

FIGHT COMING DOWN IN CUBA

Cuba as Tenacious of Out-
worn Ways as Anglo-Sax-
onism Is Impatient of
Them—Grounds of the Ir-
repressible Conflict.

Things peculiar to Cuba, most of them bad, but some of them not only good but delightful, are sketched by Frederick J. Haskin in the letter that will next appear in The Journal. The fearful and wonderful monetary system that makes one carry five purses and enables one to graft in the public service 25 cents on the peso and yet break no law; the native waiter in the swell hotel smoking cigarettes while he waits; marriage largely eliminated because the license costs a small fortune; child abandonment encouraged by the state—these are among the things that an American will not understand as the Cuban understands them. But the Cuban's style of conviviality is the queerest of all his peculiar ways. All Americans would enjoy life better, though, if they had more of the Cuban's boundless "capacity for innocent enjoyment."

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
(Copyright 1909 by Frederic J. Haskin.)
Havana, Jan. 27.—Cuba is as loyal to

Spanish institutions today as in Madrid. Cuba rebelled against the inequities of Spanish government because they were onerous, not because they were inequities. Cuba sought and accepted the aid of the United States because it was necessary to bring the revolution to successful fruition. But Cuba did not seek, nor has it accepted, the Anglo-Saxon ideas which the American nation professed along with its aid of arms. When the 13 British colonies in North America succeeded in breaking off from the mother country and in erecting a republic, the popular feeling against England was bitter. It remained so for many years, and "twisting the lion's tail" endured as a favorite pastime for popular orators until within the present decade. At the same time, the Americans were tenacious of English ideas. They took the flesh of British constitution of that day, added a few things to it, and embalmed it in a fixed and unbending fundamental law. Their courts followed British rulings, their lawyers cited British precedents. English literature continued to be the standard, English habits of living were adhered to, and there were other clashes with the government of England, but in everything save politics the two peoples remained the same.

Anglo-Saxonism Worst of Evils.
By and by the young republic began to prosper. It grew into a great nation and attracted emigrants from every nation of the world—it was the destination of the greatest folk trek of historic times. Comparatively few of these immigrants were English. Did America respond to the ideas of these immigrants? Not at all. America took those immigrants and taught every one of them to speak English, to think English and to act English. This, of course, is in a broad sense. There are little differences between the United States and England today, and the adjective "Anglo-Saxon" has a distinct meaning. But as against any other nation, Britain and America join together under the title Anglo-Saxon and boldly declare that they are "it" and there is no other "it." Every American claims the right to the title Anglo-Saxon, even if he boasts of pure Huguenot blood. It isn't Anglo-Saxon blood that counts in the United States, it is Anglo-Saxon ideas. They are English ideas with an American appendix.

Cuba believes that Anglo-Saxon ideas are greatly inferior to Spanish ideas. The Cubans have forgotten and forgiven the Spanish rulers who shot their schoolboy sons and dragged the bodies through the streets, shouting "Fresh meat, 5 cents a pound." They have forgiven and forgotten the brutal governors who sent them to jail without a trial, never to communicate with family or friends again. They have forgotten the terror of tyranny. They have forgotten these things because they are now back to back, fighting the same old ditch against what seems to them an even greater evil—the advance of the Anglo-Saxon ideas.

English Laws and the Lid.
Cuba will admit that Americans gave it freedom. It will admit that, then, they have improved the material condition of every man in the island; that they have abolished fear

Reappointed on the Water Board



Judge G. W. Allen.

Dr. C. H. Rafferty, just reappointed by Mayor Lane, has been 47 years a resident of Oregon, having crossed the plains from Illinois in 1862. He has seen 18 years' service on the water board of this city, and before that was a director and treasurer of the old East Portland water system.

Dr. Rafferty graduated in medicine in 1882 and for 12 years practiced his chosen profession on the east side, having retired from active practice eight years ago. He is a large property owner on the east side and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding and development of the east side.

What the end of the battle between these two forces will be is easy to foresee. The Latin cannot stand before his more energetic and less sentimental rival. Spain and Latin-America were supreme in their spheres before England and America had emerged from swaddling clothes. The position of the United States and Great Britain in the world today, compared to that of Spain and Latin-America is eloquent of the results of previous struggles. The Cuban must become Americanized, but he will not do it without a fight.

Dr. C. H. Rafferty.

He has never been very active in party affairs. Judge Allen is one of the new members of the water board, having been appointed to that office by Mayor Lane three years ago. He is a native of Ohio and came to Portland 35 years ago. He was at one time associated in the practice of law with Judge Cullen, Judge Hurley and Marion F. Mulkey. Judge Hurley was a member of the firm at the time he went on the bench. Judge Allen is a Democrat, but has never been very active in party affairs.

of governmental tyranny; that they have made the daily life of the Cuban safer. Cuba will seek Americans again and again to assure its peace, to protect its commerce, or to buy its produce. And Cuba will be grateful, after the Cuban fashion, to the United States. But Cuba will not, if it can be helped, have its morals and manners revamped to suit the notions of some crude Yankee who comes to Havana to advise the government, or to Cuba to make money. Every lawyer in Havana will tell with blanched face how the first American intervention seriously attempted to force Cuba to abandon the civil law and the code of Napoleon for the English common law. That was an act of tyranny in the eyes of the lawyers more heinous than the deliberate shooting of a patriot negro, for the change in laws would affect all the lawyers and the negro who was shot was only one negro.

Crude Social Customs.
These Americans abolished bull fighting, stopped the lottery and placed the ban of prohibition upon the cock fight! Did Spain ever do anything so monstrous as that? Never. Spain may have shot some people, may have imprisoned some people, may have starved some people, but Spain did not interfere with the people's pleasure. These same Americans tried to get the Cuban people to shut up shop Sunday!

Then these Americans are so crude in their social customs. Cubans have heard, and some of them almost believe, that in the United States young men and young women, unmarried and not even engaged, are permitted to go out to the theatre and to restaurants together, unchaperoned. Very few believe such a preposterous report, but if the Americans do these things it is necessary for the honor of every Cuban family that the invasion of American social customs be repulsed.

Then That Awful Language!
Then the Americans are so rudely insistent upon their ugly language. They have forced the Cubans to speak English, because they have money and the Cuban tradesmen must get some of the money. The American declines to learn another language, the Cuban must learn his. So every merchant must needs have two or three clerks who offend his ears by the harsh and grating jargon which they bestow upon American customers.

And such a language! What Cuban, endeavoring to find the rules for spelling or pronouncing English words, has not given thanks for the superiority of his own Spanish. The Spanish language is always the same, and the Spanish academy has absolute power over it. When the time came to reform the Spanish spelling the academy simply sent forth an edict that "x" was to be changed into "j." There was no more ado about it. What about such reforms in English? Did not the "honorable" English newspaper editors make game of the "honorable" Theodore Roosevelt when he attempted to fix the English spelling by spelling it "fit" and then upon was "fired" by a people which spoke a language which has no master?

Embezzler Wants His Salary.
A Cuban officer in the treasury department stole \$100,000 of the public funds. It was during the recent presidential campaign and the defaulter was a supporter of Gomez, who was elected. The United States American at the head of the treasury department found out about the theft and called the embezzler before him. The man admitted that he used it all himself, although there is a well defined opinion in Havana that much of it found its way into the Liberal campaign fund. The man went to jail, and there he is today.

But he cannot undo the American treasury official refuses to pay him his salary. He is an officer of the government and needs it. He has written several letters from jail demanding his pay. When the new government comes in he hopes he will be included in the general amnesty party decree, which President Gomez is to sign with a gold pen bought for that express purpose by the Historical Association of Havana. A Cuban newspaper argued that the money was collected from the people, that it belonged to the people and that the defaulter was one of the people, so that judgment upon him must not be too harsh.

What Cubans Spend Money For.
Representatives of the provisional government made a tour of the island soon after Governor Magoon came into office. They went before the municipal authorities and explained that the national government would give money for improvements and asked what was needed most. In one town where the plumbing in the hospital was out of repair, so that there had been no running water for two years, the authorities could think of nothing they needed except money to build a museum to house a collection of pretty sea shells. Another town could not boast of a single street which was not 14 inches deep in mud. It most needed a municipal band to play in the plaza.

In one town the hospital was found to be in a horrible condition. There was no running water and the filth was dreadful. In the same town, strange to say, the abattoir was found to be in an ideal state of cleanliness. The hospital manager was asked for an explanation. He said the hospital would be fixed up next week. Then he asked the Americans if they had noticed the terrible condition of the abattoir. The Americans said that the abattoir was in a surprisingly good condition. Whereupon the Cuban threw up his hands in horror and exclaimed: "But the front of it! It hasn't been painted for three years!"

Americanization Inevitable.
The Cuban admits that annexation to the United States would mean peace and prosperity. But he insists upon independence with the dangers of constantly recurring revolutions, rather than submit to Anglo-Saxonization. The Cubans want to be free that they may preserve their ideals, fight on for their aspirations, retain their institutions. The American, so the Cuban says, cannot understand these ideals, aspirations and institutions. Ask the American who has lived long in Cuba and he will solemnly

BOURNE BOOSTS A FULTON MAN

Thereby, It Is Held, Spiking
Fulton's Anti-Young
Artillery.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)
Washington, Jan. 27.—The appointment of F. J. Carney to be postmaster of Astoria, Or., was confirmed yesterday by the senate.

The fact that Bourne, as a member of the senate committee on postoffice and postroads, reported to the senate the president's nomination of Fulton's candidate for the Astoria postmaster-ship, making no attempt to hold up the appointment, is regarded as a good stroke of politics which will render nugatory any effort by Fulton to prevent the confirmation of John C. Young as postmaster of Portland.

Young will be confirmed.

BOURNE RESOLUTION FOR 30-FOOT CHANNEL

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)
Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Bourne yesterday offered a concurrent resolution providing for a 30 foot channel from Portland to the sea.

Marion F. Kruse Granted Decree.
Marion F. Kruse has been granted a decree of divorce from Theodore Kruse, on the grounds of cruelty and inhuman treatment.

AGENT CANNOT SELL TO SELF

Deal of This Nature Is De-
clared Invalid by the
Supreme Court.

(By Journal Leased Salem Wire.)
Salem, Or., Jan. 27.—In the case of H. H. Flak vs. Anderson Waite and others, wherein a contract for the purchase of 250 acres of timber land in Lane county was declared void, it was held by the supreme court that the purchaser's agreement to accept a part of the consideration for finding a purchaser prevented him from consummating a sale thereof in the manner attempted. Flak was appointed as sub-agent to sell the land, by the agent authorized by Waite, the owner. Flak sold the land to himself, which, in the opinion of Chief Justice Moore, who wrote the opinion, made the sale illegal. The case was appealed from the court of Judge L. T. Harris of Lane county and is affirmed in the opinion handed down.

Another case decided was that of the state vs. David Lamora, convicted of a statutory offense, in the court of Judge Earl C. Bronaugh in Multnomah county. The decree of the lower court was affirmed in this case, also.

Seventh Republic Victim.
New York, Jan. 27.—Eugene Lynch of Boston, who was injured in the collision of the Republic and the Florida, died yesterday at Long Island College hospital, where he was taken from the steamer Florida when that vessel arrived Monday. His was the seventh death due to the collision.

WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES

Kidney Diseases Cause Half the
Common Aches and Pains of
Portland People.

As one weak link weakens a chain, so weak kidneys weaken the whole body and hasten the final breaking down. Overwork, strains, colds and other causes injure the kidneys, and when their activity is lessened the whole body suffers from the excess of uric poison circulated in the blood.

Aches and pains and languor and urinary ills come, and there is an ever-increasing tendency towards diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. There is no real help for the sufferer except kidney help.

Doan's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ill. Portland cures are the proof. Mrs. J. O. Stearns, living at 1611 Base Line Road, Portland, Or., says: "I have known of Doan's Kidney Pills for a number of years and have recommended them highly at every opportunity. I know that this remedy acts up to the representations made for it and I advise every one suffering from back-ache or kidney trouble to test its merits. Doan's Kidney Pills promptly relieved me of this complaint and banished several other difficulties arising from a disordered condition of my kidneys." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Health—how many
would give fortunes to enjoy
the greatest of nature's gifts and to be
able to give

A Smile All the While

Ailing tots cause pity—fretful young people cause wonderment—irritable men and women cause surprise. To enjoy perfect health the body must be built up and the mind invigorated by perfect food.

Ghirardelli's Cocoa

is the perfect food drink—its use will bring quiet to breaking nerves—strength to the weak—and contentment to the strong—besides it is delicious and appetizing.

30 cups of a delicious drink
25c



BE YOUR OWN LANDLORD!

Stop paying rent—live in a home of your own. How many times have you wished that you could? Figure how much you have paid your landlord during the last few years—compare this sum with the price of a comfortable home that you will see in Journal Want Ads. But it's not too late—please don't think so. You can buy a home in the suburbs and pay for it as you would rent. In time the home is yours. Many men who work in the city raise fruits, vegetables and chickens for profit, besides supplying the table. This helps to pay for the home quickly—then it's so healthful for the children. You want a bargain—that's why you should read Journal Want Ads. Read them every day for profit.

A PLAGUE OF RATS

Everybody Should Join in Fight-
ing the Pests.

Rats have grown very numerous of late, being driven indoors by the cold weather, and this has resulted in attacks on children and in some instances on grown persons.

Everybody should join in destroying these dangerous pests. The best way to get rid of them is with Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste, which drives them out of the house to die, and is absolutely reliable.

When you go to the store for an exterminator for rats or cockroaches, do not take anything but Stearns' Electric Paste. It is the only one that is sold under a guarantee to refund the money if not satisfactory. It is ready for use and does not have to be mixed with other things, and as it is in paste form, it cannot blow on the food like the powders sometimes used.

Stearns' Electric Paste is sold everywhere, or sent express prepaid on receipt of price, 3 oz. box 25c, 16 oz. box \$1.00.

Stearns' Electric Paste Co., Chicago, Ill.

Down in the dumps

—from over-eating, drinking—
bad liver and constipation get
many a one, but there's a way out
—Cascarets relieve and cure
quickly. Take one to-night and
feel ever so much better in the
morning.

Cascarets—10c box—week's treat-
ment. All druggists. Biggest seller
in the world—million boxes a month.



Anty Drudge Suggests an Essay.

Fair Graduate—"My commencement essay is on 'The Indisputable Superiority of Mind over Matter.'"

Anty Drudge—"Why not make your essay about practical things: 'How Fels-Naptha Has Lightened Woman's Work.' After you are married, and have a house of your own, you will find that Fels-Naptha has done more to take the sting out of housework than anything ever invented."

The three great forward steps in woman's housework are:

The modern range in place of the old fireplace and kettle;

The sewing machine in place of laborious hand-sewing;

Fels-Naptha soap, which makes it easy to wash clothes in cool or lukewarm water, without boiling or hard rubbing.

Of these three, Fels-Naptha saves the woman more back-breaking labor, more time, more money, and does more to make life pleasanter than either of the others.

At the very first, you can see how it saves time and labor, but perhaps you'll wonder how Fels-Naptha saves money.

In two ways: First it saves the cost of coal or gas to heat water and boil the clothes.

Then the clothes last longer when washed with Fels-Naptha in cool or lukewarm water.

Their fibre isn't weakened by boiling nor strained by hard rubbing.

You can't realize just what a help Fels-Naptha is until you've tried it in your own washing.

Why not begin next washday?

Fels-Naptha easy way of washing in place of the tiresome, tedious back-breaking method.

Use it according to directions on the red and green wrapper, winter or summer.