

ANTI-EXPANSION SENTIMENT.

We now propose to take under our control eight millions of a race on the other side of the world who are as much below the American negro in civilization as the American negro is below the American white. Is it any wonder that with the great race question at our own doors, puzzling our own statesmen and leading to an appalling annual record of crime, many a thoughtful American is disposed to call a halt on the Philippine experiment and to ask that we shall look more to civilizing our own inhabitants, both white and black, than to civilizing an unknown population, savage or semi-savage, 7,000 miles away from our shores?—Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).

The question of the Philippines is still an open question. The republican party has not passed upon it. Public opinion is still in doubt. The country has not spoken decisively. Patriotic Americans and good republicans are at perfect liberty to differ upon this question; and they do differ.—Hartford Courant (Rep.).

The national ideal lowered? The national ideal is lost, unless we awaken to our dangers, and reverse what appear to be present tendencies. The lesson of the sacrifices of our Civil War has become a vague memory in danger of sinking into utter oblivion. The forces that appear uppermost are the lust of power to be irresponsibly exercised, the greed of gain, the passion of conquest. The equality of man is a claim that is met with contempt. The monarchies of the Old World say we have come to occupy new relations. We certainly have. They are the relations which they prophesied when we entered upon the experiment of self-government. They said it could not succeed, and if the recklessness and folly now at work prevail to the end, they will have been proved fatally accurate prophets.—Boston Transcript (Rep.).

There is little doubt but that the proposition of the Massachusetts anti-imperialists to extend the anti-imperialist movement to cover the whole of the United States will find a ready and a hearty response, and it is not unlikely that such a volume of sentiment, opposed to imperialism, will be found among the more enlightened and more thoughtful of the American people that congress will hesitate before committing the country to such an un-American policy.—New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem.).

I believe that a majority of the people of the United States, if the issue is ever brought squarely before them for decision, will never be willing to take under our jurisdiction a people, a vast majority of whom, for reasons of wise public policy, are not allowed by our laws to come within the United States. I firmly believe it to be most desirable to extend in every way the commerce of the

United States. A joint protectorate, providing for equal privileges to all nations, in my judgment, would effect this as regards the Philippines, and such a protectorate would strengthen our sphere of influence in China.—Charles S. Hamlin.

And this is our successful experiment in popular government! It is to be hoped that our treatment of the Pillager Indians in Minnesota and the state of affairs in North Carolina will not reach the ears of the foreigners before whom we are asserting and are anxious to demonstrate our ability to govern "subject races" humanely and to their advantage.—Chicago Advance, Congregational.

We believe that an appeal from the American people drunk to the American people sober will reveal the truth that this wild and sudden policy which its advocates do not even attempt to justify, and the solid arguments against which they only meet with "generalities and cheers," is not to prevail, that the civic conscience is not dead, and that this constitutional republic will not long consent to stand merely for an unscrupulous appetite.—Boston Transcript (Rep.).

The new issues of "imperialism" and "territorial expansion" born of our recent conquests in war present the gravest and the most dangerous problems with which this republic has had to deal. They cannot be disposed of by the snapping of fingers, by the cheering of crowds at railway stations, nor even by the president of the United States himself, unsupported by the conservative second thought of the people.—St. Paul Globe (Dem.).

The question is settled, Attorney-General Griggs says; there is no use of discussing it. It thus appears that in his view the people of the United States have nothing to say about it. They have in the past claimed the right to be consulted on tariff taxation, or such an abstruse matter as coinage questions. But when it comes to a policy that ignores the fundamental principle of democratic government, for which they will have to pay \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually in increased taxes to support the military and naval establishments in the East, and in pursuit of which their sons and brothers must face Asiatic diseases and the bullets of natives obstinate enough to aspire to self-government, the people of the United States have nothing to say. The matter has been settled without consulting them.—Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.).

After having called the world and the God of battles to witness that we fought only from the noblest and most unselfish motives, after loudly proclaiming our virtues in the sight of all the earth, and thanking God that we were not as other nations, we deliberately demand of Spain nearly all her territorial possess-

ions and threaten her with even worse things, if she does not comply. Pharisees among individuals are common, but a Pharisee nation, which for a pretence makes long prayers and robs the weak and defenseless, was left for exemplification to the nineteenth century and to the land of liberty. Spain, however, is not so much to be pitied as ourselves, if the policy of imperialism becomes an accepted fact. She will lose an encumbrance, which she may well be glad to get rid of, while we will gain a Pandora's box of evils, which will plague us indefinitely. It is not yet too late for the sober second thought of the country to assert itself, and to prevent by constitutional means the consummation of an imperial scheme that threatens the very life of free institutions. The country never faced a crisis so pregnant with far-reaching national danger and disaster, and true patriots may well pray that the people of the United States may realize it before it is too late.—Baltimore Sun (Dem.).

MAKE IT SIX TO ONE, GOVERNOR.

There are indications in the surrounding political atmosphere that Governor Stone of Missouri, is a very lively mortal at about this time in having his foot-gear measured for presidential mountain-climbing. He knows that the sixteen to one business is likely to cause Mr. Bryan a sudden stumble, if not a fatal fall, next year, and the gifted and gyrating statesman of Missouri is not to be caught napping. It is known, because he has been heard to say, that he is not bigoted about the ratio in the silver issue, upon which Mr. Bryan insists as being vital to his plan for paying public and private debts in clipped coins of the realm. A double-barreled statesman, is Mr. Stone, and he shoots both ways on the silver question. Make it six to one, governor!

NIKOLA TESLA.

The Scientific American publishes drawings of the device by means of which Mr. Tesla, if he is reported correctly, expects to "make war impossible," and moreover devotes an editorial to the subject, which is of a distinctly disparaging tone. It seems, however, that Tesla has taken a patent on his apparatus, and this at least gives him tangibility; some people have maintained that there was no Tesla, that he was a creation of the New York reporters, who kept him going for their own diversion; but in view of the fact that his much-heralded inventions are always things that he is going to do, instead of things that he has done, we may still be permitted some skepticism as to the results to be looked for from them. This may be an unjust suspicion; but Mr. Tesla is certainly unfortunate in having a number of injudicious friends on the New York newspapers.