in undisputed possession of Hawaii and Porto Rico. Why balk at the Philippines? The philosophy that prefers to be killed for a sheep than a lamb joins its forces to those of the philosophy that would not take two tints at a cherry, and herein we have the self-complacent optimism and the self-confident thrift of the national character working out the destiny of the nation through the principle of taking what it pleases heaven to send and of counting the cost afterward.

New Order of Things.
"The argument advanced by the intrepid American optimist to meet the ill omens advanced by his equally sincere and undoubting fellow countryman, the American pessimist, runs somewhat in this wise: 'The old order has passed away. A new order has come upon the scene. The bucolic republic of Franklin and Jefferson is gone. The splendid government dreamed by Washington and Jackson is here. But circumstances alter cases.

"Modern invention has not merely revolutionized human conditions the world over, but it has centralized power the world over. It has brought the nations into such close proximity and collision that the future becomes largely a matter of the survival of the fittest. The president of the United States is in the possession of powers not contemplated by the extremist theories of Hamilton and Adams. He has but to touch a button in Washington and the conspirators in Havana are arrested before they have had time to disperse from their several homes. He may send troops in five hours where Frederick and Napoleon could not have sent them in five weeks.
"Even the Philippine archipelago is not so distant from the Golden Gate as San Francisco was from Washington when California was admitted to the Union. As for alien races, we have them in the Indian and in the African, and the very obligation of providing for these remote peoples may, under God, help us to find some better method for the adjustment of those problems that are nearer home.

Must Find Wider Markets.
"Overproduction is the most serious danger that threatens us. We must find wider markets. Idle, yet willing, labor has germinated the seeds of discontent. We must make it outlets for its superfluous energies. The world moves, and it is moving toward the Orient. Europe finds a vent in Africa. America cannot afford to be different to Asia. The sea-front of human activity may within the coming century be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We must prepare to take our place in the procession—if need be, at the head of the procession of the nations. The lion has not yet lain down with the lamb; and, until he does so, mutton is good to eat. The millenium has not yet made its advent; and, until it does, that arbitration only stands which is effected by the sword.

"The danger of militarism and the martial spirit need not be gamsaid. It is a danger we must risk. But let us hope that mankind has made progress in arts as well as in arms; that America in the dawn of the 20th of the centuries is not as Rome in the zenith of the first; and that forewarned against imperialism—we shall be able to attend to Caesar when we get to him. In a world, 80,000,000 of the people cannot be passive; they cannot escape the world's movement; and sufficiently admonished by the isolation of China and its consequences, the people of the United States prefer to follow the lead and example of England. The die was cast when Dewey raised the Stars and Stripes on the other side of the world, never too large and all too narrowing, and for weal or woe—rallying

under the banners alike of Christianity and republicanism—America is embarked upon the shoreless ocean of modern civilization, carrying in her ships her own ideas and wares, marked, quoted and signed, to the furthestmost ends of the earth."

The Destiny of Nations.
"Thus stands the debate between the friends and the foes of national expansion. Which will vindicate the wisdom of its forecast it is for time to discover. The right and the wrong of the argument belong to the hereafter. But that the victory of circumstance lies with the advocates of the new departure in national policy, and that as composite parts of the great republic of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are already ours, must be obvious to the careful student of historic parallels and prevailing tendencies.

"I know that the simple American, who loves his country and is loyal to its best traditions—the counsel of the fathers, like works of holy writ imbedded upon his understanding—the music of the revolution, like a pastoral of Arcadia, ringing in his very soul—can only look upon these changes with dismay. To him they seem but chaos come again. It is like the ruthless razing of the home of his childhood—the uprooting of the blessed roof-tree itself. But such is the lot of man! It is the destiny of nations.

"To those of little faith I would say, be of good hope still! Sursam Corda! Thus far the republic has survived every danger which has in times past assailed the governments of the world; the struggle for existence; the foreign invasion; the disputed succession; geographical friction; civil strife; and it is at this moment stronger than it ever was, its faith renewed, its credit intact and its primacy known to all men. Let us believe that the untoward events of the war with Spain were brought about for some all-wise purpose of the Supreme Ruler of men, and that that hand which has led American manhood through every emergency to the one goal of the American Union has in store for that Union ever greater uses and a glory than irradiated the dreams and blessed the prayers of the God-fearing men who gave it life."

CAIRO, Dec. 19—Major Marchand and his party evacuated Fashoda during the morning of December 11, when the flag was lowered and the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted.

VICTOR NAPOLEON'S VISIT.
Government Feared His Arrest Would Cause Serious Trouble.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: Prince Victor Napoleon's recent sojourn in Paris was of more serious import than was at first surmised. His presence was known but the government did not arrest him because M. Dupuy, the premier, believed that the arrest would be the signal for a coup d'etat, and he knew that he could not rely upon either the police or the troops commanded by General Zurlinden. Prince Victor intends to come again at Christmas and remain until the New Year, when he hopes the League of Patriots will be able to force a convocation of the national assembly.

OUR LETTER FROM EUROPE
Mr. Stern Continues his Journey from Vienna.

(Continued from last week.)
CRAIOVA, Nov. 17, 1898.—My entrance to Romania was with a feeling very hard to describe, being my native country it brought back to me my boyhood in its full view like a dream, and many a thought ran through my brain while the vision of school days appeared, and now I return, a gray haired young man, but not with the love for my native country. It is for my adopted and beloved country where the Stars and Stripes are waving and may she wave on forever. It is the only country that I would like to live in and die for, but I will come back to my writing of this country. Turno Severin is a small town situated on high ground facing the Danube river and which is a beautiful sight. It is mostly mountainous all around it. The town being near Hungaria, there are quite a good many Hungarians there. There is not a straight street and the side walks are of all sizes, and width ranging from six inches to six feet wide, paved with from common ground to gravel and in some places with petrified brick. The stores are small, but packed with goods and the majority of them have their smaller clerks invite the people to come in to buy their goods. The farmers are almost pulled into the stores and they, being so used to it, will seldom enter a store without being pulled in by the arm. The wearing apparel of the peasant is unique and picturesque. They wear all their own homespun goods which are very strong and durable. The cloth which they are making for their shirts etc. is of a very good
(Concluded on page six.)