

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

GRANT E. KELLOGG,
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

Published every Thursday by
THE PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING CO.
Subscription, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Entered at the Wasco, Oregon, postoffice as
second-class matter.

FRIEDAY, FEB. 10, 1906.

UNTRUSTED AMERICANISM.

In a speech in Congress on the
Philippine question, Representative
Johnson (Republican) of Indiana used
the following forcible language:

While the president, in the presence
of what he may conceive to be a popular
demand, he began, "is hurrying the
army and navy across the seas to inflict
upon an alien people a government
against their will, I propose fearlessly,
without regard to its effect upon my
personal fortunes, to make a plea for
liberty an argument against the
perpetuation of injustice. We are on
the verge of a crisis," said Johnson.
"Those who fail to rush forward in
support of the schemes of the imperi-
alists are being denounced here as
"Mafianists" and men who failed to do
their duty."

He drew a parallel between our
Revolutionary struggle and the struggle
of the Philippines for independence. He
argued that today they had a stable
government, republican in form; a
president, a vice-president and a
congress, the whole founded upon the
free consent of the governed.

To attempt to subvert that govern-
ment, he said, would be "an unques-
tionable crime," that should bring the
blush of shame to the cheek of every
free-born American. They had not
waged war for a change of masters.
They had rejected with scorn the high-
sounding manifestos of the president
of the United States. They preferred
to be free, and they now stood with
arms in hand undaunted, standing
against the United States for indepen-
dence and liberty, as they had stood
against Spain. A people with such
stamina are worthy of their freedom.
Could it be a "criminal aggression" to
annex Cuba and not "criminal aggres-
sion" to annex the Philippines? Is
it true that the natives are alien in race,
language and habits of thought, and
therefore the whole scheme is to hold
them as Spain had held her colonies in
times past, as England holds hers now,
ruled over by military satraps. They
might not be as capable as we for self-
government, said Johnson, with biting
sarcasm; they might not be able to
conduct legislators in order to hold dis-
honored seats in the senate, as we are.
They might not be able to decide
contested election cases according to the
party considerations instead of on their
merits, as we are. They might not be
able to practice fraud in elections; they
might be lacking in all these essential
attributes of republicanism, but they
are capable of constituting a government
according to their own ideas. All gov-
ernments were progressive, and in time
they would rise on their dead selves to
higher things.

Johnson paid a high tribute to Agui-
naldo and to Aguinaldo, whose letter to
Secretary Hay appeared in the morning
papers. That letter, he declared, was
the letter of a statesman, and was
worthy of a place in the archives of any
government. He referred to the com-
missioner the president appointed to go
to the islands and report on the
situation. It is not enough, he said,
that the commissioners should be men
of high character, but they must be
without preconceived prejudices, if the
truth is to be obtained.

"If William McKinley ever changes
his policy regarding the Philippines,"
he declared in stentorian tones, "he will
be to the weight of popular opinion,
to which he bows, right or wrong."
This utterance raised a storm of ap-
plause from the democratic side. John-
son requested that such interruptions
cease, as they took up his time.
Several times before he had made a
similar request.

"I should imagine the gentlemen
could tolerate democratic applause,"
interrupted Henderson (Rep. Ia.).
"The gentleman can always tolerate
the applause of honest men, no matter
whether it comes," replied Johnson,
quickly.

As the applause, which greeted this
rejoinder died away, he added: "And
he can also tolerate the narrow censure
of those of his own party who have done
frequently in the past. He has never
been so well satisfied with himself as
when his narrow colleagues were crying
him down. I pride myself, Mr.
Speaker," he continued, drawing him-
self up to his full height, that I have
praised since I entered public life.
My party is a means not an end, with
me, and when I believe my party is
wrong, nothing can make me abate my
independent convictions." (Great
democratic applause.)

Proceeding, he denounced the
president's course as a "policy of
evolution," and charged that his sup-
porters were confining up resources to
drive in the opposition. It was de-
clared that our failure to take the
Philippines would precipitate a general
European war, that all nations of
Europe would scramble for what we
left if we withdrew. He said that he
had seen no such disposition except on
the part of Germany, and she was
actuated by the example of our greed.
If we set the example and withdrew,
recognizing the independence of the
Philippines, others would do likewise.
But if others countries did pounce down
upon the islands, let them do it. We
were not expressly or impliedly re-
sponsible. If they did, they would be
but pursuing their traditions. Let us
see that we do no wrong. The evil was

theirs. If there was, he said, to be a
European war, let us, in God's name,
keep out of it. The cry went up "ratify
the treaty and stop the war." The
president arrogated to himself the right
to speak for 70,000,000 people. "I thank
God," shouted Johnson, "for the spirit
of independence in the senate of the
United States, irrespective of party.
Bryan never made a greater blunder
than when he said the treaty should be
ratified and our policy determined after-
ward. Andrew Carnegie was nearer
right, but he said the treaty should be
fought in the dark, not in the open. I
say we should fight it from start to
finish. We should meet this whole
question at the threshold and strangle
it to death. Public sentiment should
be aroused. It is being aroused, as
evidenced by the great public meetings
in New York and Philadelphia, and take
my word for it, it will not be many
months before the tide of public senti-
ment, which the president vainly
imagines is now carrying him to a
second term, will recede and leave him
high and dry. The voice of the people
will rebuke the spirit of commerce,
which has supplanted the spirit of
liberty."

"If the treaty is ratified without being
coupled with a resolution declaring for
the ultimate independence of the islands,
it will be the death knell of all our ef-
forts to stop the torrent."

He would vote for a bill to reorganize
the army, but before God he would
never vote for a standing army of
100,000, whose ultimate object was to
establish a colonial system.

"I was in the senate," he said,
"I would ratify in my seat first; I would
scorn the demands of a state legislature
and the clamor of the press. I would
let them malign my character and mis-
interpret my motives, but I would never
swerve from what I believed right."
Johnson next referred to the part
Great Britain had taken in inducing
the United States to enter into contro-
versies of the far East, and of the man-
ner in which British assistance was
being given to the "iniquitous policy of
William McKinley." Let there be a
new treaty, he pleaded vehemently.
Let it not give twenty millions for a
cession of the Philippines to the United
States, but let it provide unequivocally
that Spain withdraw from the Philip-
pines and give the Philippines the
inestimable blessings of liberty. This
world policy meant the embarking of a
course like that of England which had
embarked it in war uninterruptedly for
100 years.

The Indiana member now turned to
the "cost of expansion." He detailed
the cost of the war and the estimate of
\$145,000,000 for military establishment,
and \$47,000,000 for the naval establish-
ment for the next fiscal year. It showed,
he said, that our war budget exceeded
that of the great military powers of the
world. It was within three millions of
the cost of Great Britain's vast establish-
ment, by which she ruled her colonial
empire; it was more than that of
France, or any other nation on the face
of the globe. And this was to realize
the "wild dream of expansion."

Johnson's time was twice extended,
democratic members of the military
committee yielding their time to him.
The Monroe doctrine, he declared, must
vanish with the annexation of the Philip-
pines. If we reached out into another
hemisphere, we could not with propriety
resist aggression in this.
Johnson said that the cup of our
national humiliation was filled to over-
flowing, and in closing said:

"We have witnessed the splendid
achievements of our soldiers and sailors,
and have inspired in the old world a
feeling of respect. This country, the
beacon light of liberty, this locked and
intrenched continent, this proud and
erect nation, which never in its history
was obliged to ask a favor of any other
country on earth, now depends upon the
intervention of England to keep other
powers off its back. We have become a
miserable mendicant, dependent upon
the mother country. We are compelled
to abandon the cardinal principle of
protection and submit to the "open
door" policy. At this point the gavel
fell, and Johnson said he would not
trespass further upon the time of the
other side, though he was
urged to go on. "I thank the other
side," he said, for the opportunity to be
heard, which I could not obtain from
this side." There was a whirlwind of
applause when Johnson took his seat,
and many democrats crowded up the
aisle to congratulate him.

From the columns of the Oregonian we
gather the fact that many soldiers who
volunteered to go to Cuba, to not only
burn with the fever, and participate in
the consumption of rotten meat, but to
resent the Spanish insult to our flag,
are now begging upon the streets of the
great Eastern cities, because the situ-
ation which they left on responding to
their country's call, were filled with
other workmen. And yet some of our
people have the temerity to say that
the Philippines are a barbarous people
and incapable of self-government.

EVANGELIC EXPANSION.
"As to the moral consideration of our
holding the Philippines, in my opinion,
the influence of American missionaries
would convert, year by year, thousands
of Filipinos; 100,000 to 500,000 a year
might not be too much to hope for,"
—Richard Croker, Tammany boss, New
York Journal, January 28.

"We must retain the Philippines.
We give them first of all our public
schools. We will give, as they can re-
ceive them, the immortal principles of
our Christian civilization."—Rev. Ray
Palmer to graduating class, Portland
high school, Oregonian, February 2.

Our country has a mission grand
It now must nobly fill;
For it, both saint and sinner stand
With strong, united will.

We must expand from sea to sea.
Send hope to every shore,
Set all benighted peoples free,
To help increase our store.

We as a Christian nation should
The holy gospel send
To lighten up each neighborhood
To earth's remotest end;
And if a savage people fight
Against our Christian creed
There must be force to choose the right
By use of guns at need.

Our stalwart friend, good Johnny Ball,
He gives the heathen fight,
And while he fills his pockets full
He makes them worship right,
And why should Jonathan not do
As pious John has done—
Spread truth and fill his purses too
By aid of greed and gun?

Brave, faithful Paul, if now alive,
Would hide his head in shame
To see how Christian nations strive
In his dear Savior's name.
He hobbled slow, and worked his way
To spread the gospel light,
While nations now in deadly fray
Spread it by holy fight.
—Oregonian.

Dickens in Evening Dress.

When Charles Dickens was to make
his first appearance in Boston before an
American audience as a reader, an im-
mense crowd awaited him. The en-
thusiasm of the people for the most
popular novelist then living had risen
to fever heat. One of the most ardent
of his admirers afterward told this lit-
tle incident of the evening:

"With a few gentlemen who wished
to welcome and show him attention I
was in the little room at the back of
the platform when Dickens entered it.
He was a rather stout man with a
somewhat red face, and I saw to my sur-
prise, that he was dressed in an exag-
gerated servility to the extreme fashion.
"More than this," he wore a button-
hole, the chains of which were
strung aggressively across his chest.
There was a gaudy bad taste in his ap-
pearance which his friends regretted,
knowing how distasteful it would be to
most of his admirers who appreciated
his genius and enjoyed his writings."

"No one, of course, could broach the
subject to him, and he appeared that
night and every other night of his en-
gagement in the same attire. The un-
derstand comment was, 'Why, this is a
petit maitre.' How can a man with such
tastes be the creator of Tiny Tim and
Sam Weller?"—Youth's Companion.

High Praise.

A story told by John Ross Dix in his
"Pulpit Portraits" shows how strong a
current of life ran in the veins of Dr.
Lyman Beecher when he had passed the
allotted three score years and ten.

When about 75 years of age, he spent
a fortnight in the eastern part of
Maine. A party of gentlemen at Calais
went with him some 30 miles up a
series of lakes to Indian territories.

When asked to embark upon a chain
of lakes in the birch canoe, the Indian
guide, Edinow, rather objected to so
old a man attempting the adventure,
fearing that he would give out.

The doctor paddled with the best of
the youngsters; caught more trout than
all the party together and returned each
day from the various tramps in the
lead; ate his fish on a rock, with a sea
tinsel for a trencher and fingers for
knives and forks; slept on the ground
upon benches showing under the tent,
and at length the Indian guide went
from the extreme of deprecation to the
highest expression of admiration in his
power, saying:

"Ah, old man, all Indian!"

It Was a Pretty Hat.

A young lady of the east end had just
received several proofs of effort and
photographs of herself and had kept
them until the usual semi-weekly visit
of her best gentleman friend. He was
punctual in arriving that night, but he
never imagined that it was to be his
last call for an indefinite period.

He had no sooner seated himself in
the parlor than the young lady brought
in the photographs for his inspection.
He looked them over very carefully and
finally selected the only one of the sev-
eral pictures showing a hat on the sub-
ject. It was a pretty big hat and beau-
tifully trimmed. The piece of millinery
caught his eye at first glance, and he
most innocently remarked:

"I think this is the best photograph.
The hat is so pretty. It is a very fine
picture of the hat."

The young man did not notice his
fatal error until too late. He was
short and uninteresting that evening,
and now he wishes that the art of pho-
tography had never been discovered.
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The English Army.

In the 40 years that elapsed between
the battle of Waterloo and the fighting
in the Crimea the British army attain-
ed a maximum of inefficiency. It is
only now, when the chief actors in the
great drama of the struggle with Russia
are dead, that the public is beginning
to learn the extent of the incapacity and
inefficiency of the men responsible for
the equipment and training of the British
army. But for the courage of the
British private the Crimean campaign
would have been a disastrous failure.
Indeed but for the accident of a fog on
the morning of the battle of Inkerman,
which enabled a handful of British
troops to impress 40,000 Russian sol-
diers with the idea that they were more
numerous and better supported than
they really were, the English army
would have been driven into the Black
sea and the subsequent history of Eu-
rope altered beyond recognition.—Lon-
don Standard.

The Anarchy of the Idle.
Our civilization is fast following in
the footsteps of decadent Rome where
only the shell of a ruined republic re-
mained, and a self absorbed, patrician
oligarchy, gorged with the wealth ob-
tained by special privileges, legal bri-
bation and class legislation, ruled over
a prostrate and trampled people. It is
the anarchy of the idle, the heathen
and heartless rich that is pushing America
over the edge of doom!—E. M. Wheel-
lock.

Don't forget that Thompson's photo
gallery is now located in Moro over the
Republic office.

A PARABLE.

It Shows That It Is a Good Plan to
Control Your Own Affairs.

A certain very rich man said unto
himself, "I have many interests, and I
will turn over the most important of
them to a body of men whom I'll choose
for a year or two years, and I'll call
them a legislature." And he did it and
went on his way. And the body of men
met and they made money with the rich
man's goods and sold some and mort-
gaged others and deplored others. And
the rich man, around a castron, and the
rich man, renounced and held mass
meetings and screamed himself hoarse.
And the body of men looked at him de-
rively and said to itself, "Surely we
have worked for these offices and they
are ours, and you can't put us out nor
reverse our acts, but are bound by
them." And they laughed in their
sleeves at the rich man.

Again, an election came around, and
the rich man chose another set of men
of the same sort, and, having untram-
meled power, they did likewise. And
many moons waxed and waned and the
rich man did not seem to learn by ex-
perience, but really he was growing
very mad, and at last he rose up and
said, "I will choose ye as counselors,
but ye shall do what I do and I do not
wish, and ye shall do the things I wish,
and I'll veto any acts of yours that I do
not like by the referendum, and if ye
will not pass the laws I wish I myself
will start them by the initiative." And
the latter end of that man was better
than the former.—Elwood Pomeroy

They Are Traitors.

Hot winds and drought may effect the
corn crop, but they can injure it now
only to a limited extent. Nebraska's
crop of 1895 is sure in the aggregate to
yield one of its far famed bumper har-
vests.—Omaha Bee.

The above is not true, and The Bee
knows it. There will not be a half crop
of corn in Nebraska, and The Bee knows
that also. Such articles help the specu-
lators and injure every farmer in the
state. Such statements are gleaned
from the plutocratic press by the board
of trade men and used to bear the mar-
kets. The consequence is that our crops
are sold at miserably low prices in the
fall and winter, and next spring those
same papers will come out and say the
crop was small, the surplus is exhaust-
ed and the prices will be skyward when
the farmers have nothing to sell. If the
producing classes will refuse to believe
any statement in a golding paper and
will be led on their grain as they cling
to their hope of heaven, they will get a
fair price for it after awhile. It is pass-
ing strange that in an agricultural state
like Nebraska the plutocratic press al-
ways favors the men who buy instead of
the men who sell; always favors the
railroads instead of the farmer, the
speculator instead of the debtor, the rich
instead of the poor. They are our ene-
mies instead of our friends. They are
traitors to every interest of the com-
monwealth and ought to be held as
public enemies.—Nonconformist.

Picturesque Description of Arizona.

We live in a land of high mountains,
high collars and high taxes, low val-
leys, low neck dresses and low wages;
big, crooked rivers and big, crooked
statesmen, big lakes, big drunks, big
pumpkins, big men with pumpkins
heads, silver streams that gambled in the
mountains and plous politicians who
gambled in the night, routing catarnaks
and routing centers, fast trains, fast
horses, fast young men, roses that bloom
the year round and beautiful girls with
rosed months, sharp lawyers, sharp
financiers and sharp too shoes, noisy
children, fertile plains that lie like a
sheet of water and thousands of news-
papers that lie like tangles.—Yuma
Sentinel.

A Zulu Rain Charm.

The Zulus employ a rain charm
which is very remarkable considering
their usual ferocity and cruelty. They
catch a bird, and after the third wizard
has consecrated it and made it a "rain
bird" they throw it into a pool of wa-
ter.

In spite of their own indifference to
the sufferings of animals they believe
that the sky, which they conceive to be
a personality, will be full of woe at the
death of the bird and drop sympathetic
tribute in showers of rain.

Business Brevelities.

Don't buy a heating stove until you
see the fuel saving device for sale by
A. J. Kellogg, samples of which can be
seen at Holder's free reading room,
Hoggar's bowling alley, or either of the
hotels. You can heat two rooms with
less fuel than is ordinarily required for
one.

E. Peoples has just received a nice
line of White and Queen sewing ma-
chines which he desires to have you
examine. He also has some new de-
signs in handsome black hat racks,
table racks, and wall pockets. Call
and see them before you buy your
Christmas presents.

Notice of Settlement.

We must have all money due the firms
of Hayes & Dunahoo, and Johnson &
Dunahoo, by January 1st.

JOHNSON & DUNAHOO.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon.
Complaint having been entered at this office
by Grant E. Kellogg against George Davis and
McGregor, for abandoning his Home-
stead entry No. 606, dated March 23, 1867, upon
the NE 1/4 Section 35, Township 1 N, Range
17 E, W. 1/2 Sherman County, Oregon, with
a view to the cancellation of said entry, the
said parties are hereby summoned to appear
at this office on the 29 day of December, 1905,
at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish
testimony concerning said alleged abandon-
ment. E. J. Kellogg, county clerk, is author-
ized to take the testimony herein at his office
at Moro, Oregon, on December 22, 1905, at 10
o'clock a. m.
JAY P. LUCAS, Register.

YOU CAN PATENT

anything you invent or improve; also get
CAREFUL TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN
Protection. Send model, sketch, or photo-
graph for free examination and advice.
BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No Attorney
needed. Write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. O. HADLEY,

DEALER IN

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
Clocks, Silverware, Etc.



Watch and Jewelry Repairing.
MORO, OREGON.



CANTON
Gang-
Plows.

Acknowledged the superior of all makes. The east
end handled, lightest draft, most durable and most
perfect. Can be adjusted to work on side hills,
where others fail. Have dust proof hubs and
many points of superior reverse. Frame is thoroughly
with STEEL or CHILLED bottom and Rolling
Attachment. Compare them with others and see the
work and you will buy a Canton. Manufactured by
PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., CANTON, ILLINOIS.

CANTON "U"
BAR LEVER HARROWS

Are the best because they are made of the best steel
and are durable. The teeth can be adjusted as to
depth and the edges reversed. Frame is thoroughly
built. Made in all sizes. Made by
PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., CANTON, ILLINOIS.

F. H. MEADER, & CO.
Moro - Oregon.

J. M. PATTERSON, President. V. C. BROCK, Cashier.

Sherman County Bank
Wasco, Oregon.

Sight Exchange Sold on New York,
Portland and The Dalles.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Accounts kept subject to check. Col-
lections made at reasonable rates.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Columbia
Southern
Railway

Time schedule in effect July 1, 1898. Con-
nection is made with U. S. & N. passenger
train at Biggs.

Leave Arrive

6:45 p. m. Biggs 2:30 p. m.

7:10 p. m. Gibson 1:10 p. m.

7:25 p. m. Wasco 12:50

7:45 p. m. Klondike 12:30

7:53 p. m. Summit 12:20

8:08 p. m. Hay Canyon Junction 11:58 a. m.

8:12 p. m. McDonald 11:55

8:33 p. m. DeMoos 11:40

9:30 p. m. Moro 11:30 a. m.

Arrive Leave

E. E. LYTLE, C. O'REILLY,
President, Gen. Manager.

O. R. & N. CO.

Depart For TIME SCHEDULE FROM BIGGS Arrive from

Fast Mail Salt Lake, Denver, Pl.

12:38 a. m. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East.

Spokane Flyer

6:25 p. m. Walla Walla, Spokane, Missoula, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East.

8:00 p. m. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS FROM PORTLAND

Sailing dates subject to change

For San Francisco, Sept. 9, 16, 23.

7:00 p. m. TO ALASKA Sept. 22

8:00 p. m. COLUMBIA RIVER STEAMERS

To Astoria and way landings

6:00 a. m. WILLAMETTE RIVER STEAMERS

Oregon City, Newberg, Klamath, Salem, way landings.

7:00 a. m. WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS

Oregon City, Dayton and way landings.

8:00 a. m. WILLAMETTE RIVER STEAMERS

Portland to Corvallis and way landings.

8:00 a. m. SNAKE RIVER STEAMERS

Idaho Falls to Lewiston

8:40 a. m. Ex Sat. Ex Sat. Ex Sat. Ex Sat. Ex Sat. Ex Sat.

W. H. HERBERT, G. P. A., Portland, Or.

E. A. GILBERT, Agt., Biggs, Or.

NEW FEED STABLE.

CAMPBELL & SHORT, Prop.

Put your team up at the new feed stable

west of Clayton's blacksmith shop.

Good feed, good stalls, good

corral for loaded wagons.

Wasco, Oregon.

Feed For Sale In Any Quantity.

Furniture

Chairs, Lounges,
Mattresses, Matting
and
Iron Beds.
Pictures Framed to order.
Our Prices are the Low

Wasco, Oregon. J. A.

....W. M. BARNETT....

Dealer in

General Merchandise