

The effort to subjugate the Filipinos has already cost the United States \$300,000,000, and it is estimated that this un-American effort is now requiring the expenditure of \$12,000,000 per month. The Philadelphia Times says: "It is estimated that Great Britain has spent more than a billion dollars on the war with the Boers. An interesting fact is the increasing cost of war. The wars of Napoleon for thirteen years cost France a billion dollars. The four years of civil war in the United States cost four billions, or a dozen times more per year than Napoleon's cost France. Now Great Britain has spent in three years on a small war as much as Napoleon spent in thirteen years in a series of great wars. This, too, without the use of her navy or contact with a great power."

Imperialism is Expensive.

Professor Wylie of the agricultural department seems to be afflicted with a defective memory. The other day he appeared before the ways and means committee and denounced the proposition to reduce the duties on Cuban sugar 25 per cent. He was quite sure that such a reduction would work untold hardship upon the beet and cane sugar interests of this country. Yet it is less than two years since this same Professor Wylie appeared before the industrial commission and declared that "if today we were to admit absolutely free from duty every pound of sugar made in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines it would not affect the progress of our beet sugar industry in this country." It would seem that Professor Wylie has seen a great light since then. Would he be willing to explain why and when he changed his mind?

The Wylie Memory is Defective.

Major Arthur Lee, conservative member of parliament, recently made some remarks in debate that demand investigation and explanation. Major Lee was formerly military attache of the British embassy at Washington. During the debate in question he stated that he had secured the services of the chief horse expert of the United States army as adviser in purchasing horses for the use of the British army in South Africa. "I secured this favor through the good will of a high official," declared Major Lee. Is this another sample of the "neutrality" of this government? Major Lee has made this assertion in open debate. He should be compelled to give the name of this American "high official." The American people have a right to know it if their military servants are being used to assist British agents in the detestable work of assassinating a republic.

Who is This American "Horse Expert?"

Former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith takes issue with President Schurman concerning McKinley's purpose toward the Filipinos. It will be remembered that Mr. Schurman said that Mr. McKinley had intimated to him that independence would ultimately be granted to the people of the Philippine islands. Mr. Smith, through his newspaper, the Philadelphia Press, says: "It is safe to say that President McKinley did nothing of the kind." Mr. Smith explains: "He, Mr. McKinley, wanted Dr. Schurman for the immediate occasion and Dr. Schurman met it with admirable skill and ability. The statesman was dealing practically with the exigent problem; the scholar may have been theorizing and dreaming of the remote future, and if he read his own conception in the smile of the gracious, but wary and reserved president, it was not the first time such mistakes have been made." Perhaps this provides an explanation of the lack of harmony between the statements made by Mr. Schurman while he was on the stump in behalf of the republican party

"Wanted for the Immediate Occasion."

In 1900 and the statements made by the same gentleman in the speech recently delivered in Boston. The administration "wanted Dr. Schurman for the immediate occasion and Dr. Schurman met it with admirable skill and ability." In other words, however pronounced may have been the opinion of Mr. Schurman, the scholar, concerning the duty of this country to the people of our new possessions, Mr. Schurman, as president of the Philippine commission, was persuaded to set aside his convictions and "deal practically with the exigent problem." This, according to administration interpretation, meant that on the stump and in newspaper interviews Mr. Schurman should give expression to opinions with which, in fact, he had not the slightest sympathy. Many people are beginning to suspect that Dr. Schurman is not the only conspicuous man whom the republican administration has "wanted for the immediate occasion," and whom the republican administration has persuaded to "meet it with admirable skill and ability."

In a newspaper interview Mr. Taft, governor of the Philippine islands, says: "I have found that the Filipino is much like any other man in one respect—fair treatment will have its effect on him, and we are seeking to show him that the only qualification required from him in order that he may receive the most liberal usage is loyalty and good citizenship." If the Filipino is "much like any other man in one respect," may he not be much like any other man in several respects. And if the Filipino is "much like any other man," may he not aspire to liberty as persistently as any other man has aspired to liberty, even, indeed, as persistently as our own forefathers aspired to liberty? And if the Filipino is "much like any other man," may we hope to conquer him? May we hope to subjugate him? May we hope to force upon him a government with which he has no sympathy and a sovereignty for which he has no love?

Filipino Much Like Others.

The St. Joseph News characterizes as "demagogues" all who ask that this republic express its sympathy for the Boers. If expressions of sympathy for people struggling for liberty is demagogy, then this republic has had demagogues for president, and the republic itself was once the home of several millions of demagogues. Not only did President Taylor and congress express sympathy for the struggling Hungarians under Kossuth, but congress actually sent an American ship of war to Turkey to bring Kossuth to this country. And congress wined and dined the great patriot. But that was before we had become a "world power;" before we had become advocates of "benevolent assimilation;" before we had become strenuous friends of monarchies. If expressing sympathy for a people struggling for the right to govern themselves is "demagogy," then this republic is made up of demagogues, but governed by men who would rather dance attendance upon court functions than associate with sturdy patriots who love liberty well enough to die for it.

A Nation of Demagogues.

Dr. R. B. Hoyt of Detroit has commanded public attention by a startling announcement. Dr. Hoyt has decided that by the year 2162 this world would be populated by madmen. He points out that during the last fifty years the number of insane persons and fools has increased 300 per cent. He asserts that this means, if the increase continues, that the entire population of this country within 250 years will have gone insane. "Figures, the logic of which is indisputable," says Dr. Hoyt, "prove that the present generation is doomed unless some sort of measures are resorted to." If the good doctor is correct as to the facts, certainly

An Unpleasant Yet Interesting Statement.

his opinion that "something must be done" is an eminently correct one. The difficulty is that the doctor himself is in doubt as to the course to be pursued. Many strange and startling suggestions have been made by men of an inquiring turn of mind in recent years, but the assertion that the world is soon to become wholly mad is as unpleasant as it is interesting. If the republican party claims credit for good times because it is in power how will it escape from responsibility for insanity produced during the same period?

The Chicago Chronicle thinks it has scored two important points against the report made in the lower house in favor of an amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the people, when it says: "One cannot help wondering when he reads this remarkable document whether its author took into account the fact that the proposed amendment cannot be submitted to the legislatures of the states without the consent of two-thirds of a quorum of the senate, and that it cannot very well become part of the constitution without the approval of three-fourths of the legislatures." The Chronicle well states the difficulty of submitting such an amendment because many senators, preferring the present plan, would object to the popular idea. But so far as concerns the action of the legislature, that is a difficulty that may be readily surmounted. When the proposed amendment shall be submitted, if the people really want to change the plan of selecting senators, they will elect men to the legislature pledged to adopt the proposed amendment.

Obstacles to Important Reform.

Some have complained that in order to be successful a political party must take an affirmative rather than a negative position on public questions, and these have contended that the democratic party, so far as concerns the question of imperialism, occupies wholly a negative position. It is true that in the beginning of this new, strange policy the democratic party was necessarily required to take a negative position because protest against the proposed policy was necessary. But on this question the Kansas City platform was an affirmative platform and many people are beginning to realize that the position of the democratic party on the question of imperialism is not only an affirmative position, but the only positive one. Independence for the Filipinos was the policy outlined in the Kansas City platform. Independence for the Filipinos is the policy that is growing in favor today among the American people. Independence for the Filipinos, clearly an affirmative position, is a democratic rallying cry. The immediate promise of ultimate independence will settle the Philippine question.

Democratic Party is Aggressive.

The Boston Traveller, speaking of the success which has attended the administration of Mayor Mulvihill of Bridgeport, Conn., discusses the prospect of a new party. Mayor Mulvihill is a representative of the labor element, being a stoker at the time of his election. His honest and straightforward methods have brought him into great prominence and he is now talked of as the democratic nominee for governor. The Traveller suggests that the nomination of a good man by a labor party would be followed by his indorsement by the democratic party and that such a combination might lead to success. While the labor organizations may not thin: it wise to become political organization, laboring men must learn sooner or later that the ballot box is the place to redress their grievances and that they have the power, if it is rightly exercised, to compel the old parties to recognize any just demand which they may make. Even in Massachusetts the republican party can be overthrown if the labor vote will join with the democrats. The Kansas City platform ought to be acceptable to the laboring men, and those who stand upon that platform ought to have no difficulty in co-operating with the laboring men to secure all needed reforms.

Laboring Men in Politics.