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East Oregonian.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1901.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY

—BY THE—

East Oregonian Publishing Company,

—AT—

PENDLETON, OREGON.

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Over three inches, in Daily and Weekly, per inch per month	0 60
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Local notices, ten cents per line, each insertion.

AUSPICIOUS FOR THE FILIPINOS.

Thursday was an auspicious day in the Philippines, for then arrived two hundred American school teachers, ready to assume the duties of organizing the popular educational system in the islands. Some poetical statesman once descanted upon the importance to the United States of the "little red school houses" that dot almost every hillside in this country, and that have exerted an influence well nigh omnipotent in shaping the national character.

The inception of just such a regime was prepared by the employment and transporting across the Pacific of those hundreds of "school ma'ams." The people of the Philippines, if they are to remain under the authority of the United States, will learn well if they learn from those who represent our wonderful common school system than which no country has evolved a better.

Over the Philippines, William Taft, civil governor, now exercises his delegated authority. Mr. Taft is a Yale graduate, with experience in public affairs, an ancestry that gives what heritage comes from good blood and noble antecedents, personal probity and the ambition of a man who, in his prime, desires to make a name for himself among the servants of his country who served well. Those newly arrived school teachers will, therefore, enter an atmoshpere made favorable to their best efforts, by a governor whose every quality and tendency is towards rendering their work effective.

There are many excellent features in the policy of our national administration towards the Philippines. It wisely combines the English and French colonial systems—having much of the elements of self-government that have made England's colonial policy powerful, and many of the characteristics of France's time honored plan of injecting the best of her civilization into her colonies. The employment of native Filipinos in the local governing of the islands comprehends the incorporation of the English idea, while the Americanizing of the Filipino by the establishment of American schools in which the American language is to be taught corresponds to the French idea of assimilation.

Perhaps, since we are to have the Philippines, and few will now doubt that such will prove to be the future of those islands, this somewhat tardy but very wise movement in school matters is a realization, in the best manner possible under the circumstances, of the "benevolent assimilation" of which Mr. McKinley has talked in earlier stages of the insular question.

LET'S HAVE A REST ROOM.

Pendleton would better make note of the restroom mentioned in Thursday's East Oregonian as an enterprise to be inaugurated by the people of Colfax. It would be an excellent project for a town improvement society, or for the business men, or for the city government, or for all three combined. Upon an investment such as a restroom would require would be paid the largest return. It appeals to the hard headed merchant who looks for business results from all his acts; to the local patriot who has pride in his town's status; to the philanthropist who loves his fellowmen and would serve to their comfort. And, lastly, it appeals to the person who desires to furnish places in which men may rest when here from the country, who now have only the saloons or streets in which to sit for the few hours they have to spend in town.

The churches might take it up, and, asking the co-operation of the business classes, render substantial service to the community. It would constitute practical Christianity of the most practical type.

Pendleton cannot afford to permit Colfax to monopolize the benefits such an enterprise will bring.

POLITICAL WANT ADS.

WANTED—By the democratic party, a leader. (Walla Walla Union, republican).

FOR SALE—A leader who does not lead. Has fine pedigree, coming from the famous fullblood strain of Ohio presidential projenitors, but has proved to be unsuited to the requirements. He will be leased to any old republic that can get along with a second hand article with vertebrate defects, but that will do for a figurehead in some plutocracy. Terms easy. Apply to the Portland Oregonian, republican.

A man with a cork leg is reported to have run away with a New York girl and the girl refuses to give even him up. This stubbornness on her part is doubtless due to the fact that a man for all that is attached to the cork leg at times.

The army and the navy are government schools for scandal. The larger they become the more fruitful they will be in this direction.

IN THE LAND OF KING OSCAR.

Being one of the most progressive of nations, it is not surprising that Norway should extend the electoral franchise to women in advance of all others, and on the 29th of May last what was called the "lov om kommunal stemmeret" (law of municipal suffrage) was promulgated. "We, Oscar, by grace of God King of Norway and Sweden and the Goths and Vandals," admitted women who are 25 years old, have had fixed places of abode for five years, and pay taxes on incomes of not less than 300 kroner ($81) in the country or 400 kroner ($108) in cities, or live with husbands who have paid an equal amount, to the same rights of men in voting and holding office in the municipalities of the kingdom. A new census is to be taken this summer, and at the October election the women of Norway will for the first time participate.

* * *

Up till 1898 the men of Norway who were over 5 years of age enjoyed universal suffrage for national affairs, but taxpayers and rate payers only were allowed to vote in municipal affairs. This was a queer sort of an arrangement. Norway is divided into ecclesiastical parishes, which are the voting districts as in England, and are governed in a similar way. The Norwegian constitution of 1814, based upon the principle of popular self-government, declared these municipalities completely independent in the management of their own affairs, placing the administrative authority, with the power of taxation and the disbursement of the revenues, in the hands of the taxpayers and households so that they could not be coerced by the national government, if there ever was any disposition in that direction.

This authority is exercised through a council called a bystyre, composed of from twelve to forty-eight members, according to the population of the parish, who are elected for terms of three years, and serve gratuitously. The council elects from its own number a chairman, who is the head of the whole municipal organization, and is known as an ordforer. He corresponds to the German burgomaster and the mayor of the American city.

* * *

In addition to the popular council there is a magistrate representing the royal government, who, with the consent of the council, may be admitted to their deliberations, but is not allowed to vote. He is also exofficio a member and often chairman of municipal departments or commissions, such as the board of public works, the school board, the harbor commission. In this way he becomes a connecting link between the national authority at Christiania and the municipal councils throughout the kingdom, because certain measures of local interest are subject to restrictions by the national parliament, particularly those involving the finances.

A municipality must obtain the approval of the parliament for undertaking costly new enterprises or changing the existing order of things or incurring financial obligations, although the authority of the central government in this respect is only of a negative character. It cannot impose anything upon the municipalities or require them to adopt any particular policy or measure, but must sanction matters of importance which involve the general policy and financial welfare of the nation. This power has been used with great caution, and has never been employed to obstruct wise measures intended to promote the welfare of the community. Municipal development in Norway has always been in the direction of self-government. Only occasionally has the parliament interfered, and then only has refused to permit local councils to impose heavy pecuniary burdens upon the people.

* * *

Under the direction of the council are permanent executive departments similar to those found in the municipalities of the United States, pertaining to the public highways, the public buildings, the public health, the relief of the poor, the fire department, police department, etc. These in every case are managed by permanent officials under the supervision of committees of the council. Every year a budget is made up of the income and expenditures expected; each department being permitted to submit its own estimates, which are approved or amended by the council, and the amount is raised by taxation of houses, lands, personal property and incomes, with fees for licenses to transact business. The entire system of local taxation is similar to our own, and the methods of assessment are the same. In order to meet the expense of unusual undertakings for the benefit of the municipality, such as waterworks, tramways, docks, etc., funds are raised in the usual manner by the issue of interest bearing bonds, which are usually in small denominations in order to permit people of limited means to invest in them. They are redeemed as a rule in forty annual installments, the bonds to be canceled being selected by lot.

* * *

In this system of local government women are to participate hereafter upon an equal basis with men. The movement which culminated in May has been going on since 1884 under the leadership of Miss Gina Krog, who may be called the Susan B. Anthony of Norway. In the year named she organized a woman's suffrage association, delivered a series of lectures on the subject and established a newspaper called the Nyisende—meaning "the new ground." Miss Krog is about 50 years of age, of fine education and excellent family, and has been noted for her activity in literary and charitable affairs. She has been a teacher, a writer for the press, a director of charitable institutions and has lived a life of great activity and usefulness, devoting her own means with generosity to the cause which she has undertaken.

* * *

The suffrage movement at first attracted little attention, but public sentiment grew slowly, and in 1890 Miss Krog succeeded in having a bill brought into the storthing giving women the right to vote in school matters. It received forty-four out of a total of 114 votes. The liberal party then made it an issue, and two years after the same bill received a majority of the storthing, but required two-thirds of the votes to pass. At that time a property qualification was required of men. The income tax returns were used as registration lists at the polls, and none but those who paid on incomes of 300 kroner in the country and 400 korner in the city were allowed to vote.

The leaders of the movement for universal suffrage for men united forces with the woman suffragists, and in 1898 accomplished their purpose. The women might have succeeded the same year but for an unfortunate division in their ranks. One faction wanted to limit suffrage to unmarried women who own property and deprive married women and dependent daughters and wage-earners of the ballot. But a compromise was finally arranged, the two factions were brought together, and last May succeeded in accomplishing the purpose for which they have been engaged. They received the support of a large portion of the conservative members of the storthing as well as the unanimous support of the liberal and radical parties. There were only twenty votes cast in the negative.

* * *

The women of Norway do not propose to rest on their present success. Miss Krog intends to continue the fight until she has secured the right of participation in national as well as municipal affairs, and believes that the women will have all the political rights of men in Norway within the next few years. She insists that public sentiment favors the cause and that the next parliament will take a step beyond this and amend the law by making it broader and more general.

Under the present law only women who pay a certain amount of taxes can vote. An unmarried woman living at home is deprived of the ballot unless she has an income of her own; a married woman cannot vote unless either she or her husband has a stated income. Thus many of the most intelligent and progressive women of the country are still outside of the suffrage line. Everybody in Norway who earns a dollar pays an income tax. It may be very small, but a certain percentage of each day's wages of every peasant goes into the government treasury, and the advocates of an income tax in the United States will find many arguments in this country to sustain them. Every person with whom I have talked has declared that it is the least ojectionable means of rising money for national and municipal expenses that has ever been tried here and that it stimulates the patriotism of the people, who realize that they are contributors to the support of their government and should therefore take an active interest in its management.

* * *

Many of the wisest men in Norway consider the universal suffrage amendment to the constitution, which was passed in 1898, a mistake for this reason—because it removes a powerful incentive for men to accumulate money. The Norwegian has a large natural fund of patriotism. He loves his country like the Swiss. Nowhere else do men and women have to work so hard for a living, but life is the more precious the harder one has to labor to sustain it. We value things according to their cost. In the tropics, where no man need work, human life is held cheaply. Men die and kill without compunction; they excite revolutions and overthrow governments, sparing neither themselves nor others. But in Norway, as in Switzerland, where it is a ceaseless struggle from the cradle to the grave, there is more national pride and patriotism than in any other land, and the privilege of living and working and suffering is esteemed as the most precious inheritance of man.

The patriotism of a Norwegian is shown wherever you see him. He can never be convinced that there is any better country than the rocks and hills and forests among which he was born, although he may have been compelled to emigrate in order to earn a living. Those who remain at home are equally patriotic, and take a profound interest in political affairs. They value the privilege as part of their lives, as an inalienable inheritance, and when they were required to earn a certain amount of money before they could participate in public affairs they had an additional incentive to labor and to save.

* * *

It is a wholesome experience for an American to bring his wife to Norway and let her see how women can work. The Norwegian woman usually carries a little more than her share of the load, and can support a husband without difficulty if he insists upon it. There is nothing so admirable in this world as a useful woman, particularly if she is married to a man inclined to leisure and loafing. In Norway and other countries of northern Europe the ballad, "I Love to See My Dear Old Mother Work," is something more than an affectionate sentiment. It has a practical significance, and is frequently found in husbands as well as sons.

In Holland, Belgium and Denmark I have seen women harnessed to carts with both dogs and donkeys hauling heavy loads, while the husband, son or father, as the case may be, walked alongside and assisted by directing them where to go and regulating their speed. I have never yet seen a man riding in a cart hauled by a woman, but I have no doubt that devoted and affectionate wives often haul their husbands around in that manner if the husbands are weary or prefer to ride. Such domestic co-operation inspires admiration for the feminine sex and justifies their right to the ballot in Norway. Imagine how a womans' soul must thrill with pride and gratification when she comes in from the potato field at night and finds her husband smoking his pipe on the front steps ready to compliment her upon the number of rows she has hoed, or to congratulate her upon her ability in trading when she returns from market, where she hauled her butter and cheese in a cart.

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S. S. S. is especially recommended for poisons of this character. So completely does it destroy the effects of the Oak and Ivy that there is no possibility of its reappearance, and it is equally as efficacious in brass or lead poisoning or Barber's Itch; building up and purifying the blood and driving out of the circulation impurities of every kind, and removing every blemish, sore or eruption from the skin. There is no substitute for S. S. S.; it is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the safest and best in all constitutional or blood diseases.

Our Medical Consultation Department.—If you desire any special information or advice about your case, write our physicians, explaining your condition, and they will carefully consider what you have to say and you will receive a prompt reply. Our physicians have made a study of blood and skin diseases, and you can have the benefit of their experience and skill without any cost to you whatever. Don't hesitate to write fully about yourself, as nothing you say goes beyond our office. We have a very interesting book on Blood and Skin Diseases, which we will be glad to mail free.

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