

The Nebraska Independent.

VOL. XI.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, APRIL 26, 1900.

NO. 50.

WE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

What Jefferson Would do if he were now the President of the United States.

Albany, April 16.—Former Governor John P. Algeid, of Illinois, in his address before the Albany Bimetallist League on "What Jefferson Would Do," said in part:

"The foundations of the republic are shaking, and the altars of liberty are crumbling. Dirty fingers are laid on the Goddess of Justice, and soiled hands are pillaging the temple of humanity."

"The effort to secure privilege and to maintain private monopoly in city and in nation is not only robbing us, but rotting us down."

"Finding the government such a profitable asset, these private monopolies have taken possession of it. They seek to control elections, conventions and elections. They control legislation, they own courts, and they dictate to the President of the United States."

"The functions of government have been perverted, and from being the protector it is being made the despoiler of the people."

"At the dictation of the combines the courts, which were intended to protect the citizen in his rights, have been used to strike down trial by jury, that bulwark of liberty for which the English speaking people have shed more blood than for any other thing."

"Although living in a republic and having no need of an army, the corporations of America are fostering a military establishment, and the bull pen of Idaho show what is in store for the toilers of America if this corrupt rule of the syndicates is not arrested."

"Once the republican party stood for great principles, once it had a message for humanity. But the finger of the corporation has erased every great motto from its banners, and to day the great party of Lincoln sits meekly in the market place and takes its instructions from the trust magnates of America."

"Once it had conscience, now only hunger; once it loved liberty, now it worships the dollar; once it stood for humanity, now only for plunder. Cant is at a premium and hypocrisy passes for coin. The creed of King George has become the platform of McKinley and Mark Hanna's sign becomes the banner of the republican party."

"Under these circumstances it is natural for both Republicans and Democrats to ask what would Jefferson do if he were here?"

"Here is the key to Jefferson's mind; here is the cornerstone of his political fabric, and the touchstone of his political philosophy."

"I have everything to the people, submit all important matters to the people; the people can be trusted, they may err, but they will right themselves."

"In order to answer the question as to what Jefferson would do if he were here, let us see what was the best of his mind."

"First, he was one of the most radical men, and was the most progressive and aggressive politician and statesman of that period. He never flinched, he never trimmed, he never dodged, he never straddled, he never asked whether a measure was popular, but whether it was just and eternally right."

"Second, he was never negative, but always positive."

"Third, from his utterances it is clear that he would impeach and drive into eternal disgrace those judges who have usurped the functions of the legislative and executive departments by establishing government by injunction."

"Fourth, he would punish by proper proceedings all those who use the military force so as to violate the rights of American citizens."

"Fifth, he would coin both silver and gold on like terms. He would denounce the financial bill lately passed by Congress as a crime against a free people."

"Sixth, Jefferson would encourage the Filipino people in establishing an independent government, and probably give them such protection as we give the South American republics."

"Seventh, he would send a message of good will and moral support to the two South African republics that are now fighting for existence."

"Eighth, he would connect the two great oceans with a canal so as to bring our western and eastern shores closer together, and he would not get on his knees in order to secure England's permission for this enterprise."

"Ninth, Jefferson would establish the principle of direct legislation, now called the initiative and referendum."

"Tenth—How about trusts? Jefferson would abolish all monopoly, and all special privileges. This much we know, for he has told us. But how would he do it? In my judgment there is only one way, and that is to have the people own and operate all necessary monopolies, such as municipal utilities and transportation. This done, most of the others would dissolve. There would be no private monopoly in this country."

"Eleventh, Jefferson would establish a just income tax and require concentrated capital to bear its share of the burdens of government and thus lighten the burden of the smaller taxpayer."

"Well, but what would he do as a citizen in the year 1900 if he were here? That question has already been answered. It is clear from his utterances, his character and his course that he would with all his might and main support the Chicago platform and William J. Bryan."

"The Chicago platform is the breath of Jefferson, and Bryan is his great prototype."

"This year we are going to fight the battle over, and the signs of victory are already printed in the heavens."

"A spirit of independence is growing

and neither of the great parties can be delivered as they once could."

"The Almighty is cutting a road through the forest, and its coming is scheduled on the calendars of destiny."

Slave Trade Re-established.

One of the results of the new found doctrines of the republican party is the re-establishment of the slave trade. It comes about from the declaration that the constitutional guarantees of liberty do not apply to the territories. Read the following Associated press dispatch:

"San Francisco, Cal., April 18. Eleven Tyrolean laborers were carried away yesterday to Hawaii against their will, and eleven others escaped in this city. Austrian Consul Korbel attempted to secure their release from the federal officials, but they refused, as Hawaii is still treated as a foreign country."

The editor of the Independent had some fun with this same kind of officials in Iowa when he was running an underground railroad over there just previous to the election of Abraham Lincoln. If he had been in San Francisco the other day when the McKinley federal officials were chasing white slaves, he would have taken as willing a hand as he did in 1858-9. He was called a traitor then and he is called a traitor now. But he was a very humble member of a band of liberty lovers, some of whose names will adorn the pages of history far all the ages to come, and whose ideas conquered the whole world."

As we think of it the world seems to have swung backward a hundred years. The great free American republic has become an empire. White slaves are chased by federal officers through American cities. Colored men by the million are declared to have no inalienable rights, but only such rights as congress is pleased to grant them, and a sordid populace vote for men advocating such things because the ticket is labeled "republican."

HEROIC WOMEN

They Fight and Die by the Side of Their Brave Husbands in a Transvaal Lager.

A correspondent of the World writing from Pretoria says:

The world knows no finer example of heroism than that exhibited by four women on one of the five days' fighting around Spion Kop. A strictly family party of Boers, fourteen men and their wives, were entrenched in one position and held it with amazing bravery against a force of British."

For a long time the men fought incessantly and kept their wives busy reloading their rifles. Finally fifty British soldiers, with fixed bayonets charged on the intrenchment. As they came closer, the Boer men crept over the earthworks and while the women began shooting, tried with the butts of their rifles to hammer back the British. Before their wives' eyes every one of the fourteen Boers was killed—bayoneted or shot."

The fourteen women, so quickly widowed, never thought of surrender, but fought most valiantly and coolly for half an hour. The British surrounded them; not one of the fourteen survived to mount her husband."

Two days later, when the British forces retired across the Tugela twenty-eight corpses, fourteen men and fourteen women, were found within a radius of 100 feet. Now there is a big mound where rest the bodies of as brave a band as ever fought for freedom."

Scores of women have been in every commander's laager I have visited and only one has been without her rifle and bandoliers—Mrs. Joubert, wife of the commandant general of the Transvaal forces."

WASHINGTON ON TRUSTS

He Wanted the Monopolists Hung on a Gallows Ten Times Higher.

Than Haman's.

In 1778, General Washington's army was not in a very good condition. It needed food and clothing, in fact the soldiers were in rags, and with their officers lived on the plainest of food, principally roots. Congress was struggling to supply him and his army with the necessities of life, but it had trouble with those who had the supplies, because they controlled the market and were not disposed to let them go without being paid their own price. It was then upon Washington wrote Joseph Reed, president of congress, to the following effect:

"It gives me sincere pleasure to find that the assembly of Pennsylvania is so well disposed to second your endeavor in bringing those murderers of our cause, the monopolists, to speedy punishment. It is much to be lamented that each state long ere this has not hunted them down as pests to society and the greatest enemies we have to the happiness of America."

"I would to God some one of the most atrocious in each state was hung in public view, and his corpse was as high as the one proposed by Haman."

"No punishment, in my opinion, is too great for the man who builds his greatness upon his country's ruin."

He Will Do It

If the president of the United States can use the army and navy contrary to the Declaration of Independence and in violation of the constitution to subjugate the people abroad, give him a navy big enough and an army strong enough and he will use it to subjugate the people at home whenever he and his clique of multi-millionaires decide that the country has again outgrown the constitution and that the vulgar republic is not up to the required dignity of such an expensive nation—Private Smith.

WHO MURDERED THEM?

The Corpses on the Death Strewed Plains of India are the Result of the Work of William McKinley.

The people of Nebraska are being solicited everywhere to contribute money or grain to save the starving millions of India, and Nebraskans have never been appealed to in vain in the cause of suffering humanity. But it is well to consider the cause of this Indian starvation. Who is responsible for it? The Independent says, and it means just what it says, that William McKinley, more than any other man in the whole world, is the cause of it. Upon his guilty soul is the responsibility for the dying women and children of India and in the great judgment day he will have to account for it."

Now for the proof. It is a fact that this starvation has been foretold by every economist in the world. Away back in 1893 nearly every speech made in the senate and hundreds of volumes written by the economists of England and other countries pointed out that the wealth of the people of India was in uncoined silver and that any legislation that reduced the value of that silver one half would produce eternal famine among the 300,000,000 inhabitants. Six or eight months ago the Independent published a letter written by Morton Frewen in which he denounced this closing of the mints in India as cold, heartless, premeditated murder of the innocent and helpless people of that country."

But what did McKinley have to do with all this? He is the man more than any other man in all the world who is responsible for the dying groans of the millions of India. It is with greatest difficulty that the government of England was driven to adopt the gold standard. At last the free nations, honestly and humanely gained so much that the policy was about to be dropped. A bimetallic commission was sent out from this country and an arrangement had been perfected to open the mints in India, when McKinley sent a diabolical and unchristian message to congress, cancelling the gold standard. That broke the force of all that had been done on both sides of the ocean, defeated the object of the commission and made certain the starvation of millions in India. McKinley is the guilty soul upon whom the responsibility of God finally rests for all this suffering. He has murdered more people than Napoleon did in all his wars."

Famines in India will be perpetual from this day on. Not only in India but all over the world will this same cause work out the same result. When silver is finally repudiated by all the nations, and all of them, great and small, have reduced their money to gold alone, the value of all property will be reduced to one-half the present prices and debts, taxes, transportation, interest and all other charges will remain the same. In that day the farmers of all nations will be in the same condition as the millions of India are today. They will be only able to sell their products for enough to live on year by year. When a bad year comes, and they come in all countries, there will be starvation."

These statements are mere theories. They are deductions from laws as fixed and well known as the law of gravitation. They are fortified by the experience of all mankind. That the suffering from the famine in India is caused by the closing of Indian mints is proved by the following letter published in the Manchester (Eng) Guardian:

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian, London—Sir: The following telegrams were received in India last week: "The queen has given £1,000 to the Indian famine fund, the Prince of Wales £500 guineas, and the duke and duchess of York £100."

The lord mayor of Manchester opened an Indian famine fund yesterday, with Sir Forbes Adam in the chair. The executive committee made an earnest appeal which was very liberally responded to."

People in England do not yet understand the true cause of this chronic need for assistance in India. I have been in India for forty-three years, and during those years I have seen many actual famines of great extent, but never small ones through partial failure of crops in certain districts far removed from railway communication. Even in such isolated districts which are steadily becoming fewer, the great body of the people in all former years of scarcity always had some ready store of small savings to fall back upon, but not now."

By our late unfortunate currency legislation we have deprived the poor of most of the value of their hoarded savings, kept in silver ornaments, and the value of the whole product of the land has been reduced by the government's policy of contracting the silver currency of India. No one in England appears to understand or even to suspect that India is being gradually but surely pauperized by the change in her monetary system, and the people of England may make up their minds for standing by and watching India produce bumper crops every season throughout the district, even partial failure will be intensified into famine for a large percentage of the people, especially the agricultural classes, whose savings have been so "sweetened" by legal exactness, and who now depend solely

upon the seasonable produce of the land for daily support."

Formerly, when the mints were open, silver ornaments were freely exchangeable for their weight in rupees, but now even the wealth in India, whose wealth was in hoarded uncoined silver, have, by the change, lost 40 to 50 per cent of their wealth, and the poorer classes, who depend on the land, suffer a much greater loss, as an ounce of silver they have to take what the village dealer may choose to give them for their ornaments, and you may be sure he makes the most of his opportunity. The gold standard, with the mints closed to silver, instead of bringing prosperity to India, will bring death to millions of her people, whereas with open mints and a silver standard, as in former years, India could in all partial failures of crops have readily provided for the very poor who had no resources. It is not a light matter to have changed the standard of value of a population of 300,000,000, the vast amounts for the coinage of the money of the people, and so reduce the wealth of the wealthy by 40 to 50 per cent and the hard earned savings of the poor to a still greater degree. Practically no one in India, except government officers, asked for the change, and whatever the native princes were indirectly muzzled, and dare not speak their minds on the question. The following on counterfeit rupees is taken from the Calcutta Statesman of February 22, 1900:

"A Marwari trader, an inhabitant of the native state of Jeypore, came to Khaspur to purchase some grains and oilseed, etc. He afterward went to Patna, and after finishing his business went to the station to start home. A passenger who was bound for Calcutta changed a 10-rupee note with the trader and handed over the money to a clerk for two half tickets for Howrah. On examining the rupees the booking clerk found three of them to be counterfeit, and reported the matter to the station master. The trader, Jaideva Marwari, was then caught and taken into custody, and on the next morning a search of fifty more counterfeit coins were found. Police inquiry was instituted and the accused examined. In fact, the defense admits the whole story of the prosecution, but says that the rupees are not counterfeit. And for this reason the so-called counterfeit coins were found, and the assay master, Calcutta, for examination and report. Now the whole case for the prosecution hinges upon the report of the assay master. The 15th inst. was the date fixed for the hearing of the case."

The native states are full of these counterfeit rupees, all of standard silver and full weight, but made by the goldsmiths; and what this unfortunate man meant in his defense was that those rupees were not counterfeit—i. e., Jhuta, or lying, rupees—but genuine, in that the rupees are of full weight and fine metal, and are the equivalent of the Hindustani for our word "counterfeit;" it has to be translated by the same terms as lying or cheating, and hitherto the natives of India have been accustomed to believe that every tola of silver of correct weight and fineness is an honest rupee. Therefore, it is a dangerous strain to put upon the ignorant and easily led people of India. Dalhousie was the greatest statesman India has ever had, and his last advice was: "Stand by your silver currency; borrow in silver and pay in silver. Never borrow in gold to be repaid in gold."

The whole circumstances of India demand that the country return to open mints for silver and an honest rupee. Yours, etc., WILLIAM FORBES MITCHELL, Bon Accord Works, 46 Garden Reach, Calcutta, February 28, 1900.

One hundred and thirty-five years ago the British Parliament passed an act for the taxation of the American colonies, the money thus raised to be expended in and upon the colonies themselves.

The whole world knows what followed. It glows upon the brightest page of human history. It thrills from every fold of the freest flag that floats."

At the bidding of William McKinley a congress of the republic Wednesday drew across the shield of representative government the black bar sinis of tyranny and spat upon the graves of those who died on the battle-fields of liberty from Lexington to Yorktown."

Shall we wipe out that stain? Shall we reconsecrate those graves? The republic has been assailed. Its principles have been abrogated. Its institutions have been undermined. And in this Porto Rican bill Privilege, Militarism and Imperialism throw down the gauntlet. There is no longer any possibility of deception or delusion."

There is heavier responsibility placed upon political leadership than that now resting upon the leaders of the Democratic party—Y. World.

President J. A. Beattie of the state normal school has resigned his position. The board, have not yet elected a successor."

Hon. David B. Hill of New York has declared himself in favor of the election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people."

A PERILOUS SITUATION

Millions of South African Savages May Break Out Into War—Both Sides in the War in Danger.

No one can have a clear view of the real conditions in South Africa unless he takes into consideration the various races of men who inhabit that country. In the British possessions, Natal and Cape Town, there are about two Dutchmen to one Englishman and these Dutch, while still nominally loyal to Great Britain are at heart almost without an exception in sympathy with the Boers. Besides these there are the thousands of natives, most warlike savages. Some of the recent fighting has been on the border line of one of these native nations. Joseph L. Stickney in an article recently printed in the Chicago Record throws a great deal of light on the perilous situation there. He says:

It may seem strange to the casual reader that the colonial troops under Col. Dalgety, when hard pressed on three sides by the Boers, do not retreat into the mountains of Basutoland and hold their enemies at bay, as the Boers hold their when they are attacked by superior forces in a rugged country like the northern part of Natal. Why is Basutoland, with its splendid strategic positions for defense, a "forbidden ground?" Looking at the map of South Africa in an offhand way, one has a general impression that the English are the owners of all that portion south of the Vaal river except the Orange Free State. Since the defeat of the Zulus the status of the native tribes has been supposed to be that of vassals to Great Britain."

While there is a certain amount of fact in this impression, it does not give a correct idea of the attitude of the Basutos to the adjacent British colonies. They are a thriving people of great physical strength and courage. They are a stranger in Natal or Cape Colony the colonial "old settler" will shiver nervously and look over his shoulder, as though he were afraid of being overheard. "Don't talk about it," he will say; "we have trouble enough on our hands without having that to worry over." "But couldn't you get them to fight on your side?" the stranger may ask. That question generally gives the colonial a fit. He gets away as fast as he can, leaving his interlocutor under the impression that he has been talking something worse than high treason or blasphemy. While the Boers do not show the same kind of fear at the possible employment of the blacks as fighters in the war they are just as resolutely set against it. Thus, although the belligerents have different reasons for their desire to keep the Basutos out of the struggle, they are agreed upon the necessity for so doing."

Back of all the questions which have brought the Boer and the Briton into the field against each other stands the black specter of native revolt. I have not at hand the figures showing the excess in numbers of the blacks over the whites in the British colonies, but it is so great that a precipitation of the natives into the conflict might result in wiping out of existence nearly all the population of Caucasian descent in South Africa. Throughout the Orange Free State and the South African Republic the white male citizens are in the ranks of the Boer armies to such an extent that hardly any one is left on the farms except women and young children. The land is being cultivated and the stock cared for by the negroes. If the latter should revolt, the time had come for them to throw off the rule of the white man and retake possession of the land as they once held it under their former chiefs they would kill every human being of white descent outside the army lines. Knowing, therefore, how open to such a possibility they are, the Boers are as fearful as the British of allowing the native to take any part in the war."

But in addition to the reason that influences the Boers, the British colonial has another of nearly equal weight. It is well known that throughout the Cape Colony and Natal there are thousands of men of Dutch descent who sympathize strongly with the Boers. A small proportion of these men have gone into the ranks of the Boer army, but the greater number have refrained from giving active aid to the enemies of their country. They are passively loyal, however, and it would not require a great influence to make them rebel. If they should learn that the blacks had taken the part of the British there would be no holding them back. There would be a rush to the Boer cause. From every hamlet in the two colonies, railways would be cut and rolling stock destroyed wherever a switch could be turned or a torch applied. And it would not be merely the men of Boer ancestry who would be disaffected. There are thousands of loyal British colonists who would

find their loyalty seriously shattered, if not wholly crushed out, the day a black force entered the field against the Boers. So awful would be the consequences of a native uprising that the colonists would rather see British dominion sink forever in the sea than face that dreadful apparition again."

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the recent report alleging that Sir Godfrey Lagden, the British resident commissioner, has armed 3,000 Basutos at the border between the Free State and Basutoland is an error. It would be far better to let the Boers take the responsibility of retreating into Basutoland, to be there attacked by the British if possible and necessary, than to let the natives take part in the war. If the latter should once join in a battle and destroy or defeat a body of organized white men there is no telling where they would stop."

A SILVER SENATE

The Statement That It Will Take Six Years to Get a Majority is Absurd on the Face of It.

An old farmer in a letter to the editor of the Independent says: "It seems to be conceded by every one around here that the senate will be for the gold standard for the next six years. I can not see now that that can be a certainty, but as every one says it is a fact beyond dispute, I have said very little about it." The great New York dailies publish so many ridiculous lies that the Independent has grown tired denying them and has said nothing about this last absurd yarn. Every one knows that one-third of the senate goes out every two years and they also know that there are a great many free silver senators in that body now. In four years two-thirds of them will retire. The statement that it would require six years to get a majority in that body for bimetalism is absurd on the face of it. The assumption is perfectly safe that silver men will be returned in place of gold men. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island, fifteen of the thirty states are thus accounted for without change. In Kentucky, Blackburn, a silver man, already has been chosen to succeed Lindsay, a gold Democrat. With certainty it may be asserted that silver men will be sent in place of the present incumbents by the states of Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Idaho, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. In those seven states Wyoming is the only one where the Republicans have any real hope of making a fight and the chances there are against silver. The change in those seven states and in Kentucky will reduce the anti-silver majority in the senate to TWO."

The only seat now held by a silver man which the republicans have a chance of is in Delaware, and it is an even chance that they will not get it. There remain five other states in which the silver forces have a greater or less chance of making gains. They are: Illinois, West Virginia, Oregon, Michigan, and Minnesota and silver has a very fair chance in three of them. In the face of these facts and of the certainty that additional seats will be captured for silver in the elections of 1902 it is futile for the administration organs to assert that the senate can not be changed for many years to come."

BRYAN DEFENDED

The Most Influential German Daily in the State Takes Occasion to Speak Its Mind.

The New York Staats Zeitung, one of the oldest and certainly the most influential German daily in the United States will support Bryan for the presidency. This is a great gain to the fusion cause. It has been the mainstay of the old republican ship in New York for many a year, but McKinley imperialism is too much for it. In a recent issue it came to the defense of Bryan in a vigorous way. The following is translated from its columns:

"In his great speech against imperialism senator Hoar has given as a reason of his distrust of Bryan that which was principally Bryan's influence which brought about the ratification of the Paris treaty, because he influenced the democratic senators to vote for it. This is true, but censure should not rest upon him for it. Mr. Hoar, himself, says in the very same speech that the ratification was effected after the administration had declared expressly that the United States by this treaty, does not bind itself to anything in regard to the future of the Philippines, but wishes to finish the war with Spain as soon as possible in the interest of the Filipino themselves. The opposition against the treaty had been at that time denounced by the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct the conclusion that the Philippines had been 'rightfully acquired by us,' and that the administration and its supporters as collusion with the country with which we were at war. Considering the assurances given by the administration, Mr. Bryan thought it advisable to counsel his supporters to vote for the ratification of the treaty so that the future of the Philippines should be decided upon with due deliberation. Mr. Bryan could not foresee that the administration would disregard its promises and upon the ratification of the treaty would deduct