

Editorial Page of the Capital Journal

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

The Journal presents the full text of the president's Memorial day address. It is a more than ordinarily able treatment of the subject, and rests on a broad basis of patriotism.

That the Union armies did more than merely save this country from dissolution and destruction he makes very plain. They won a victory for the whole human race.

His treatment of the men in gray, who fought on the side of secession and slavery, is generous and thoroughly American. He accords them great courage and honesty of purpose in what they believed was right.

The president admits the cruelties and barbarities that have been practiced in the Philippines. He goes further and says the whole question of our treatment of the problems that have arisen there is a non-partisan one, that must be handled with the loftiest intelligence and patriotism.

The president seems to be on this occasion a broad, wise and safe counselor, a real head of a great people and masterful executive of a great country.

HAYSEED JUSTICE COURT.

The Socialist candidates for justice and constable in this district should withdraw, and not imperil the election of Justice O'Donald and Constable Lewis, the hayseed officials, who have saved this district thousands of dollars.

O'Donald and Lewis are plain men of the people. They are not dukes, both are old Indian War Veterans, and understand the common sense way of conducting court.

O'Donald knows more law in a minute than many a graduate of the law schools does in a week. He knows hog and dog law and man law and horse law.

He is aptly described in James Whitcomb Riley's poem entitled "Old John Henry":

"He's stove up some with rheumatiz, There ain't no shine on them shoes 'o his, His hat ain't cut, but his eye-teeth is."

A vote for McDonald and Lewis means saving money for the taxpayers and ensuring a justice court that cannot be worked by any push faction of the lawyers.

NO NATIONAL ISSUE INVOLVED.

A contemporary asks, in order to whip the voters into supporting Mr. Furnish for governor, "does any farmer propose to give aid to Eastern Democrats proposing to take the protective duty from their products by helping to elect a Democratic governor for Oregon?"

Certainly this appeal is the last gasp of a lost cause. Mr. Chamberlain will have about as much to do with the duties on farm produce as he did with inventing the multiplication table. All this is pure rot of the rankest kind. The revolt against Mr. Furnish is not because of dissatisfaction with Republican principles, but against corrupt methods of party management. It is a protest against Jack Matthewsism. It is a determination on the part of the rank and file of the party to have something themselves to say about the control of their party.

Neither is it so much of a protest against the selection of a man who has been in the party but a short time, as it is a determination to chastise a close communion political ring for spoils only, for turning down a man for governor whom the people wanted re-nominated with the rest of the state ticket, for an unheard of man whose "campaign" has shown that he is entirely unqualified for any public position of importance, and that his recommendation for the position rested entirely on his sack.

Republicans will all vote for their congressmen and members of the legislature, thus securing the "protective duties on the products of the farmers," and at the same time prove themselves men by administering a rebuke to the Portland ring, which the Oregonian says is an "affiliated gang of grafters, always unscrupulous and always corrupt." No Republican should endorse that gang for a moment, and the opportunity now presents itself where a needed lesson can be taught by defeating its representative in the person of Banker Furnish, retaining control of the state boards and our share of the congressional representation besides.

The welfare of a party sometimes demands this, and even the Oregonian said so in 1896, when it declared that "the Oregonian is a professional bolter."

Some of the labor union leaders have an idea that they ought to go in to politics. Electing mayors in San Francisco and some other cities has suggested a general organization of wage-earners on political lines. Better not force the organizations into politics, gentlemen.

If this government is going to do its moral duty by Cuba, let it not do it in a half-hearted way. It will pay us to be fair to Cuba, and if this Republican Congress does not do as it should in this matter, it ought to be kicked out.

If volcanoes continue to wipe out West Indian cities and devastate islands, those Danish West Islanders that we are going to buy down there ought to be insured, or by the time

we come to pay for them they may not be there.

Roosevelt's Memorial Address.

(Continued from First Page.)

have fought under terrible difficulties and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous enemy. Under the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, can not be held to excuse any wrongdoer on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances in the future.

Lynchings in Our Country.

From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried out under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims, and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his.

Understand me, these lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring.

Cruelties Are Exceptional.

But keep in mind that these cruelties in the Philippines have been wholly exceptional, and have been shamelessly exaggerated. We deeply and bitterly regret that any such cruelties should have been committed, no matter how rarely, no matter under what provocation, by American troops. But they afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our army than these lynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place. In each case it is well to condemn the deed, and it is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation.

Acts of Individuals.

In every community there are people who commit acts of well-nigh inconceivable horror and baseness. If we fix our eyes only upon these individuals and upon their acts, and if we forget the far more numerous citizens of upright and honest life and blind ourselves to their countless deeds of wisdom and justice and philanthropy, it is easy enough to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we fixed our eyes purely upon its police record and refused to look at what it had accomplished for decency and justice and charity. Yet this is exactly the attitude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our army in the Philippines; and it is an attitude both absurd and cruelly unjust.

Lincoln's Rules Followed.

The rules of warfare which have been promulgated by the war department and accepted as the basis of conduct by our troops in the field are the rules laid down by Abraham Lincoln when, by his orders, we were fighting for the Union. These rules provide, of course, for the severity necessary in war. The most destructive of all forms of cruelty would be to show weakness where sternness is demanded by iron need. But all cruelty is forbidden, and all harshness beyond what is called for need. Our enemies in the Philippines have not merely violated every rule of war, but have made of these violations their only method of carrying on the war. We would have been justified by Abraham Lincoln's rules of war in infinitely greater severity than has been shown. The fact really is that our warfare in the Philippines has been carried on with singular humanity. For every act of cruelty by our men there have been innumerable acts of forbearance, magnanimity and generous kindness. These are the qualities which have characterized the war as a whole. The cruelties have been wholly exceptional on our part.

Guilty Must Be Punished.

The guilty are to be punished; but in punishing them, let those who sit at ease at home, who walk delicately and live in the soft places of the earth, remember also to do them common justice. Let not the effortless and the untempted rail overmuch at strong men who with blood and sweat face years of toil and days and nights of agony, and at need lay down their lives in remote tropic jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's dark places. The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization at the expense of barbarism and savagery has been for centuries one of the most potent factors in the progress of humanity. Yet from its very nature it has al-

ways and everywhere been liable to dark abuses.

The Task Must Be Finished.

It behooves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them; but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered, we show ourselves craven and weaklings, unworthy of the stress from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the civil war. Your false friends then called Grant a "butcher" and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as "Lincoln's hirelings." Your open foes—as in the resolution passed by the confederate congress in October, 1862—accused you, at great length, and with much particularity, of "contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized war;" of "subjecting women and children to 'banishment, imprisonment and death;' of 'murder,' of 'rapine,' of 'outrages on women,' of 'lawless cruelty,' of 'perpetrating atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages;' and Abraham Lincoln was singled out for especial attack because of his "spirit of barbarous ferocity." Verily, these men who thus foully slandered you have their heirs today in those who traduce our armies in the Philippines, who fix their eyes on individual deeds of wrong so keenly that at last they become blind to the great work of peace and freedom that has already been accomplished.

War for Peace and Liberty.

Peace and freedom—are there two better objects for which a soldier can fight? Well, these are precisely the objects for which our soldiers are fighting in the Philippines. When there is talk of the cruelties committed in the Philippines, remember all ways that by far the greater proportion of these cruelties have been committed by the insurgents against their own people—as well as against our soldiers—and that not only the surest but the only effectual way of stopping them is by the progress of the American arms. The victories of the American army have been the really effective means of putting a stop to cruelty in the Philippines. Wherever these victories have been complete—and such is now the case throughout the greater part of the islands—all cruelties have ceased, and the native is secure in his life, his liberty, and his pursuit of happiness. Where the insurrection still smolders there is always a chance for cruelty to show itself.

We Conquer for Freedom.

Our soldiers conquer; and what is the object for which they conquer? To establish a military government? No. The laws we are now endeavoring to enact for the government of the Philippines are to increase the power and domain of the civil at the expense of the military authorities, and to render even more difficult than in the past the chance of oppression. The military power is used to secure peace, in order that it may itself be supplanted by the civil government. The progress of the American arms means the abolition of cruelty, the bringing of peace, and the rule of law and order under the civil government. Other nations have conquered to create irresponsible military rule. We conquer to bring just and responsible civil government to the conquered.

The Army Restores Order.

But our armies do more than bring peace, do more than bring order. They bring freedom. Remember always that the independence of a tribe or a community may, and often does, have nothing whatever to do with the freedom of the individual in that tribe or community. There are now in Asia and Africa scores of despotic monarchies, each of which is independent, and in no one of which is there the slightest vestige of freedom for the individual man. Scant indeed is the gain to mankind from the "independence" of a blood-stained tyrant who rules over abject and brutalized slaves. But great is the gain to humanity which follows the steady though slow introduction of the orderly liberty, the law-abiding freedom of the individual, which is the only sure foundation upon which national independence can be built. Wherever in the Philippines the insurrection has been definitely and finally put down, there the individual Filipino already enjoys such freedom, such personal liberty, under our rule, as he could never dream of under the rule of an "independent" Aguinaldo oligarchy.

SMOTHER A COUGH.

You can smother a cough with your hand but you can't cure it that way. Some medicines only smother coughs.

Scott's Emulsion cures them. Old coughs and deep-rooted coughs can't be cured until the inflammation which causes them has been replaced by healthy tissue.

That is exactly the kind of thorough work Scott's Emulsion does. It changes the entire nature of the throat and lungs so that there is nothing to cough about.

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By a Slow Process.

The slowly-learned and difficult art of self-government, an art which our people have taught themselves by the labor of a thousand years, can not be grasped in a day by a people only just emerging from conditions of life which our ancestors left behind them in the dim years before history dawned. We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy but how to make good use of their freedom; and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace.

When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest. When that day will come it is not in human wisdom now to foretell. All that we can say with certainty is that it would be put back an immeasurable distance if we should yield to the counsels of unmanly weakness and turn loose the islands, to see our victorious foes butcher with revolting cruelty our betrayed friends, and shed the blood of the most humane, the most enlightened, the most peaceful, the wisest and the best of their own number—for these are the classes who have already learned to welcome our rule.

Interests of the Pacific.

Nor, while fully acknowledging our duties to others, need we forget our duty to our own country. The Pacific seaboard is as much to us as the Atlantic; as we grow in power and prosperity so our interests will grow in that farthest west which is the immortal east. The shadow of our destiny has already reached to the shores of Asia. The might of our people already looms large against the world-horizon; and it will loom ever larger as the years go by. No statesman has a right to neglect the interests of our people in the Pacific; interests which are important to all our people, but which are of most importance to those of our people who have built populous and thriving states on the western slope of our continent.

Not a Party Question.

This should no more be a party question than the war for the Union should have been a party question. At this moment the man in highest office in the Philippine Islands is the Vice-Governor, General Luke Wright of Tennessee, who gallantly wore the gray in the civil war and who is now working hand in hand with the head of our army in the Philippines, Adna Chaffee, who in the civil war gallantly wore the blue. Those two, and the men under them, from the north, and from the south, in civil life and in military life, as teachers, as administrators, as soldiers, are laboring mightily for us who live at home. Here and there black sheep are to be found among them; but taken as a whole they represent as high a standard of public service as this country has ever seen. They are doing a great work for civilization, a great work for the honor and the interest of this nation, and above all for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. All honor to them; and shame, thrice shame, to us if we fail to uphold their hands!

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BLOOD PURIFIER.

When the bowels are constipated, the blood becomes impure. The blood purifier is the best known laxative and blood purifier. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Malaria Fever and Ague. A trial will convince you.

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