

THE HATCHET.

Entered at the post-office at Forest Grove, Or., as Second-class mail matter.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage Free.
One year.....\$1 50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 40
In Advance.

Established for the dissemination of Washington county news, the elevation of humanity and the money we can make.
Items of general interest gratefully received.
Editor's hobbies and opinions on this page, all the rest facts—impartial and uncolored.

If you fail to receive your paper it will be a favor if you will notify us at once.

AUSTIN CRAIG, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

READABLE .. TWELVE
RELIABLE .. PAGES
REPUBLICAN .. WEEKLY

AUGUST 4, 1898.

OUR PACIFIC COAST, THE FUTURE COMMERCIAL RIVAL OF ASIA.

The greatest events in history are those which are the most prolific and propitious to the laborious struggle of humanity to better its condition in the advancement of civilization. The bold enterprise of a nation which bares its arms to perils and hardships in behalf of liberty for the oppressed deserves not only the glory which crowns such military achievements, but all the commercial fruits that can be gathered from such a moral conquest are the legitimate trophies of the conqueror.

Such a nation is morally bound to hold the title to all such states and franchises as it may rightfully acquire in trust at least for the posterity of the people who under the providences of God poured forth their blood and treasure like rivers to enrich the earth with liberty, law and intelligence that it may become the fit dwelling-place for humanity, awakened by a glorious impulse to make every root, every blade, every stem and every bough produce food, raiment and remunerated toil. These multifarious blessings are the symbols of God's providences and constitute the heralds of a system of civilization under which every man may be a king and high priest, his own law giver and ruler.

The potent events which may transform the slaves of priests and kings into social, moral, intellectual and accountable beings, the absolute sovereigns of independent thought and action, are now passing into the history of the world. The great victory which God bequeathed through Dewey to the American people will, if not surrendered, establish not only regulated liberty but a civilization which will in its development establish laws, institutions and principles under which the downtrodden may become the common beneficiaries of those laws, institutions and principles which have made this a wise and happy nation.

Will this nation have the wisdom and courage to seize hold of the mighty events which are to change the map of the world as the result of our war with that Spanish dynasty which sacrificed millions of lives to establish universal empire and hurled nation after nation into ruin?

Will this nation surrender the commercial-wreathed, the fruit-laden victory won by the prowess and valor of American arms in the Philippine archipelago that the wicked dynasty of Spain may be resuscitated to again offend Heaven and earth with her crimes and again be dragged to the executioner's block to suffer the retribution so long past due and stored up by the judgments of Heaven?

Can this nation count her heroes slain and maimed for life in their battles with Spanish Sodom and then suffer any party, potentate or power to force upon our republic a concluding treaty of peace which shall remand to the sovereignty of Spain a single island of the seas once justly forfeited to our arms by the valor of our soldiers and sailors?

What diplomatic wizard dare advocate the surrender of soil stained by the blood of our sons slain in the cause of humanity and liberty? What traitor with sacrilegious hands dare haul down Old Glory once hoisted to the breeze over the Philippine archipelago which at best is only a part of our just indemnity for the gold expended in a war provoked by the Spanish slaughter of American sailors and citizens in time of profound peace, as well as the slain of battle? What cold blooded politician dare pose as the leader of the American people under a white flag headed for the Spanish camp in the sight of our army, navy and Old Glory?

Let no political demagogue deceive himself into any attempt to defeat this republic in its purpose to make the Pacific coast the rival of Asia as it has made the Atlantic seaboard the rival of Europe in the great struggle for commercial supremacy.

The products of this coast, its great forests, magnificent in their primeval grandeur, its manufactured timber, lumber and other fabrics, will build a hundred American cities in our Asiatic colonies with a mighty metropolis on the island of Luzon which will rival Hong Kong as an American depot for our surplus products and supplies, creating an American trade in Asia amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars each year, as unhampered and unobstructed as the traffic between our other states and territories, under commercial regulations stimulating industry and enterprise in the four hundred inhabited islands of the archipelago. The differentiation of our trade will reach every island of our republic through our great commercial clearing house on the island of Luzon. The Philippine archipelago is ours by the decree of the highest court on earth, the court to which Spain appealed, and shall we not hold our jewels in Asia, won on the battlefield, that our people may grow in wealth, influence and intelligence until they equal the splendor of the Grecian colonies? Shall we not strive to make them our pride and glory? Can we do so by surrendering them to Spanish spoliation?

A mutual interdependence will cultivate a loyalty to our flag and government. Patriotism and intelligence will grow with our community of interests and when the hour of peril may come their people, like Spartas, will be borne from the field on their shields under Old Glory.

Our language taught and spoken will soon enable that people to master a knowledge of our laws throughout our colonies. The right to vote should be exercised by those who can read the English language, the language of liberty and law, the language which is determined to be spoken throughout the whole earth and which is now the court language of every civilized nation in the world.

The Divine Presence in the Philippines is witnessed by the unparalleled victory and success of our arms. The conjunction of persons and events seem providential, that such a soldier, sailor and mariner should have stood waiting all these years to sink a whole fleet in a single battle with an insolent and arrogant foe, that such a hero, a simple New Englander, true, skillful and lion-like, as Dewey, should have been sent to the Philippine archipelago to destroy all hope of Spain in Asia, that such a consummate statesman of the noblest patriotism should have been inspired with wisdom and courage to out-general the German meddler, are evidences of God's planning for the deliverance of eight millions of slaves from the Spanish yoke in Asia.

This nation will no more return them and subject their homes to Spanish tyranny than will the people of this republic attempt to revoke the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln which made four millions of freemen.

A diplomacy gifted with inspiration under Spanish bribery, manipulated by French and Italian

statesmen at Washington, may attempt to show how this nation can honorably abandon eight millions of people who have already sought refuge under the folds of our flag, and with complacency witness their re-enslavement under a black Spanish system of autonomy whitewashed for the occasion, but the friends of liberty in this republic will spurn such dishonor in tones of thunder and at the cannon's mouth, as they did the crafty subtle system of autonomy incubated at Washington to deceive the Cubans struggling for liberty.

Give the whole Philippine archipelago a just military government administered under acts of congress and as fast as each of the four hundred islands shall establish free schools and master our language then enable them to organize territorial governments, under congressional regulations, republican in form. This nation will have fulfilled the spirit of its mission as set forth in its declaration of war with Spain when this has been accomplished, and not until then. The United States having once undertaken the deliverance of a people cannot abandon them to the tender mercies of commercial governments.

The decisive battle with Spain in the Philippines was fought by Dewey and his heroes. It now remains to be seen whether politicians will attempt to circumvent God and this nation by a species of diplomacy which shall blast the hopes of eight millions of people and thwart the unmistakable purposes of God to make the islands of the sea an inheritance for his regenerated sons and daughters baptized in the flood of light which has illuminated the pathway of this nation from Plymouth Rock to Manila Bay.

Politicians must remember that the same power which creates the lurid clouds that breed the tornadoes and the whirlwinds may also store up portentous storms in the heart of this people which will shipwreck the hopes of office-seeking mariners who may attempt to steer our ships counter to the Divine compass which will always be found in the armory of Heaven till the Pacific shall drive back our shore and the Atlantic submerge this continent. A nation which selects a modern diplomat will meet shipwreck upon the breakers and the sands. But justice and liberty are pilots who are not afraid to take the whole crew into their confidence. They have never lost a ship. But they know the Hand that holds the winds and the storms.

The civilization of the Philippines must be reconstructed upon the natural and inalienable rights of humanity as the source of its strength, its prosperity and its endurance. It is not half so necessary to have a settlement with Spain as it is to have a right settlement. Peace regardless of justice or equity to her colonies will be a treacherous sleep whose waking from the lap of that Spanish Delilah will be worse than blindness, it will be death among inhuman foes.

It is always safe to be right. The business of this government is not so much to seek peace as to seek out the causes which will result in an everlasting peace between this nation, Spain and the Philippines. The Latin races have adopted expediencies which have contributed to revolution and bloodshed, and a Spanish autonomy is one of those expediencies. The Anglo-Saxons have mastered right principles which have contributed to the science of civil government in its highest sphere and to the noblest sphere in human welfare.

Let America attempt no political expediencies nor trust to the fabled honor of Spain to guarantee local self-government to a people whom she has enslaved for four hundred years. Such a disposal of the eight millions of human beings and the islands they inhabit would brand our people as unworthy of our army and navy who have won victories the most renowned in the history of the world. Shall our sailors and soldiers be dishonored by accepting a commercial coaling

station as the price of our cowardly abandonment of the sacred trust assumed and re-assumed at every step in our conflict with Spain and in the light of all the stars on our flag whose stripes now stream defiance to every enemy of liberty throughout the world?

EX-SENATOR MITCHELL ON THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In my judgment the questions now confronting the general government, and which involve to a very large extent the future territorial, commercial and foreign policy of the United States, are more important than any with which, at any time in the past, the government has been compelled to grapple, not excepting those evolved by the war of the rebellion.

The question, moreover, as to how the general government shall deal with foreign territory recently acquired by the indomitable courage, the military and naval skill and prowess of the American army and navy in our war with Spain, is one, no matter how determined by the administration in power, that will be met from certain classes with unsparing, and perhaps merciless criticism. The administration, therefore, upon whom the great responsibility of determining this important question is thrown, justly merits the patient, considerate sympathy of all, as we are bound to believe that whatever is ultimately done will be prompted by motives of the highest patriotism and will be the result of the best judgment of the president and his advisers, and done only after the most careful and thorough consideration. And it is also true that what seems to me, or to you, in our capacity of private citizens, the proper course to be pursued, might present itself to us in an entirely different aspect, were we in a public position, clothed with the enormous responsibility of defining a policy of such infinite importance for the government and pregnant with such tremendous and far-reaching results.

Personally, however, whatever may have been the cause or causes which led to the war, or whatever may have been the declaration of our government in the beginning as to the purpose of the war, I am, with the lights before me, most unqualifiedly of the opinion that, if during the progress of such war, the American flag is through the smoke and fire of battle hoisted by our triumphant army and navy on any foreign soil of Spain, then such flag should never, under any circumstances or for any consideration whatever, be taken down.

Should our nation before the cessation of hostilities capture Cadiz, Barcelona or any other Spanish seaport, situated in Spain proper, and there unfurl the American flag, I might regard the question as to that particular place or those particular places, as somewhat different in settling terms in a treaty of peace. But, had I my way, I should never consent that on any terms whatever the American colors should be hauled down; or American sovereignty be withdrawn from the Philippine islands. This should be the policy, in my judgment, irrespective of any question of commercial benefits, trade considerations, or naval advantages, or even of that other paramount question of humanity upon which from the first the war was justifiably waged.

But not only so, but our government having risked the dangers and assumed the responsibilities involved in the wage of battle, having imperiled the lives of our soldiers and sailors on the field and on the high seas, having exposed to the shot and shell of the Spanish navy, and of her fortifications, our magnificent battle-ships, having expended millions of dollars in compelling Spain to desist from unspeakable barbarities in Cuba, and in compelling her to conform to the most elementary principles of humanity, our country and our people are, in my judgment, by every consideration of justice and of right, entitled to enjoy all the commercial emoluments which will

"WHATEVER MAY HAVE BEEN THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE WAR, OR WHATEVER MAY HAVE BEEN THE DECLARATION OF OUR GOVERNMENT IN THE BEGINNING AS TO THE PURPOSE OF THE WAR, I AM, WITH THE LIGHTS BEFORE ME, MOST UNQUALIFIEDLY OF THE OPINION THAT, IF DURING THE PROGRESS OF SUCH WAR, THE AMERICAN FLAG IS THROUGH THE SMOKE AND FIRE OF BATTLE HOISTED BY OUR TRIUMPHANT ARMY AND NAVY ON ANY FOREIGN SOIL OF SPAIN, THEN SUCH FLAG SHOULD NEVER, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, OR FOR ANY CONSIDERATION WHATEVER, BE TAKEN DOWN.—EX-SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL.

naturally flow to us by maintaining our sovereignty over every Spanish island in every sea, whether Atlantic or Pacific, where the valor of our army and navy has, during the war, planted the American flag

But, in addition to all this, are not the natives of the Philippines as much entitled to protection against the barbarities of the Spanish people, and the oppression of the Spanish government, as are the reconcentrados of Cuba?

The trade benefits and commercial advantages which will accrue to this country, especially to the Pacific states, by maintaining the American flag in the Philippines are without stopping to specify—simply immeasurable. To secure these benefits, which are of such incalculable value, the people of this coast should, irrespective of party, exert every effort in their power to aid in nerving the executive and his advisers to regard this great question, of such infinite importance to the United States, and especially to the people of this coast, as we see it.

That the money power of the East, fearing the retention of the island would result in foreign complications, does not take this view of the question, and is exerting all its mighty influence to induce the president to relinquish the Philippines, there can be no doubt, and there is great reason to fear the administration will compromise by the retention simply of a coaling station or two in the waters of the Pacific.

The unexpected has happened during the short progress of this war; this is, the occupation by the army and navy of the Philippines, and the unfurling of the American flag at and near, if not directly over, the great Oriental trade center—Manila. And this circumstance, as a direct and legitimate result of the war, is so pregnant with benefits, so fraught with abundant fruits which tend so strongly to enlarge and vitalize American trade, broaden the field of American commerce and individual enterprise, and widen the domain of American civilization, that it seems to me it would be little less than a national crime, under the present circumstances, to neglect to garner them, or to permit them in a treaty of peace or otherwise to be frittered away. Such an opportunity to add to the national force a vital element of strength of such incomparable power, and whose influences will tell so suddenly and so decisively in the advancement of American interests, and in the development of American civilization, and in adding luster to our national prestige both at home and abroad, should not be permitted to go unembraced. It is seldom any nation has, through the circumstances of war or otherwise, such opportunities presented to it, and all of which, as in this case, may be accepted without and breach of national honor, or without being rightfully subjected to any charge of unreasonable claim or demand from a conquered foe. No acquisition of territory, or cession of other rights, however important or valuable, either in Cuba, Porto Rico, or any other of the West Indies, nor yet any money indemnity that could within reason be demanded, would in my judgment compensate the United States, or the American people, for hauling down the American flag at Manila, planted there by Dewey and his brave men, aided by our gallant soldiers, many of them from our own state, or for

the surrender back to Spain, or any other power, either whole or in part, of the Philippine islands. Rapidly succeeding events in the last few months have blazed the way for us with unmistakable certainty to a national destiny higher grander, greater and more invincible than that ever attained, either by this or any other nation, on the face of the earth. It would not be well, therefore, to close our eyes to this great national opportunity, and thus permit our ship of state to become becalmed in the sluggish seas of inaction.

As one citizen of Oregon, I sincerely regret to learn from recent press dispatches that the policy I have indicated, and which I believe to be the almost universal sentiment of the people of this coast, is not to be enforced by the president of the United States.

CONGRESSMAN TONGUE ON THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Answering the question, "should the United States control the Philippines?" Permit me to say briefly but emphatically, yes, for the following among other reasons:

First—The rapidly increasing exports of the United States to Eastern Asia and islands in the vicinity of it, during the past few years, and the prospect for much greater increase in the future, make it absolutely necessary to the welfare of the Pacific states that we should have a good, safe naval station in that portion of the world. If we let slip the present opportunity it may never return. A mistake now would be fatal and probably irretrievable. The extent of our commerce must depend upon our ability to protect it. To properly control the harbor of Manila we should control Luzon, upon which Manila is situate. No peace should be concluded that does not provide for our retention of this.

Second—While the retention of the remaining islands is not so important, it is important that they should not fall into the hands of any nation that can by any possibility become our enemies, and use them to our disadvantage.

Third—We began this war in the interest of humanity, to compel Spain to relinquish her tyrannical and inhuman control over a people that of right ought to be free. In the interest of justice, humanity and civilization we ought to refuse to permit Spain to re-establish its destructive and tyrannical power over the inhabitants of the Philippine islands.

THOMAS H. TONGUE.

Congressman Tongue Saturday telegraphed to President McKinley: "Unanimous sentiment of Oregon, without distinction of party, seems to favor retaining Philippine islands. To surrender any portion of Luzon would evoke intense bitterness. This question is of special interest to the Pacific Coast. Opportunity lost now may never recur."

Governor Lord is said to be contemplating an extra session of the legislature for this fall.

Court House.

Probate.—Petition presented asking for appointment of a guardian for O. A. Thomas. Citation ordered to issue, returnable on Aug. 10, 1898, at 10 a. m.

Report of sale of real estate filed in re W. A. Freeman estate. Same approved and conveyance ordered made.

Law Docket.—Landes et al. vs. Dailey et al. Bill of W. A. Ford for keeper's fees allowed in the sum of \$10.

John A. Vandebey and Albertina Janzen.