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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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Characters never change, opinions alter—characters are only developed.—Disraeli.

WHO WERE THE REAL BUNKO STEERERS?

FOR A NEW member, Senator Chamberlain is given important committee assignments. He is to be a member of the senate committee on Indian affairs, which is a place of importance to a northwest senator. He is on the committee on military affairs, a place which has to do with some of the largest concerns of the country. His most important assignment, however, is on the committee on irrigation, which is perhaps the most important of all the committees to a western senator. The irrigation movement is one of the largest of all the enterprises of the nation. It involves millions of money and the making of provision for habitations, homes and living for men on lands that are now unoccupied. It means the growing of grasses and grain where there is nothing now but sagebrush. It means civilization and thrift for areas that are now uncultivated and destitute. The committee in charge of this work takes rank with rivers and harbors and in the west probably exceeds the latter in importance. The selection is fortunate for Oregon with its 50,000 square miles or more of arid and semi-arid territory. This assignment doubtless came to Senator Chamberlain through his prominence as former president of the irrigation congress and his persistent efforts in the conservation movement.

A TIMELY COMPLAINT

THE STAYTON MAIL complains that recently a responsible person came there, representing others who desired to buy small tracts of land. This agent, the Mail says, found what suited these people in location and quality. They were told the price, and were willing to pay it, but before the transaction could be consummated the land owners decided not to sell except at a much higher price. That is, when these land owners observed that homeseekers were coming in and desiring to buy portions of their land they increased the price to figures which these homeseekers declined to pay, and the Stayton paper, after narrating the incident, remarks:

"That is the way to keep people from locating here. Continue that policy and Stayton will decrease in population, then there will be plenty of idle homes."

A MAYOR, A CITIZEN AND A CITIZEN'S SUGGESTION

THERE IS reason to believe that many of the strong men of Portland are reflecting with some concern over the question of city government. They ought to. It is their duty. The duty is no more to the public than to themselves. It is to both. Portland is no longer a village. Its public concerns are no longer child's play. Its public problems are no longer indifferent and unimportant. It is a large city. It has reached the metropolitan rank. Its concerns are momentous. They involve the expenditure of millions of money, and it is the people's money. Its problems are complex. They involve the city's prestige and its growth.

THE WORLD'S PAUPERISM

OBSERVERS IN every land are concerned over the increase of pauperism. A daughter of J. P. Morgan is conducting an eating house at the Brooklyn navy yard in the effort to secure proper food for workmen. A Denver millionaire has been sleeping with tramps in their usual haunts in a study of their conditions and the causes thereof. Great municipal lodging houses are maintained in the city of New York and elsewhere for the unemployed. An army of settlement workers is at work in the same city in the interest of the pauper class. Even Portland has her Commons. The bread line has become a recognized term, synonymous of poverty, in this country.

It is in England, however, that pauperism has reached an alarming stage. A report by a royal commission, after three years of study, reveals distressing conditions and melancholy conclusions. The commission comprised an ex-cabinet minister, a Roman Catholic bishop, three Episcopal clergymen, three professors of political economy, three ladies and various other persons, numbering 21 in all. It will require 40 printed volumes to contain the evidence. The commission finds that in 35 years the number of indoor paupers in England and Wales has increased 21 per cent, and outdoor 49 per cent. In metropolitan districts the number of indoor paupers has increased 38 per cent and

their behalf. Such things have been done on such occasions before and with excellent results. It is a plan worthy of consideration. Anything is worthy of consideration that will promote the vital errand of securing to this fair city the exemplary government that the character of her patient people and the multiplicity of her interests so richly deserve.

Mr. Wright suggests a name for mayor. The Journal has no candidate. It is playing no favorites. It is as free as the wind. It is the tail to no kite, the appendage to no interest. It does not wish to be a leader in any man's behalf. It has one end to serve, and that end is to aid if possible in securing for Portland a government that will govern. It wants street paving on a business basis, it wants bridges wisely adjusted between shipping in the harbor and transit traffic, it wants a dollar's worth of good government for every dollar of tax money expended. It wants a garbage system for the people and not for the rats, it wants a wise and just relation between the city and the public service corporations to the end that the people's interests shall not be sacrificed, and it wants Portland to have the name of being the best governed city on the Pacific coast. As to the identity, name or political complexion of the men who shall do this The Journal cares nothing. It is the capacity, the conscience and the constructive brains that is wanted, and it is in the hope of securing this and in the further hope of convincing the people of Portland of the importance of this that these matters are discussed in these columns. They are matters that should be of deep concern in this community. With the opportunity at hand, with the city in the career of a vast and virile evolution, this city should be saved from any lapse into peanut government conducted by peanut men.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR

WILBUR WRIGHT is so far the acme, the individual human triumph, of aerial navigation. It is less a wonder that he is making his flights than that enterprising, inventive, adventurous people have not done so long ago.

This demonstration of the conquest of the air by Wright is dramatic; he is paid tens of thousands of dollars for a mere sight of his flights, but how practical, for important business purposes, will his lessons and exhibitions become?

Men, not yet desiring to die can remember when the fastest method of getting over a passageway on the surface of the earth with any load above an armpit was an oxcart. That was the freight tram of yesterday. Now, ere the grandfather who used the oxcart has been gathered by the gloom, a train of luxurious parlor coaches outruns the mountain side and causes the scared coyote to howl with envy.

Fifty years ago men could not have imagined this scene—of trains rushing across prairies and over mountains—and yet this accomplishment is not one hundredth part so wonderful as that of the telegraph and telephone. All this does not prove that mankind can numerously and for importantly practical purposes navigate the air; yet let us deny the possibility of such an accomplishment, or deny as a vain show those who are successfully flying these airships.

We do not think that in 50 or 100 years—trainloads of passengers will be whisked through the air from Portland to New York, or from Peking to Paris, yet considering what wonders have been wrought, who knows? We would not dare to deny that such a thing would happen.

The adventures of Wilbur Wright, the most successful of the many people who have sought the conquest of the air, are surely interesting, perhaps highly important.

SOILING ITS OWN NEST

THERE ARE many men who would make a good mayor of Portland, only they cannot be elected and know it. The Oregonian. Are the people of Portland, then, so hopelessly perverted that they prefer and will elect bad rather than good men to office? Is it not a proposition that on its face is absurd? As a matter of simple fact, is it not true that, aside from the few incompetents who want jobs for themselves or their friends, every citizen of Portland wants a good mayor and good councilmen? What is the use of keeping up this dismal, dyspeptic, fatalistic howl? Why insist that the citizenry of this city is so perverted that it doesn't want good government, what end is served by insisting that all concerns are hopeless and that it is useless to attempt any wholesome movement for betterment of public affairs? To heap contumely upon our own people, to assert of them that they would not elect a good man to office, to express misanthropy and dismal doubts does no good. It does great harm. It throws obstacles in the way when the people are seeking to help themselves and their city.

The utterance is a discouragement to good men from accepting office. It tells them they cannot be elected. It tells them the voters of Portland are a mob, unappreciative of good men and opposed to good government. Though it is untrue the effect is to deter good men from consenting to become candidates.

outdoor 137. In London alone 15,800 more paupers are being maintained than in the eighties. In spite of the fact that nearly \$300,000,000 a year has been spent on education, health and poor relief, the army of dependents does not diminish. The public workhouse has become increasingly resorted to by able-bodied paupers. Many paupers are living in unsanitary and immoral conditions.

The commission reports that under modern industrial conditions wealth and wages have increased and the cost of living has diminished. The condition of the workshop has improved, but the stress of machinery and competition on the one hand demands a higher skill than the English system of education produces, and on the other hand rejects or ejects the workmen with increasing frequency at an increasingly early age. The tendency is to create an immense body of casual workmen, and there is no satisfactory method by which their labor can be applied where and when it is needed.

Lord George Hamilton, chairman of the commission, says the conditions of life in London and other large cities in England have produced "a degenerate race, morally and physically enfeebled." "Degeneration without the sense of shame, abject poverty without hope, and drunkenness on every hand" is the expression of another commentator with reference to this carnival of poverty.

Standing in contemplation of these conditions, the observer must be concerned as to what is to be the solution of this swiftly increasing problem of the world's pauperism. Is, after all, our vaunted civilization, a failure?

A LIFE SAVING DISCOVERY

QUARTER of a million Americans are killed every year by diseases that can be prevented. They kill an average of one person every two minutes. Consumption's share in this sweep of death is 160,000 killed every year. The killed is equal to the total number of enlisted men in the army and navy of the United States. The earning power of these victims on the basis of \$1.25 per day, including the 700,000 invalids, is \$3,325,000,000. It is the loss in wages in one year from preventable disease. With it we could pay the running expenses of the government for five years, or it would pay a per capita income of \$45 during a five year period for every man, woman and child in the United States. The saving of these victims of tuberculosis would be equivalent to the creation of three cities like Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City.

A life saving discovery, reported some time ago in the dispatches, is the finding of tubercle germs in the human blood. The enormous importance of the discovery is beginning to be reflected in medical literature. It is believed to rank in significance with the discovery of the existence of the tubercle bacilli by Dr. Koch. It places in the hands of scientists a new truth with which to give battle to the tremendously costly disease. It opens at once an avenue for diagnosis that will be quick and certain. It even sets up the hope that an anti-toxin may be evolved that will be a powerful agent in controlling the disease. It constitutes a step in the progress of science in its long and desperate struggle that opens up a new epoch and gives hope of an ultimate triumph over the malady.

The discovery was made by Dr. Rosenberger of Philadelphia. It is the theme of an article in the April number of the Technical World magazine. The germ has been found by Dr. Rosenberger not in the blood of a few patients, but in 60 or 60. He has demonstrated beyond all doubt that human blood acts as a conveyor of the consumption germ from one organism of the body to another. It has long been suspected that the blood was the possible carrier of the germ, but until Dr. Rosenberger no one has been able to demonstrate the fact. One of the facts believed to be established by the discovery is that it is partly proven that a certain percentage of consumption is hereditary. This is in conflict with recent teachings of scientists in which it has been held that the disease was contracted through contact with other infected persons or through the medium of milk or other foods.

The discovery with investigations it has set on foot has straightened out many perplexing problems. It is the missing link, as it were, in the chain of the disease, and the one thing that will give scientists a definite groundwork on which to base future efforts to stamp out a disease that in one form or another attacks about 60 per cent of the population of the United States. It will stimulate many coworkers to further effort in the hope of finding that "something" which will check, hold and vanquish the deadly bacillus which causes all the damage.

One thing already ascertained is that the number of organisms in the blood does not seem to bear any relation toward the severity of the disease. In far advanced cases only a few may be found. In initial stages cases many may be seen. Another thing determined is that the presence of one tubercle germ in the blood certainly indicates consumption somewhere in the body, whether it be in the lungs, other internal organs, or in the bones or joints. The value of this fact becomes patent at once, even to the lay mind. What this will mean is well understood when it is remembered that a correct diagnosis in the early stages when a cure is possible is of extraordinary value. Again, it will now be easy for physicians to understand why cases spoken of as typhoid-pneumonia and other types are in reality initial stages of tuberculosis, and being recognized they will be treated as such.

A curious feature appears in the quotations on onions in the Seattle market. Oregon onions are quoted at 3 1/2, Yakima at 3 1/4 and Pango at 3 1/2 straight. The Pango onions are grown by A. J. Pango in

Washington county, Oregon, and have attained such a reputation that they bring the highest price in the market. It is said of these onions that they have an unvarying standard of excellence, and that the contents of packages are always uniform. The value of the incident is in the hint the higher prices give all producers to seek the highest standard in the products they market.

THE MONMOUTH RESOLUTIONS

MONMOUTH repudiates the movement to hold up the Oregon Agricultural college appropriation. In resolutions unanimously adopted the Commercial club of that city denounces the holdup as "unjust and absurd." The spirit of the resolutions is reflected in the utterances of nearly every newspaper in the state. It is the spirit of wisdom from a hundred standpoints. The heavy attendance of students at the agricultural college means something. It means that the school is close to the people and that its work is touching a responsive chord in every community. It means that a blow leveled at the school strikes thousands of its friends in every part of Oregon. The practical education that tends to aid country life, that is aimed at assisting the farmer, the mechanic, and toiler, and that is directed to development of the state by giving it skilled hands and expert brains, meets with sympathy and comfort from every quarter. The wisdom of the Monmouth resolutions is manifest and will be everywhere applauded.

Papa Emery has at last consented to the marriage of his daughter to Aoki, and since the mother is already agreed and the only objection to the match is by California Japaphobists, the chair will entertain a motion to make the vote unanimous.

The girls in a New Jersey seminary who are denying that their careless use of cigarettes twice set the boarding hall on fire, face a dilemma that never confronted their less fashionable grandmothers.

This latest cool dampness is probably the really last and final appearance of winter for this year in this part of Oregon.

That Oregon is "the fool of the family" is asserted by only one of its newspapers, and evidently is not believed by the thousands of incoming homeseekers.

Soon calorific will increase, and then it will be especially important to clean up.

John D. Rockefeller III's Birthday. Little John D. Rockefeller, the infant son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., was born at the home of his parents in West Fifty-fourth street, New York, March 21, 1908. As the grandson of the late John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, the child will inherit a fortune if he lives that will place him among the richest persons in the world. The Rockefeller fortune, to which the baby is entitled, is estimated at \$1,000,000,000, which at its present rate of increase, would amount to about \$5,000,000,000 when the grandson reaches his fiftieth year. The child is also likely to inherit considerable wealth on the maternal side, for his mother was Miss G. Aldrich, the daughter of United States Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is several times a millionaire.

The addition of a teaspoonful of salicylate to a pot of glue will not only act as a deodorizer but will aid the glue to dry more rapidly and to become harder.

Australian Railways.

From the Christian Science Monitor. Australia appears to be a large extent to have solved the question of the state railway. It is a generally held opinion that the state railway is an inefficient and wasteful enterprise, and that it should be sold to private enterprise. On the continent of Europe, where the railways are a part of the military system, and where the employees constitute army corps in themselves, the nationalization of the railway system is regarded as a necessity, but in the United Kingdom, where the same considerations do not apply, it has always been regarded as beyond question that a more economical and more efficient service could be maintained through private enterprise.

Our Un-American Policy.

Charles E. Jefferson, in the March Atlantic. Every increase in the American navy strengthens the militarists in London, Berlin and Tokio. The difficulty of finding a reason for the American navy is the reason for the mischief. There is a reason why Japan has an navy, for she was driven to it by Russia. There is an excuse for Germany engaging herself in armor, for she has done things which excite the world. There is no such finding justification for England covering the ocean with her guns, for being an island kingdom she might be starved to death if she did not have command of the sea. But why should the United States engage in a costly naval program? No one outside the militarists can answer. Because there is no ascertainable reason for this un-American policy, the other American countries are becoming frightened. Brazil has just laid down an extreme naval program. For the proud republic of the south cannot consent to lie at the mercy of the haughty republic of the north. The new departure of Brazil has bewitched Argentina from the long neutral program. The United States is being regarded as a weak nation by the other American countries.

A Grateful Editor.

From the Kincaid (Kan.) Dispatch. We wish to thank the city authorities for guaranteeing me and my family for two weeks recently because one of the children had mallopol. During that time my wife caught up with her sewing undisturbed by callers. We had three square meals a day, and no one came in and my wife was not permitted to go out. We enjoyed two weeks of good, long night's sleep, and best of all, a cousin with four children arrived to visit with us, saw the sign on the door and left town so soon that we were not troubled again. I wish to thank the city authorities and hope they will think of our comfort some time again.

Indictment of Our Public Schools.

Samuel P. Orth, in the March Atlantic. First, the pupil does not gain real knowledge, or studies about things in an indefinite sort of way, but never learns the solid facts. The whole system, from the happy kindergarten to the mimic college high school, is permeated by the spirit of the lawyer. Secondly, we are told that the pupil does not even learn to use his mind. The school is an enslaver of memory instead of an emancipator of reasoning. Originally is taboos, and servility demands. The cause of the lawyer's search for precedent, is written on the brow of pedantry. Logic and reason are not encouraged.

This Date in History.

1566—Thomas Cranmer, first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, burned at the stake.
1715—Louis Bonaparte, the eldest of Napoleon's brothers, born in Ajaccio.
1840—Died at Viterbo, June 9, 1840.
1878—The American ministers, Franklin, Dean and Lee, received at the French court.
1891—Bank of New York incorporated.
1895—Napoleon annulled the marriage of his brother, Jerome, to Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore.
1848—Charles Louis of Bavaria abdicated.
1851—Peter H. Burnett inaugurated first governor of California at San Jose, the temporary capital.
1861—Alexander H. Stephens spoke in Savannah in favor of the upholding of the new Confederate States constitution.

Lions and Ants

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansas poet. His prose-poems will be found in the Journal's "Lions and Ants" column.)
Copyright, 1909, by George Matthew Adams.
Once a hunter met a lion near a hungry critter's lair, and the way the lion mauled him was decidedly unfair; but he always blessed the name of the surgeons, with their their, new-up forty-seven gashes in his mutilated head; and he showed the scars in triumph, and he always blessed the name, and he always blessed the name, that had camped upon his frame. Once that hunter, absent-minded, sat upon a hill of ants, and about a million bit him, and you should have seen him dance. And he used up lots of language of a deep magnificence, and he glorified the insects in a style unfit to print. And it's thus with worldly troubles; when the big ones come along, we usually go to meet them, feeling that we are big and strong, but the little worries with their poisoned stings and smart, put the lid upon our courage, make us gray, and break our hearts.

Saloons on the Run

In the March American Magazine, William Allen White, writing of various reforms of the past few years, sums up the progress made by the temperance movement as follows:
"In spite of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, persons and corporations having millions of dollars invested in many of the states, are being deprived of their property, without due process of law. The closing of the race tracks in Missouri and New York, which has been followed by a slump in race track gambling all over the country, has deprived thousands of people of property, which they considered just as sacred as the railroad holders' stock in Pennsylvania, and probably worth about as much equity. And when one estimates the amount of property destroyed by the growing sentiment against gambling in every American state during the last year or passing, it is hard to realize that the fourteenth amendment should stand idly by and see all this wrong done, while it is so active in behalf of the public service corporation, which is the greatest destruction of property in the country. The due process of law has been done in the brewery and saloon business."
"The anti-saloon sentiment of the nation seems to have gone to work about a year ago, and worked without much result. Its effects have been coming regularly. State wide prohibition now prevails in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, and in 1880 but did not extend to the larger cities until 1906, and Maine has galvanized her old law into new efficiency. Prohibition now has abolished the saloon in a majority of the counties in Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and in every one of those states except New Hampshire and Iowa, where prohibitory laws were repealed in 1903, there is a strong movement for state wide prohibition, indorsed more or less definitely by the ruling parties. In the election of 1908 the anti-saloon league made gains in New York, Illinois, South Carolina, Washington, Idaho, and Ohio. The movement is strong in southern California, and is moving rapidly up the coast. In Colorado the saloon has been abolished from 93 towns within the past two years. In Massachusetts in five years there has been a gain of 116 towns for the anti-saloon territory, and Worcester is said to be the largest prohibition town in the world. In Michigan there are now 11 prohibition counties and 760 prohibition towns, as against 3 counties and 460 towns five years ago. In Minnesota the number of prohibition towns grew from 400 to 1511. In New Jersey, where there has been a warm contest for four years, the temperance people have secured Sunday closing. And a state wide campaign for anti-saloon prohibition is waging in Pennsylvania."
"The movement against the saloon is gaining headway in every American state. And sentiment now differs from what it was 20 years ago. There is no emotionalism in this movement. It is subject to no reactions. The people seem to feel that the saloon is a law breaker; that it is a business extravagance, and that it corrupts politics, and keeps the people from working for their ends. Hence capital invested in the liquor business is not restricted, as capital invested in public service corporations, not divided as all capital is divided through the tax laws of the state, but destroyed without due process of law, and without recourse or damages from the state."

IDAHO, LIKE OREGON, PLANNING RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

In view of the constant misrepresentation of the campaign for district-aided railroads, it is worth while to review what has really been accomplished. The Oregon-Idaho Development congress was organized at Marshfield. The first meeting was attended by prominent citizens from eastern, western and southern Oregon. The committee on resolutions of which Governor Chamberlain was chairman, reported in favor of some plan being worked out by which the people of any district might be authorized to promote railroad construction. It was not then known just what plan would be worked out, but it was the intent and purpose of the organization to find ways and means to stimulate railroad construction.

At the next session of the congress, held at Roseburg, there was further discussion of the subject, in which Attorney General Crawford, Judge Hinton, Senator Bourne and others participated. The third session of the congress was held at Madras, in Idaho, in December, and it was there decided to hold a session of the organization at Salem, in January, during the session of the legislature, and at Boise, in February, before the adjournment of the Idaho legislature.

Salem congress, while the legislature was in session, a committee was formed to draft an amendment to the constitution of Oregon, which would authorize the people of any district to secure transportation facilities by the construction of district-aided railroads. At the same time it was decided to ask Governor Chamberlain to appoint a high commission to work up all the details in the event that the amendment to the constitution should be adopted. The high commission would be prepared to submit plans and specifications for further procedure.

The amendment to the Oregon constitution was drafted by a commission of gentlemen representing the commercial organizations of Portland including some of the largest manufacturers and business men of that city. The amendment to the constitution, which is broad and comprehensive, and provides for granting aid and extending credit to construct railroads by counties, municipalities or districts. It was introduced in the house by Speaker McArthur, and passed with but slight opposition. It was then carried to the senate, where a combination of interests, corporate and otherwise, but finally passed that body, being strictly speaking, the only measure in defense of popular rights, which passed the senate in spite of corporation interests.

In Idaho the Development congress met with the legislature the last week of this session. As in Oregon, the congress addressed the people of the state. As in Oregon, the Governor sent a special message to the legisla-

IDAHO, LIKE OREGON, PLANNING RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

ture, championing the cause of the district-aided railroads. In Oregon the governor was a Democrat. In Idaho he was a Republican. As in Oregon, a commission of able lawyers and most prominent business men and most severe critics of the district-aided railroads, were appointed to study the constitution of that state interposed no obstacles to districts and localities in the construction of railroads. In Oregon, the speaker of the house of representatives, knowing the needs of the people, championed the measure in the hall of legislation. The law enacted in Idaho, is drafted on the Oregon plan, and is a very comprehensive measure. It was known as the "Idaho law" under suspension of the rules, unannounced, being granted. It was stated that the bill was drafted at the instance of the Oregon-Idaho Development congress, and it was known as the "Oregon plan" of district-aided railroad building. It was stated that the passage of this act would do more for the people of Idaho than any other law than anything heretofore enacted. It is not the intention of the Oregon-Idaho Development congress to place a straw in the way of Mr. Harbo's plan, Hill, the Goulds or any other railroad builder constructing any lines they see fit to construct, and to extend the principle of the district-aided railroad program to the people of Idaho. The principle of securing transportation facilities by the construction of district-aided railroads is identical in the same idea that underlies the Oregon-Idaho Development congress. The principle is the same in the construction of a sewer district, or a port district, or a water district, or a credit is pledged or bonds are issued for a definite purpose, only here the principle is applied to securing the construction of railroad steam or electric lines. The people of Idaho have recognized the principle in the constitution, and their general assembly has enacted the law. A campaign will be made in Oregon for the constitutional amendment to the constitution of that state, and the legislature to enact a similar district-aided railroad law. For this purpose sessions of the Oregon-Idaho Development congress will be held in many of the cities of central and eastern Oregon, the first at Ontario, March 27. It may be stated that the Oregon-Idaho Development congress is composed of representatives of the commercial organizations of the two states, and the backing of many of the ablest men and most public spirited citizens of the two commonwealths. They are not interested in the selfish interests of any particular business man who has done well in the past, but they are interested in the general welfare of the people of the two states, and they are interested in the development of the two commonwealths. They are not interested in the selfish interests of any particular business man who has done well in the past, but they are interested in the general welfare of the people of the two states, and they are interested in the development of the two commonwealths.

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