



"Father, Dear Father, come home with me now."
—With apologies to Minneapolis Journal.

Commoner Comment.

LEADERSHIP.
Mr. Bryan has not thought it proper to use the columns of *The Commoner* to make answer to criticisms which are purely personal, for he desires to make the paper an exponent of ideas rather than of persons. There would be no room for anything else if he attempted to reply to the many republican and gold papers which contain unkind comments and groundless criticisms. He has felt at liberty, however, to take notice of some editorials which, in condemning him, condemn the ideas which he advocates.

On another page will be found an editorial from the Springfield Republican which well illustrates one class of papers. The Republican opposed the democratic ticket in 1896, but in 1900 supported the ticket because the question of imperialism was made paramount. The editorials of that paper, while they have more often fallen in with the editor of the *Commoner*, are usually written in a friendly vein and with more fairness than many papers show. Attention is called to this editorial in order to point out a fact which must be borne in mind by the advocates of the Kansas City platform. It will be noticed that the main charge made by the Republican is that Mr. Bryan's "a" was an opportunity to bury the silver question and thus become the "leader" of the radical movement. The Republican's position is easily explained. Its editor has never shown any comprehension of the real issue between the republicans and the gold democrats on one side and the Kansas City platform democrats on the other—namely, the issue of the money question and man. The Republican thinks that the silver question should be buried, but the force of its opinion on this subject is materially weakened by the fact that it thought the same thing in 1896 and the year prior to that. When the dollar was constantly rising in value because of legislation hostile to silver, the Republican was in no wise alarmed. The appeals of the wealth-producers and the debt-payers never reached its sanctum. It treated the subject in a calmer manner than the ultra-gold standard organs, but it treated it from the side of the lender and the money-changer. It is hardly fair for a paper that could see to life in the money question prior to 1896 to pose as an expert physician and give an opinion upon the vitality of that issue now. The editorial quoted shows that the editor does not understand today the issue between those who want money scarce and those who want a sufficient quantity, between those who want a financial system, made by the financiers for their own profit, and those who want a financial system made by the people for themselves. The editorial contains not the slightest reference to the gold standard plan, still uncompleted, which contemplates, first, the making of the silver dollar, redeemable in gold; second, the withdrawal of all legal tender quarters from its; third, its final retirement; fourth, a branch bank system; fifth, the complete retirement of the greenbacks; and sixth, an asset currency. These propositions are very important ones, and are being considered by the financiers and will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

If the editor of the Republican was as well informed on the subject of Russia might retort that her "constabulary" is only reducing the zeal of a lot of fanatics, and thereby call renewed attention to the Philippine situation. The administration is fighting shy of anything calculated to call further attention to the Philippines.

If Governor Pennypacker knows what people think of him we can not blame him for a desire to prevent them from telling it.

The injunction sauce for the labor goose is not relished by the employer gardener.

American sympathy for the prosecuted Russian Jews would attract more attention were it not for so many reports of conflicts between our Philippine "constabulary" and the "roving bands of ladrones."

The reception of the Cleveland boom by the republican leaders will not be lost upon democrats who are loyal to principle and to party.

The trouble with the injunction remedy for monopoly is that the monopolies seem to think it is some new-fangled kind of breakfast food.

who is undemocratic in his sympathies can not be trusted with the immense power of the chief executive. The democratic party tried that in 1892, and the result was that the administration became more subservient to plutocratic influences than any republican administration has ever been, and this subservience alienated an immense number of voters and placed upon the democratic name an odium that it has been difficult to remove.

In 1896 the most potent argument that we had to meet was, "The democratic party has ruined the country; a republican administration will restore prosperity." Mr. Hanna presented Candidate McKinley as the advance agent of prosperity, and while the democratic party was being held responsible for Mr. Cleveland's administration Mr. Cleveland was helping the republicans to elect their candidate. In 1900, when the democratic party tried to make imperialism the paramount issue, the most potent argument that it had to meet was, "The republican party has brought prosperity. Let well enough alone; do not risk a return to the hard times and soup houses of the last democratic administration." While the democratic party was bearing the burden of Mr. Cleveland's administration he sat silent in his New Jersey home and refused to say one word to assist the party in its fight against the republican party, notwithstanding the fact that he had two years before denounced imperialism as a menace to the country. As soon as the election was over, his voice returned to him, and he has been making the air vocal ever since with his advice to the party that he demoralized.

A man's sympathies control him—"as a man thinks in his heart so is he." If one sits down in a street car and overhears a conversation between two men he can very soon tell their sympathies and when he knows their sympathies he can guess the arguments they will use in support of their positions. The trouble with those who lead the reorganizing forces is that their sympathies are wrong; they look at every question from the standpoint of the capitalist. According to their theory the capitalist is the great benefactor and the laborer ought to be in an attitude of thankfulness for the opportunity to work. A man's sympathies control his position on every question which he understands. A man may be misled, and may ignorantly oppose those with whom he sympathizes, but he will not knowingly do so.

While the editor of *The Commoner* appreciates the generous advice given him, his respect for the Republican compels him to answer with the same frankness with which it has spoken. He is not seeking leadership. Neither is he concerned about his "political position in future years"; no man is in a position to look out for his own political future. Leadership is not secured in that way, neither can one insure his political position in the future by centering his thoughts on his own interests. Nominal leadership in a party is determined by the action of the convention, and in political action is thought and in political action is entirely independent of caucuses and conventions. He leads who proposes the wisest measures and defends them with the strongest arguments. No one can see the truth who constantly gazes at himself. Those find truth who seek for it—who seek not casually or carelessly, but earnestly. No one can see the truth who constantly gazes at himself. The Secretary Hitchcock is convinced that the territories are entitled to statehood. This is, however, merely another indication that Mr. Hitchcock is trying to grease the ways for another job performance in the Promising Line.

The scratching sound Dr. Moineswair is only Senator Allison trying to write a tariff plank that will say a whole lot and mean absolutely nothing. A task at which the senator is wonderfully adept.

Thorough organization means the defeat of the effort at republicanism.

A Children's Choir to Sing Hymns
A feature of the Christian Endeavor convention to be held in Indianapolis will be the proposed choir of 300 children's voices who will perform the music on Junior Christian Endeavor day, Saturday, July 7. This singing of the old hymns by fresh childish voices will be one of the most enjoyable events in the week's program. The children composing the choir are to be taken from all the churches of the city.

Many a man gets a reputation for wisdom by leaving things unsaid.

best evidence that one can give of his faith in a truth is to be willing to suffer for it. Christ gave utterance to a principle of wide application when He said, "He that findeth life shall lose it, and he who loses his life for My sake shall find it. So it may be said of truth. He whose only object is to save his own political life will lose it, and will deserve to lose it, but he who is willing to lose his life for the sake of a cause or a principle triumphs with the cause principle to which he adheres; he grows with it and enjoys the confidence of those who are wedded to it. The advocates of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms have shown their willingness to suffer for their convictions. Why should they pretend a confession of error when they believe that they were right? Why pretend that the issue is past, when it is still upon us, and must remain? Why ignore, for the sake of a few offices, a fierce conflict between money and manhood? Why delude ourselves with the belief that a real or even a nominal victory can be won by a sacrifice of the true interest in the cold, cruel and merciless dictation of monopolists, and magnates, in whom the love of money has extinguished the feeling of brotherhood.

The Republican's reference to Jefferson is an unfortunate one, for no man, not excepting Jackson, was ever more consistent in his course or more tenaciously held to governmental principles. Jefferson's sympathies were with the people. He was not only the defender of individual liberty, religious liberty and self-government, but also the champion of the poor, the warring against monopolies, against banks of issue and against the money power. He was assailed by the aristocrats because he was a democrat. He was assailed by those who enjoyed special privileges because he believed in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and he himself said that he was denounced as a maniac by the bankers because he opposed banks of issue. Gladstone may have changed parties, but that alone would not convict him of changing his principles. The silver man who came to the democratic party in 1896 insisted that the republican party had maintained on the money question, and the anti-imperialists who came to us in 1900 insisted that they were maintaining the principles for which we have had to suffer.

Opportunism is a good or bad word according to its definitions. If it means a willingness on the part of one to change his principles in order to comply with the position of the day, it is a most offensive word; if it means that one employs new facts, new incidents and new conditions to give expression to his principles, it is an entirely proper word, and should be adopted by all who utilize circumstances and conditions to advance principles, but no man or party can justify the abandonment of principles for selfish gain.

An Alabama reader of the *Commoner* makes the following proposition: "If there exists any reason why democrats should abandon their announced basic principles, and adopt republican or republican doctrines, it must be because those principles have been vindicated, and if republican doctrines have been vindicated, then there is no question that the republican party should be continued in power." If the reorganizers say that it is only the gold standard and not the high tariff that has been vindicated, they must remember that now that it was under Mr. Cleveland's administration, and that the republicans use the same arguments to show a vindication of a high tariff that they do to show a vindication of the republican financial policy.

On another page will be found a cartoon representing Mr. Watterson in his pathetic attempt to disguise his real feelings for the silver question. The cartoon is simply a resetting of a cartoon which appeared in 1900 in the *Minneapolis Journal* which represented Mr. Bryan as saying to Mr. Hill as he was leaving "16 to 1" and "come home."

Governor Mickey of Nebraska charges that the country have made a mistake in not seeking appointment to state office at his hands. When asked for the names of the would-be bribers, the governor replied, "do not think it necessary to say so; Governor Mickey should take time to do some second thinking.

The esteemed Chicago Tribune is just now engaged in trying to convince us that national banks were made for the benefit of the government, and not the government for the national banks. As another election is drawing near the esteemed Tribune will shortly reverse its proposition.

The Washington Post, although a republican paper, has taken charge of Mr. Cummins' great boom, and has reached a point where it is almost willing to guarantee that if he is nominated the vote of the district of Columbia will not be cast against him.

Veterans have perhaps noted that fact that none of the men who are bearing General Miles and belittling his services as a soldier and a patriot, were in any campaign. Those who have served under Miles know that he is a soldier.

The men who know about the thefts in the postal department and are willing to tell what they know, are receiving the cold shoulder from the gentlemen engaged in making the inquiry.

John Bull having benevolently assimilated 100,000 square miles of territory in northwest Nigeria, it behooves Mr. Hay to get a handle on himself to pick up the next island in the Philippine archipelago.

The bankers are still declaring for an "elastic currency," by which they mean a currency they can stretch when it pays to stretch, and contract when it pays to contract.

The Hill boom's displacement is quite a disappointment to the gentlemen who engineered the splash.

Important Pure Food Victory
A paragraph of the agricultural appropriation bill passed at the last session of congress gives the secretary of the treasury co-operating with the secretary of agriculture, power to prohibit the importation into the United States of all deleterious foods, liquors and drugs. The law goes into effect on July 1, and plans are being matured to enforce it strictly. The law also gives the president a means of retaliating on any country which discriminates against American products.

All these have surrendered to the extremists or abandoned the party.

SHIELD THE GUILTY
WAR DEPARTMENT COVERS UP GRAVE SCANDALS.
Justice Demands the Punishment of Those Responsible for the Cruelties Inflicted on Helpless Filipinos—Testimony of Gen. Miles.

It adds no weight to the report of Gen. Miles on Philippine conditions to say that he went to the islands by order of the President instead of merely as a tourist.

It is to the credit of President Roosevelt that he should have desired an account of Philippine conditions by an independent inspector. It is to the discredit of the war department that it should have suppressed Gen. Miles' report until compelled to give it out. It is still further to its discredit that it should have tried to hold back portions of the report.

Gen. Miles has added some important remarks to the portions of the report which have been published. In a public letter he declares that the American soldiers in the Philippines are not to be held responsible for the cruelties committed there. The blame rests upon the officers who issued the brutal orders. The total number of these officers, happily for the reputation of the army, is not great.

The reputation of the American soldier has survived in history. Born a freeman, reaching manhood without dread of compulsory military service, the typical American soldier is from childhood to respect for the moral law, to decorum in all his relations to life and to the urbanity which characterizes the typical American citizen of every walk in the republic.

There is no other country in the world in which manhood is as deferential to womanhood as in the United States. There is no other country in which the breadwinner is so generous to his wife and children. There is no other country in which manhood so instinctively protects the aged, the cripple or the infant.

"The bravest are the tenderest." This human type, rugged, gentle and alert, is not suddenly transformed from a man to a brute by enlisting in the army. Less a machine soldier than any other soldier in the world, the American soldier is more intelligent than any other, but not less obedient, more self-reliant and less cringing. He has no dread of an officer's sword thrust should he fall to salute, and he has an abiding self-respect which inspires fidelity to discipline and to the instincts of an honest and a brave nature.

It is not surprising to learn from Gen. Miles that the atrocities in the Philippines are not to be charged to the soldiers, when compelled to commit them, were unable either to defy their superiors or to suppress their indignation and shame.

The severest test that could be put to any army was applied to the American soldier during the civil war. "In the greatest and bloodiest of all wars, covering four years, in which were engaged 3,000,000 of brave men," Gen. Miles writes, "I have never heard of a single case of human torture, and those who falsely assert that it was practiced insult alike those who wore the blue and the gray."

In reply to the implied necessity of punishing cruelty with cruelty in the Philippines Gen. Miles recalls the savage Indians committed every atrocity for a hundred years retaliation in kind or violence toward captives or surrendered savages has always been prohibited.

It has also come out that many of the soldiers in the Philippine islands without their fire when ordered to shoot prisoners and protested against acts of cruelty when they were witnesses or participants. Many of them have written to their families urging that action be taken to put a stop to the crimes committed in the name of the United States in the Philippines.

Justice will not be done to the reputation of the American soldier until Congress shall have investigated every outrage and shall have compelled the guilty officers according to the individual measure of guilt. The war department will never do this without compulsion.

Cummins and the "idea."
We have two stories about Governor Cummins and the Iowa idea which may not be so inconsistent as they seem to be upon a hasty view. In fact, the later one may serve to explain the earlier or to put it in plain English.

The earlier came from Sioux City. It was to the effect that when Governor Cummins called at the white house before President Roosevelt set forth on his strenuous campaign he did so upon invitation and that the result was a compromise on the "idea" issue.

The governor, it was stated, acquiesced in the suggestion that he should stand squarely hereafter on the tariff plank of the republican platform of 1896, which declared that protection "in its reasonable application is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism," and this was characterized as a compromise.

The later story comes from Washington and is in substance that there was no compromise about it, but an unconditional surrender by Gov. Cummins of the idea that protection shelters monopoly.

Now, whoever will read carefully and understandingly the quotation above given from the platform of 1896 will see that Gov. Cummins cannot stand on it squarely without backing down completely from the Iowa idea. The man who admits that protection in any degree or "application" is opposed to domestic monopoly must necessarily discard the idea that protection shelters monopoly.

We may safely accept the Washington version or explanation of the story as correct. It is entirely consistent with the record of western Republican politicians, including Senator Allison, who in the past objected to too much tariff as tending to shelter monopoly, and who have advocated tariff reform.

All these have surrendered to the extremists or abandoned the party.

So we may expect it to be with the present reformers. They must endorse the monopoly tariff in all its phases or get out of the Republican party.

Misinterpreting the Doctrine.
Mr. Proctor of the United States city service committee is reported as desiring the United States to "assume its responsibility as a world power and preserve its markets for surplus products by declaring in the strongest diplomatic language that any attempt by European nations to dismember the Chinese empire is dangerous to our peace and safety and as such an unfriendly act. In other words Mr. Proctor desires the United States to make an extension of the Monroe doctrine which will flatly repudiate its essential principle that the United States does not undertake to dictate or control the destinies of non-American nations and therefore to repudiate the Monroe doctrine from outside to dictate or control the destinies of American nations. As the sole reason for this new example of "world power" talk is to preserve markets for surplus products which should not be sold in the United States and to give a political and economic which buys more American products in one year than China does in twenty?

Let the Facts Be Known.
The postmaster general perseveres in the attitude he has seen fit to assume toward the public demand for light on the scandals in the postoffice department. Mr. Payne does not concede that the public has any right to information on the subject. The people of the United States, whose postoffice system is their vital concern, want to know, and have a right to know, what this investigation discloses as it goes on. They demand the facts now. Mr. Payne should be made to appreciate the seriousness and magnitude of this demand. We can dispense with the postmaster general's stories; we can struggle on without his merry quips and jests. We are satisfied until he gives us the facts about the postoffice department which are in his possession and ought to be also in our own.

Tariff Revision Not Probable.
The other houses want to take up the tariff at the coming session is open to very serious doubt. The suggestion to the contrary appears to be based on a rumor or report that President Roosevelt and Gov. Cummins have not yet agreed on the basis of the adoption of a tariff plank for 1901, materially different from that found in the Republican platform of 1896 and that the president will recommend legislation which will be affirmative of this agreement. Republicans opposed to tariff revision at the coming session of congress may say of this agreement, "It is a compromise, but a good," without being willing to go any farther. The senate will not differ in November from what it was in March, and in the latter month it was decidedly opposed to reopening the tariff question unless it had to.

The Postoffice Tangle.
The postoffice scandal investigation has disclosed that no more rural free delivery routes can be established until July 1st, as the appropriation for that purpose has already been exceeded by \$20,000. The way matters have been running in that department was to go ahead and spend any amount of money and trust to congress to make a deficiency appropriation by promising enough members that their districts should be looked after.

Spreading the Good Word.
As might have been expected—indeed, as we ventured to predict—Capt. Pershing has found it advisable and necessary to disseminate still further the blessings of peace and civilization throughout the island of Mindanao. As some 1,800 natives were benevolently assimilated during this last pacifying expedition, we can readily accept Capt. Pershing's opinion that there is little cause to apprehend further disturbances. A graveyard is seldom the scene of riotous proceedings.

A Glaring Inconsistency.
What is the use of declaring against tariff revision as these Republicans in Iowa did, and then further declaring that "we favor any modification" which shall prevent the tariff's "affording any shelter to monopoly? Especially when every man, north, south, east and west, Republican or Democrat, knows that upward of 267 of the big industrial trusts are directly fed and fostered by the tariff—the trusts which supply our daily necessities.

Growth of Imperialism.
Just as soon as the march of imperialism and expansion takes us beyond the shores of the continent of North America then there are abundant reasons for a still longer march. We must annex more in order to protect what we have already annexed. That, in substance, is the argument. It may not be long before we begin annexing more countries in the anticipation to keep other nations from getting too near the Philippines.

Allison is at Work.
Late reports show Uncle William Allison still engaged in the congenial task of getting up a tariff plank for the Iowa Republican platform which will not bring a blush to the face of the most sensitive protective monopolist. Cummins is down cellar in the dark brooding over his sins.

What the President Might Do.
Even if the President does not feel like cutting short his trip he might give orders for a few tons of chloride of lime to be distributed around the postoffice department pending his return. He owes that much thought to public health.

Republicans and Reform.
Reform in New York is traveling a hard road, but then how can it be expected to prosper if the Republican auspices? The whole history of that party since the war has been a never-ceasing fight against reform.

An Easy Choice.
With Colonel William Jennings Bryan praising the "Iowa idea," and President Roosevelt pronouncing against it, Republicans will have no difficulty in making their choice.—Des Moines Capital.

Belongs to Family of Physicians.
Dr. John H. Musser, chosen president of the American Medical Association at its convention in Philadelphia, is a leading physician of New Orleans, and is descended from a long line of physicians, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather having been noted practitioners. At the time he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877 his father, the uncle and five cousins were actively engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Musser is professor of clinical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and a staff or consulting physician to several hospitals.

Mind This.
It makes no difference whether it is chronic, acute or inflammatory.

Rheumatism
of the muscles or joints

St. Jacobs Oil
cures and cures promptly.
Price, 25c. and 50c.

When a public speaker pauses for a reply it breaks him all up if he gets it.

HALF RATES
via
WABASH THROUGH.
The Wabash offers many rates to the East from Chicago:
Boston, Mass., return.....\$19.00
Sold June 25th, 26th and 27th.
Boston, Mass., return.....\$21.00
Sold July 1st to 5th.
Saratoga, N. Y., and return.....\$17.45
Detroit, Mich., and return.....\$5.75
Sold July 15th and 16th.

All tickets reading over the Wabash between Chicago and Buffalo are good in either direction, via steamers between Detroit and Buffalo, without extra charges, except for baggage.

Stop-overs allowed at Niagara Falls and other points. Remember this: In the Cool Summer Road, and other Agents can sell tickets from Chicago east via the Wabash. For rates and all information, address
HARRY E. MOORES,
Gen. A. G. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

Politeness is the salt of life; you hate to have it rubbed into you when you are out of it.

This Will Interest Mothers.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in child care, in all cases of colic, flatulency, indigestion, teething disorders, more and regulate the bowels and destroy worms. Sold by all druggists. Sample FREE Address A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A hard head may go with a tender heart.

Lewis' "Single Binder" straight to cigar. Made of hand of pipe, thoroughly cured tobacco, which insures a rich, satisfying smoke. You pay for cigars not so good. Lewis' Factory, New York, N. Y.

Though the world may owe every man a living, only the persistent collector gets it.

Pin's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cure for...
N. C. Moore, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Sir William Harcourt's Sickness.
Sir William Verdon Harcourt, the well known British liberal, who has been ill for some time, underwent an operation for the removal of an abscess recently. The operation is believed to have been successful, and his condition is satisfactory.

Had Been There Before.
The visit that King Edward paid to the Vatican was not his first. The venerable officials there remember his visit there as the prince of Wales during the pontificate of Pius IX., and when Queen Alexandra, as the Princess of Wales, called on Leo XIII. ten years ago with two of her daughters, who was surprised to hear her husband's praises sounded by the then venerable Leo. When Alexandra visited the Vatican she and her daughters wore regulation black with veils, and, for the first time in their lives, it is said, made an important call unglorified.

"Money" in Abyssinia.
The Emperor Menelik has had a curious experience in his efforts to replace barter by a metallic currency in Abyssinia. The Empress Theresia Thaler has for generations been current, but for want of a similar coinage, salt blocks became the standard of exchange, and resisted all efforts, even of the emperor, to replace them by new currency coined in Paris some years ago. The salt blocks have given way, but not to the new coinage, which the people will not touch. The new standard of value is—the rifle cartridge.

Minnesota Man's Discovery.
Adrian, Minn., June 1st.—Philip Doyle of this place says he has found out a medicine that will cure any case of Kidney Trouble. As Mr. Doyle was himself very sick for a long time, with this painful disease, and is now apparently as well as ever, his statement carries the confirmation of personal experience.

The remedy that cured Mr. Doyle is called Dodd's Kidney Pills.

In speaking of the pills, Mr. Doyle says:
"I regard Dodd's Kidney Pills, they are certainly a wonderful medicine—the best that I have ever taken. I was very bad for a long time with Kidney Trouble and could get nothing to help me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills."
"I used altogether about ten boxes, and I can say emphatically that I am completely cured. I am entirely well, without a symptom of Kidney Trouble left."
"I can heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone who is suffering with Kidney Trouble, for they made me all right."
"I have advised several of my friends to try them, and not one has been disappointed."

It takes one to make a mind, two to make a bargain, three to make a marriage.

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