

We are informed by several esteemed republican exchanges that divers republican senators will answer Mr. Hoar's speech. It is too bad that our language may so easily be bungled. Of course our esteemed republican exchanges mean that several republican senators will reply to Mr. Hoar's speech. They cannot answer it.

The Sioux City Journal charges that in January, 1899, Senator Carmack was responsible for the editorial policy of the Nashville American and that the American declared that "Aguinaldo must and will yield to the United States." The Journal is as much mistaken in that statement as it is in its political policies. Senator Carmack was not responsible for the editorial policy of the Nashville American in 1899. Senator Carmack severed his connection with the Nashville American in 1892, six years before the Spanish-American war. A republican organ is always making mistakes when it depends upon its memory, and it does not dare investigate for the purpose of ascertaining the facts.

The bankers of Missouri and Kansas passed a resolution denouncing the branch bank feature of the Fowler bill as "unpatriotic, un-American, unbusiness-like, and as tending to establish a monopoly of the great and honored business of banking in the hands of a few millionaires to the exclusion of the men of the west, old and young, who have labored so faithfully and well to make our banking system what it is today—the best in the known world." The readers of The Commoner will do well to call this resolution to the attention of private bankers, and even to national bankers in the small towns. The money question will be found to be a very live one before the Fowler bill becomes a law.

Senator McLaurin of South Carolina will become a judge of the court of claims under the republican administration. It will be remembered that Senator Tillman charged that Mr. McLaurin had sold his democratic birthright for a mess of republican pottage. Mr. McLaurin gave "the lie" to Senator Tillman. Is it not now in order for Mr. McLaurin to withdraw the epithet, apologize to Senator Tillman, and admit that he is being rewarded for betraying his party and state?

The Rochester (N. Y.) Herald gives Senator Hoar something to think about when it says: "Senator Hoar addressed the Irish league meeting in Washington the other night on the doctrine of human liberty. The difference between Senator Hoar and a member of the Irish league is that the latter would vote as he talked." It has occurred to a great many people that it is about time for Senator Hoar to break away from the party with whose dominant policy he insists he has no sympathy.

Senator Beveridge is quite sure that the United States will make a large amount of money out of imperialism, and he is, therefore, indifferent to the moral principles involved. His speeches remind one of the philosophy employed by a colored man whose advice is set forth in an item which recently appeared in the Atlanta Constitution: "You, William!" exclaimed the old man, "what you doin' on dat white man's fence? Ain't you 'fraid you'll fall off?" Then, after a moment's thought, the old man resumed: "But, ef you does fall off, you might ez well fall on de side whar de watermillions is. You hear me, don't you?"

Senator Hoar delivered an eloquent speech in the senate on May 21st in opposition to the administration's Philippine policy. In the the course of his speech, Mr. Hoar said, "If the stories which come to me in private from officers of the army and from kindred and friends of the soldiers are to be trusted, Spain would have the right tomorrow to

wrest the Philippine islands from our grasp on grounds as good if not better than those which justified us in making war upon them." Is not this a terrible arraignment? And yet is it not strange that, in the presence of these conditions, Senator Hoar adheres to the party that is responsible for the policy against which he contends?

In his message to the Cuban congress President Palma says: "The office of judge in Cuba should be permanent and to constitute this principle of immovability should be one of the first duties of the congress." President Palma undoubtedly means well. He thinks that a judge who holds his office for life will not be influenced by "popular clamor," but the experience of the people of the United States with a life term judiciary is not encouraging to President Palma's view. While the life term judges in the United States give no heed to "popular clamor," it is sometimes the case that, fixed securely in their offices, they do give heed to mandates from the headquarters of influential interests.

At the unveiling of the Rochambeau monument Mr. Roosevelt said: "I am sure, my fellow citizens, that you welcome the chance which brings it about that this embassy of the French people should come to our shores at the very time when we, in our turn, have done our part in starting on the path of independence a sister republic—the republic of Cuba." And yet at the same time one cannot escape a feeling of regret that this "embassy of the French people should come to our shores at the very time" when we are exerting our efforts to prevent the people of the Philippine islands from obtaining their independence—when we are doing our utmost to make it impossible for the erection of a republic upon the ruins of a monarch's authority.

The New York Tribune refers to "the barbarous tariff demanded on foreign masterpieces of art." The Tribune thinks that Representative Lowering of Massachusetts has done well in introducing a bill amending the Dingley act to place paints, oil, water colors, statuary, culture, engravings, drawings and etchings on the free list. There are a good many people who think that a "barbarous tariff" is demanded with relation to the necessities of life; and yet we do not recall that the Tribune has ever made a protest in behalf of the people. On the contrary, we distinctly remember that the Tribune has been among the first to protest whenever any one has suggested that the free list be so arranged as to accommodate the necessities of the people.

In an editorial welcoming the distinguished members of the Rochambeau mission, the New York Herald says: "The descendants of Lafayette and Rochambeau can be no strangers on the soil their great ancestors helped to free, nor can the eminent representatives of the government and people of France fail to feel the sympathetic thrill excited by their presence in the chief city of the sister republic." There is similarity between the relations of France and the American colonies and the relations of the United States and the Philippines prior to the breaking out of hostilities. The Filipinos were our allies. History amply justifies this statement. If France, after having helped to free the American colonies, had taken advantage of its position to subjugate the people of those colonies, the position of France

would have been no different from the position of the United States with respect to the Philippines. Is there any reason to believe, judging from present conditions, that the time will ever come when our descendants will be greeted by the natives of the Philippine islands as gratefully as the people of today greet the descendants of Lafayette and Rochambeau? Is there any reason to believe, judging from the present conditions, that the time will ever come when a visit of American representatives to the Philippine islands will occasion a sympathetic thrill among the people of any of our "possessions?"

The Savannah (Ga.) News says: "A few years ago the country was shocked when it learned that congress, with the republican party in power, had appropriated \$1,000,000,000 for various purposes during one term. The billion dollar congress became a reproach and a by-word. It begins to look now, however, as if the present congress would discount that record by appropriating \$1,000,000,000 during a single session. And yet nobody is bold enough to predict that the high-water mark of republican extravagance has been reached." There are other things that distinguish the present republican congress. It will be remembered that Congressman Littlefield, a republican member from the state of Maine, passed some very severe criticisms on the republican congress.

The incidents at the Ohio republican convention indicate very clearly that there is a strong determination in certain quarters that Mark Hanna shall become the republican candidate for president in 1904. Some of the republican papers that are not friendly to Mr. Hanna lay great emphasis on the fact that the convention in its platform indorsed the administration of Mr. Roosevelt. There is no significance whatever in this fact. The convention did not dare to adjourn without indorsing the national administration; but the fact remains that there was a very strong sentiment for Mr. Hanna's nomination in 1904; and every man who gives intelligent observation to the political situation must understand that, judging from the situation of today, the contest for the republican nomination of 1904 will be between Theodore Roosevelt and Mark Hanna; and it is not too much to say that despite the prejudice and the predilections of Senator Foraker, Ohio will take the lead in the Hanna boom.

In his message to the Cuban senate President Palma stated: "Together with our own heroism is the attitude of the great people, impelled by their own love of liberty, to put themselves on our side in our tenacious fight for the independence of the country. Their motive was sprung from a generous sentiment, pure and disinterested in its origin. Impelled by this sentiment, the powerful republic of the north recognizes through its illustrious president, the republic of Cuba. The promise formally made has been carried out. In this moment, when we feel our right as an independent nation, it is impossible to suppress our gratitude to the United States. To recognize this debt of gratitude to the great nation is an act which exalts us and which makes us worthy of the consideration and respect of the other nations of the world." Every time a tribute is paid by the Cubans to the United States, because of the attitude of this government toward the new republic, the American people are reminded of their humiliation with respect to the Philippines. Would it not be gratifying to the American people if the Filipinos could pay us the tribute which the Cubans do at this time?

Tainted
With
Oil.

Should Vote
as
He Talks.

Looking
for the
Dollar.

A
Terrific
Arraignment.

Life
Term
Judiciary.

Just
at This
Time.

"The
Barbarous
Tariff."

Some
Sympathetic
Thrills.

A
Trillionaire
Congress.

Hanna
and
Roosevelt.

Why not
the
Filipinos?