

The Oregonian

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Portland, Monday, December 11, 1905. Through our telegraphic reports we are told plainly that the sugar and tobacco interests have established a lobby in Washington to fight the Philippine tariff bill. The Philippines under American sovereignty of the United States, are entitled to open trade with the great country that enforces their allegiance. But it doesn't please the sugar and tobacco monopolies of the United States, who have the tariff now arranged or adjusted to their own profit and satisfaction. Hence the hand of the sugar lobby at Washington could swamp the United States with sugar, and would do so if the duty were removed. Our interests compel us to oppose this measure.

And suppose the Philippines should "swamp the United States with sugar"? Would cheaper sugar in this country, who are the consumers of sugar, hurt eighty millions of consumers? The sugar ring would be hurt, no doubt. That is the reason why it has its great lobby at Washington, whose proclamation that its "interests" would be imperiled by justice, not only to the Philippines, but to the consumers of the United States, is as shameless a thing as ever protective tariff allowed.

Behold the inquiry from another point of view. The secretary of the New Orleans Sugar Exchange is the head of the sugar lobby at Washington. His state, his exchange, himself, devoted to the Democratic party through and through, and professing to stand against the whole theory, principle and practice of protective tariff, insist on keeping Philippine sugar out of the United States, careless alike of the interests of the Filipinos, whose submission is enforced with the bayonet, and of the consumers in the United States, whom the tariff plucks for the enrichment of the monopoly.

We produce but a sugar in the United States. Our total production of sugar from cane and beets amounts really to nothing in proportion to our consumption. Our insular possessions, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands added, would make only one-third of what we consume. But the monopoly of refiners, who control the insular and foreign production under present conditions, are afraid to obtain extortionate prices, are afraid of a little more free raw sugar from the Philippines. It might interfere presently with their monopoly of the market and might reduce prices.

Would it be so dreadful? Is not cheaper sugar one of the crying needs of the whole people of the United States? And why should the Government of the United States continue to oppress the Philippines on the one hand and the whole people of the United States on the other, in order that the sugar monopoly may get the profit of the oppression of both? Is this monopoly to continue to pill by law?

DIPHTHERIA IN ISOLATED PLACES. Diphtheria, one of the most subtle, fatal and dreaded of all contagious diseases, has appeared in several country and village communities in various sections of the state within the past few weeks. It is very difficult in cases of this kind to enforce quarantine and to protect the living by quick and private burials of the dead. The sudden blow of the stricken families wholly unprepared for a household siege, and Nature cries out against the hurried disposal of the dead body, which yesterday, perhaps, represented a laughing, healthy child. Prudence, however, demands that these conditions be inexorably enforced. An active and virulent contagion admits of no compromise upon these points. The prompt sacrifice of individual convenience and feeling is necessary for the general good.

One of the most baffling characteristics of this scourge is its sudden breaking out in country districts, sparsely settled, perhaps, and where conditions appear to be specially conducive to health. Some years ago it appeared in its most malignant form in a settlement in a stock region of Wasco County. The settlers were clean, thrifty folk, their children lived full half the time out of doors in the purest, most bracing air, and the water supply came from mountain springs. Quarantine was not supposed to be necessary at that time. The funerals of the stricken were attended by families far and near, and the houses in the vicinity for many miles were visited by the loss of from one child to all that the family contained.

The source of the disease was never traced—the germ theory not having at that time been developed, and the cause of the outbreak was set down as a dispensation of Providence or dismissed as a mystery which no man could fathom. It is not probable that diphtheria would be permitted thus to ravage any community in the state now. Certainly there is no community in which a church or public funeral of a victim of this malady would be allowed. It is usually possible to trace the source of the disease without much trouble and to stamp it out before it becomes epidemic. Though how its germs are transported to the waters of an isolated and, by all standards of pure air, wholesome food, etc., a healthful region, still remains a mystery.

ONE FULL TOGETHER. It has been discovered in Seattle that the Columbia is just as much a Washington river as an Oregon river. It is, and it always was, although we think there has long been a Page Sound disposition to deny it. The river flows for hundreds of miles through Washington soil, and for hundreds more between Oregon and Washington; but it enters the boundaries of Oregon at no place. Geographically, then, the Columbia belongs to Washington more than to any other State; commercially it belongs to Oregon, because of its importance to the one State as to the other.

It has ever, therefore, been cause for dissatisfaction and remonstrance in Oregon that the burden of labor for improvement of the river has been placed almost wholly on the people of Oregon and its delegation in Congress. It is true that the residents of Eastern Washington have always been alive to the need and value of the work, but Puget Sound, where the bulk of Washington population is, and where is located the center of political, industrial and social influence, has regarded the Columbia passively, if not with actual hostility. There was no inclination to admit that there was a mighty work that should be shared equally and pursued jointly. It was thought with or without good reason, that the first and most immediate benefits to the opening of the river would inure to Portland, and therefore, as a Portland project, it should be carried on by Portland. There are now signs that Puget Sound has come to realize the folly and narrowness of this view. That it is vital to Portland and to Oregon to have a navigable channel to the sea is true; but the advantages of a commercial river are for all the great productive territory drained by the Columbia in Washington as in Oregon. Seattle sees it and admits it, if we are to regard a recent statement in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer as reflecting the common sentiment there. The growth and development of Eastern Washington will help Seattle. Improvement of the Columbia will help Eastern Washington. It is a waste of money and effort to improve the Columbia or any great stream without securing and maintaining a practicable entrance. Therefore, Seattle is willing to share the jetty and bar shall receive favorable consideration at the present session of Congress, and will help get it.

It is gratifying to find so broad and neighborly a spirit animating Seattle, which has two members of Congress—a Senator and a Representative. It may be surmised that these two Congressmen will be extremely anxious about the continued maintenance of the Seattle of the Government Assay Office. Possibly we shall find here a leads for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. Portland and Oregon are not without influence at Washington.

through the cold and frozen North, with starvation staring him in the face, and thick misting of the incident, while the Eastern man, delayed on a fast express for a few hours by some minor accident, will fret and fume over the hardships which he must endure. This marked difference in the traits of the two classes of Americans is not the fault of the Easterner, but is due solely to his environment. A few years in the West in close contact with the kind of men Dewey says make the best fighters in the world makes a radical change in them, and for the good of both the East and the West they are joining us in an annually increasing numbers.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE. The Northwest Passage, the existence of which has been a fruitful theme for discussion for centuries, has at last been successfully navigated by a Norwegian explorer, who has sailed from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific without rounding Cape Horn. The achievement is a matter of which the name of Captain Amundsen will live in history for all time. The pursuit of the polar "ignis fatuus" has in the past 500 years cost hundreds of lives and vast sums of money, and now that it has been finally demonstrated that there is a short route from Europe and the Atlantic to the Orient, it is not at all clear that anything can be done for all time. The pursuit of the polar "ignis fatuus" has in the past 500 years cost hundreds of lives and vast sums of money, and now that it has been finally demonstrated that there is a short route from Europe and the Atlantic to the Orient, it is not at all clear that anything can be done for all time.

And yet it was through the search for the Northwest Passage and the North Pole that all this Western world became peopled by the Canadians. When Gaspar Cortreal, the Portuguese navigator, returned to Europe in 1493, after being driven into Hudson's Bay from the Atlantic, he reported that he had discovered a short route to the Far East, and christened it Straits of Anian. The proof submitted by Cortreal was not first-class, but his name attracted some attention. A number of other explorers between the time of Columbus and the beginning of the sixteenth century had also been trying to sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of Hudson's Bay. Lack of success in finding entrance to the fabled straits at last induced them to come round into the Pacific.

Magellan's great straits which bear his name in 1519, and mistook Terra del Fuegia for the northern portion of a northern continent, and Spain made the mistake of thinking she had secured a new gateway to the Far East. This relieved her of the necessity of making any immediate efforts to find the Pacific end of the Straits of Anian, but in 1542 two small vessels were sent north as far as the 44th parallel, but were unsuccessful in discovering a Northwest passage, although they extended the territorial limits of New Spain on the Pacific. Sir Francis Drake, the pirate, also made an effort to find the short-cut back to England after he had left a trail of destruction and death in the waters of Spain. While engaged in the search he captured a Spanish vessel, the Santa Ana, which was also exploring the North Pacific Ocean.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. January 17, 1906, will be the 200th anniversary of the birth of America's greatest diplomat, philosopher and public benefactor, Benjamin Franklin. The occasion is one that may well be generally observed throughout the United States. There is no man in American history who is so dear to the American people as Benjamin Franklin. As the Father of American Diplomacy, he advocated principles of international law which were far in advance of the thought of his time, but which have since been adopted by the leading nations of the world. His teachings in public and private economy set forth in such simple and pleasing language as to make them appeal to people of all classes, will outlive every change of social organization. As the pioneer in electrical discovery, he established the identity of electricity and lightning; he invented the lightning rod, founded the first public library, organized the first fire company and the first fire insurance company, invented the Franklin stove, and in many other ways contributed very greatly to the well being of his fellow men.

Franklin was one of the authors and signers of the Declaration of Independence and the successful negotiator of the treaty of peace which secured the recognition of the United States as an independent nation. His influence it was that secured the aid from France which so materially contributed to the outcome of the Revolution. During his service in England prior to the beginning of war, while he was trying to avert that conflict, he won a circle of friends and admirers among men in authority, with whom he could meet on friendly terms when the time came for England to acknowledge the victory of American arms. His simple manners and warm-hearted, sociable disposition made him an idol of the French people, who became deeply in sympathy with the cause of the colonies.

Thomas Jefferson classed Franklin as the second greatest American in point of service to his country, and when Washington hesitated to place the Executive Department in mourning for Franklin, lest a custom should be established in which it would later be difficult to draw the line, Jefferson declared that the world had drawn so broad a line between Washington and Franklin, on the one hand, and all the residue of mankind, on the other, that we might wear mourning for them and the question remain undecided as to all others. Lincoln occupies a more prominent place in American history than does Franklin. Roosevelt bids fair to leave a more lasting impression upon the civic life of the country than did the great diplomat. "The many-sided Franklin," however, in his quiet, modest manner, as patriot, statesman, philosopher, author and man of affairs, left a record of achievement which will grow as the centuries pass, insuring him a very high place on his country's roll of honor.

Teachers in the public schools of Oregon seeking a subject for special study by their pupils will find few better opportunities than will be offered on January 17. The story of the rise of a boy from poverty to wealth and from ignorance and obscurity to great erudition and honorable renown is always pleasing and inspiring. For such a story is always one of industry and frugality. Franklin's autobiography, a copy of which may be purchased in any book store for a few cents, contains scores of pages well worth reading and study, not only for their literary style, but for the excellent precepts they teach. Poor Richard's Almanac, as popular a century ago in England as our own American Almanac, is a collection of proverbs that are interesting and profitable reading for old and young. The second centennial of Franklin's birth should not be permitted to pass without the day being made the occasion for acquainting the young people of this country with the extent and importance of that man's service to his fellow men.

Almost every day there comes a report from some manufacturing town in the Northwest of the death of a workman. A number of other explorers between the time of Columbus and the beginning of the sixteenth century had also been trying to sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of Hudson's Bay. Lack of success in finding entrance to the fabled straits at last induced them to come round into the Pacific. Magellan's great straits which bear his name in 1519, and mistook Terra del Fuegia for the northern portion of a northern continent, and Spain made the mistake of thinking she had secured a new gateway to the Far East. This relieved her of the necessity of making any immediate efforts to find the Pacific end of the Straits of Anian, but in 1542 two small vessels were sent north as far as the 44th parallel, but were unsuccessful in discovering a Northwest passage, although they extended the territorial limits of New Spain on the Pacific. Sir Francis Drake, the pirate, also made an effort to find the short-cut back to England after he had left a trail of destruction and death in the waters of Spain. While engaged in the search he captured a Spanish vessel, the Santa Ana, which was also exploring the North Pacific Ocean.

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SILHOUETTES. A man named Straw was defeated for Mayor of Marshall the other day. No wonder. The supply of his kind of votes was exhausted by William Randolph Hearst; more than a month ago.

Those who are most ready to listen to evil reports are most ready themselves to commit evil. A thorough course of liver medicine will cure the most aggravated case of dissatisfaction in love.

As between the music of the rattle of angels' wings and that of the rattle of politicians, most men would choose the latter and it isn't at all certain that they don't produce exactly the same melody.

When men lose the last vestige of personal vanity they metamorphose into the jellyfish of society. That one who is not better than his conductor is hopelessly lost.

The three most logical conditions of mind seem to be remorse, repentance and recollection. One of the crying needs of the age is a correspondence school of epiphany writing.

When the women settle the suffrage row they can turn their attention to buying impossible cigars and criminal neckties for their men friends' Christmas presents.

This is the season of the year when the head of the family who is at his wife's ends for Christmas presents feels like advocating race suicide.

Oregon City is lively place these days. Immediately following the city election comes the meeting of the County Horticultural Society. Vermont must feel very proud of the hanging of Mrs. Mary Rogers. All the same a lot of us will be bold enough to ask whether the greatest gift of murder rests upon the soul of this woman or on the state.

Admiral Dewey in his Chicago speech demonstrates that he knows how to pay compliments as well as fight. When "Old Crowder" is destroyed by order of Secretary Bonaparte it will be time to turn Mount Vernon into a second-rate summer hotel.

Now if Captain Amundsen, the explorer who has discovered the Northwest Passage, will only go home and please not write a book he will have earned the gratitude of the entire world. President Roosevelt is said to be contemplating another big game hunt in the mountains of New Mexico. I had supposed the railroad debate controversy would furnish him all the sport he needed for some time to come.

In spite of his name Witte doesn't seem to be smart enough for the job. The public must be getting very tired having every hussy who breaks into the realm of newspaper notoriety referred to as an "actress" and certainly the hundreds of honest, hard-working women who make their living on the stage are entitled to a "squarer deal."

In the midst of dreams of happiness one may always be certain that Fate is winding the alarm clock. The motley of comedy is only the cloak of tragedy turned wrong side out. The pursuit of politics is the most expensive of all our dissipations.

Most young men think they have a career at 25. At 25 they are thankful, if they are sure they are a job. Sarah Bernhardt called the people of Quebec savages and then, just to prove that they were not, the people of Quebec mobbed her in the streets.

Most people see the frivolities of the world to escape the boredom of their own companionship. ARTHUR A. GREENE. Mrs. Gould Abandoned Her Auto. New York Herald. Mrs. Howard Gould, who left New York in her imported automobile for a run to Annapolis, Md., to see Prince Louis of Battenberg and the fleet of warships, abandoned it here Wednesday and ordered it sent back to Philadelphia. Owing to sand ruts, breakdowns, leakage and finally collapse, it took the machine from early Sunday morning until 4 o'clock Monday evening to come from New York to Baltimore. Only a few hours out of New York, there was a breakdown which delayed the party for an hour. Near Philadelphia there was another one, and a three-hour stop was made for repairs and cleaning. Just outside of Wilmington, the vehicle quit work. Telephones were called into service and a car was secured from Wilmington to haul the machine and its occupants to the Clayton house. They started out early next morning to make what should have been a two-hour run to Baltimore. It required nine hours, and Mrs. Gould finally ordered the 72-mile car to an ignominious passage homeward by freight. Mrs. Gould, who was accompanied by Miss Shackford, of New Jersey, and Miss Farnham, of England, took a train for Annapolis.

BENGAL BOYCOTTS ENGLAND. Written for The Oregonian by M. C. Bisha (East Indian), a student at Oregon Agricultural College. We live in an age of competition and never was the struggle for existence so great as now. What is true of individuals is true of nations. Europe has lived long enough as a parasite on some of the countries of Asia, but the wind has changed. Asia has shown signs of awakening. Suddenly such potent signs of the Asiatic change of sentiment were obtained in Bengal (Eastern India) that Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, felt it his duty to weaken the strength of Bengal by dividing it into two parts and to destroy its united front. The Bengalis found out the trick, and they protested, peacefully of course, that the government should not pass any law affecting their province, without their own consent. But the government defied all constitutional protestation. In consequence the people of Bengal have organized a following boycott of English goods, and the following is a summary of what boycott means in India. It is quoted from the Wednesday Review of Madras, October 4, 1905. (By the Editor of The Wednesday Review.) Sir: "Every reformation must begin at the bottom. The movement for the improvement of the condition of the family, not to speak of the wider sphere. One that knows how to place finger on the pulse of the movement, however that the following are a few out of many practical achievements in that direction: First—The cloth merchants in Bengal have been given a written notice to stop importing Manchester goods any more! Second—The shoemakers have decided to sell only country-made shoes. Third—The stationers have taken a solemn vow to import only country-made stationery articles. Fourth—The sweetmeat sellers have been refusing to go in for foreign sugar and jam. Fifth—The repairing class refuse to touch English-made goods. Sixth—The 'Dobbies' have unanimously agreed not to wash the Manchester cloths, threatening to give up their service in Manchester cloth-making. Seventh—The barbers have made up their minds not to touch English razors hereafter and not to touch those with Manchester blades. Eighth—The cooks of the kitchens threaten to strike if they are compelled to cook food in the English enamelled pots. They have declared to give up service in the Europeanized Bengal Houses! Ninth—The cigar merchants and petty dealers of the Railway platform have thrown off English-made cigars and have begun to sell only the Railway platform, 'Dob' cigars, and so on! Tenth—Young boys fear to ask for nice Manchester clothes, and the elders for popularizing the movements. Eleventh—College boys have agreed the message of the movement every year. Twelfth—Shirts made of English cloths are not seen now. Thirteenth—The number of patients in the Government Hospitals is going down. Fourteenth—Native doctors and practitioners have heaviest work to do. Fifteenth—Everything English, going down, while everything Indian is coming up. Sixteenth—The Bengalis are never seen in any English firms as was the case before August last. Seventeenth—Anglo-Indian newspapers are being held, while the Indian ones are coming up rapidly. Eighteenth—Not a day passes without a public meeting in houses, lanes, compounds, squares, bazaars, streets and gardens. Nineteenth—Evening hours are, as a rule, devoted by the people to the study of the scriptures and the reading of the newspapers. Twentieth—Lecture parties have gone to villages now to reach. Twenty-first—Natives in native dress are respected, while those in European costumes are avoided and hated. It is a thing like this possible at Trichinopoly, having to be repeated in every part of India. A VOICE FROM BENGAL. Here is an opportunity for the business men of the Pacific Coast, America. Mr. E. P. T. Hammond recommends in the New York Herald that Americans should take advantage of the Bengal boycott of British goods. He says: "Other nations are quick to take advantage of any boycott of American goods, and why should not the Yankee take instant advantage of his boasted commercial ability and foresight. Glancing at a summary of the insignificant trade done in India by America is no compliment to its foresight. From Consular experience in endeavoring to foster American export trade, I should think it advisable that the State Department at Washington should at once appoint a highly-trained and specially-fitted commercial agent for India alone, as the field is worth it."

They May Profit by His Example. Olympia Olympian. That in filing important Federal positions in Oregon the President absolutely ignored the