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KEEP OUT OF THE MUSS

We Have Trouble Enough on Our Hands With the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico Already.

It does not take any guessing to tell what position populists will take on any new issue that arises. The editors of populist papers do not wait to hear from headquarters what the party leaders are going to do. They instantly decide for themselves and they are always unanimous in their decision. This comes about from the fact that populists are guided by certain general principles upon which they all agree. The Denver News, the great populist daily, takes exactly the same position about what the United States should do in regard to China that the Independent took last week. No doubt when the weeklies begin to arrive we shall find that they are all in one accord about this matter. The News says:

"The initiative in the present crisis," says the Pall Mall Gazette of London, in discussing the situation in China, "can best come from Washington." This is a delicate intimation that the United States should intervene to practically settle the disturbed conditions in that empire, and assume the role of mediator to settle the disputes which the intrigues of England, Russia, France, Japan and Germany have forced to the front, and which are included in what is known as the Chinese question. Beyond the protection of her minister and his legation, her consulates and other American residents, the United States has no concern in the Chinese question, save incidentally as she is concerned in having peace in any country with which she enjoys commercial relations. Our marines and our troops are not there seeking a pretext to remain, and hold a portion of the empire. When their purpose of saving American life and property is accomplished, it is their duty to withdraw. If our business is to go to war over a Chinese land grabbing proposition, let them do so. It is not the duty of the United States to say the word and then stand by. Beyond our amicable services, in the usual polite and diplomatic way, we should not go. While the Chinese question is regarded as Oriental, it is essentially European. The four European nations named, and Japan, desire to partition China. The United States should not. We should keep out of the muss, and let other nations settle their own disputes, especially in an act of national land piracy such as this.

While it is contrary to our traditions and usages to intervene in such matters, we are not in a position to do so, even if it were desired. We should not abandon our ancient policy of neutrality. We have problems enough of our own on hand just at present. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines constitute ample share of "the white man's burden" at this time, and are taxing the patience, temper and statesmanship of the country to a sufficient extent. We want no more added thereto. Intervention in China, such as the Pall Mall Gazette suggests, would end in war, and the United States would find itself lined up on one side or the other in what promises to be the greatest conflict of the century. The American people want none of it. They have as much of Oriental affairs on their hands now as they desire.

CRIMES OF IMPERIALISM

The Lust for Gold or Blood at the Root of All Wars of Conquest Since History Began.

In his new book entitled "Opportunity," the Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding, bishop of Peoria, Ill., makes an eloquent protest against the policy of imperialism in a chapter, entitled "What Patriotism Demands," which the Anti-Imperialist League of New York has published in pamphlet form. From Bishop Spalding we quote as follows:

We have sympathized with all oppressed peoples—with Ireland, Greece, Armenia, Cuba. To emancipate the slave we gladly sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of our soldiers and sailors. We have been told that we should never shoulder a gun except in righteous cause, is sent 10,000 miles across the ocean to shoot men whose real crime is that they wish to be free, wish to govern themselves.

To say that they are unfit for freedom is to put forth the plea of the tyrant in all ages and every where. The right of liberty has never lacked for pretexts to justify their wrongs; but, in truth, at the root of the wars of conquest there lies lust for blood or for gold.

If the inhabitants of the Philippines came gladly to throw themselves into our arms, we should be glad to receive them, to counsel, guide and protect them until they form themselves into a stable and independent government. What then is to be thought of those who seem resolved either to rule or exterminate believing probably that the only good Filipinos are dead Filipinos?

The argument that our policy has from the beginning been one of expansion has no application in the present crisis. By the treaty of 1783 the Mississippi river was recognized as the western boundary of the United States; but when in 1823 the Spanish civil officers, whom France having recovered Louisiana, left in command, issued a proclamation closing the Mississippi to American commerce, it at once became manifest that we would not leave the mouth of a great river which flowed for more than a thousand miles through our territory in the possession of a foreign power. Thomas Jefferson, therefore, acted in the spirit of a patriot and a statesman when taking advantage of the embarrassments of Bonaparte, he purchased the whole region lying west of the Mississippi river, and not already occupied by Spain.

Here was a natural development, the

gaining possession of vast tracts of unsettled lands which, if not peopled by American citizens, would become the home of a powerful rival state, and this would involve wars, standing armies and the jeopardy of free institutions. Similar reasons justified the purchase of Florida in 1819. When, in 1845, we annexed the republic of Texas, we did what the Texans themselves wished us to do. Disputes concerning the western boundary of Texas led to the war with Mexico, which, at the close of the war sold to the United States New Mexico and Upper California, including Nevada and Utah, most of Arizona and parts of Colorado. These countries were scarcely inhabited, Upper California containing not more than 5,000 people. In this whole course of expansion we followed the line of natural development.

We entered upon the possession of vast regions which were geographically part of our country, and which we were certain to fill with populations similar to ourselves. The conquest was easily founded. To carry out this work there could be no need of a standing army or a powerful navy; none of making war to conquer and hold in subject races which being altogether unlike ourselves claimed the right, in the establishment of a government, to be guided by their own ideas and traditions.

In purchasing these territories it may be said that we bought land and not human beings—land that was part of our inheritance. But now, following the lead of our great capitalists and trust lords, we buy at one stroke ten millions of human beings, beings who live in another hemisphere, who differ from us in every way who dwell in a climate which is fatal to the white man, who can be of no advantage whatever to us, but who, if we persist in holding them, will involve us in the most serious difficulties and dangers. A war of conquest is in contradiction with our fundamental principles of government; it is opposed to all our traditions.

The thought of ruling over subject peoples is repugnant to our deepest and noblest sentiments. It is part of our good fortune, of our potential position as a nation in the world, that our territory is vast enough and self-sufficient enough to make all desire for conquest unwholesome and meaningless temptation. We have room for three or four hundred millions of human beings. If more are required and we are true to ourselves, such America will come to us without there being need of a gun.

We have money enough already, and our wealth is increasing rapidly. What we have to learn is how to live, how to distribute our money, how to take from it its mastery over us and make it our servant.

Our capital is fast becoming the most inhuman, the most iniquitous tyrant the world has ever known. Its tyranny is a blight and curse to those who exercise it as well as to the multitude who are its victims. Commercial and manufacturing competition is becoming a struggle for existence fiercer than that which makes nature red with ravin in tooth and claw. Whereas the tendency of true civilization is to convert the struggle for life into co-operation for life, into work for all for all, that all may have these things, which are the fruits of a beautiful and strong—whereas this is the tendency of right civilization, our greed, our superstitious belief in money as the only true God and Savior of man, hurries us on with increasing speed into all the venalities, dishonesties and corruptions, all the tricks and trusts by which the people are disheartened and impoverished.

We are hypnotized by the glitter and glare, the pomp and circumstance of wealth, and are becoming incapable of a national view of life. We have lost taste for simple things and simple ways. We feel that a country as great as ours, and find self-forgetfulness only amid the noise and rush of great cities, where high thought and pure affection are well-nigh impossible. How far we have drifted from that race of farmers who threw off the yoke of England and built the noble cities which have been the best, freer than money, freedom than luxury, and display! Their plain democratic republic is no longer good enough for us.

We are become imperial. We must have mighty armies, and navies which shall encircle the earth, to bring into subjection weak and unprotected savages and barbarians. We are the victims of commercialism; we have caught the contagion of the insanity that the richest nations are the wealthiest and most enduring. We have lost sight of the eternal principles that all freedom is enrooted in moral freedom, that riches are akin to fear and death, that by the soul only can a nation be great.

If we but have the courage to look steadfastly and to see things as they are, we shall easily perceive that our true work lies here, and not ten thousand miles away. We are the foremost benefactors of the most precious treasures of the race. In the success of the experiment which we are making the hopes of all noble and generous souls for a higher life of mankind are centered. If we fail the world fails; if we succeed we shall do more for the good of men than if we conquered all the islands and continents. Our mission is to show that popular government on a vast scale is compatible with the best culture, the purest religion, the highest justice, and that it can permanently endure. In comparison with this what would be a thousand groups of Philippines?—what the most brilliant career of imperial pomp and glory?—Catholic Tribune.

Seward county will present the name of P. U. O. At the fusion state convention for the nomination for state superintendent. The Independent-Democrat of Seward gives him a very strong endorsement and it is reported that the Seward county delegation is unanimous and enthusiastic in its support. He is now serving his third term as county superintendent of Seward county.

Read our Premium offers on page 4. No such opportunities to reform workers were ever before offered.

AN EXTRA MONTH'S PAY

Federal Employes to Give One-Half of it to Republican Campaign Fund.

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1900.—(Special to the Independent).—The republican national convention at Philadelphia serves as a sort of a pantomime to distract public attention while the real work of levying campaign contributions goes on vigorously. The republicans scarcely need a national convention. It is only a matter of empty form. Every detail was arranged months before. Still Hanna and his lieutenants realize that it looks well to give the people some semblance of participating in the nominations and making the platform.

The platform is an old story. The "ready-made" state platform sent from Washington in the past few months were advance notices of the national policy of excuse and misrepresentation and evasion. Hanna remarked to a newspaper correspondent in Washington ten days before the convention that the administration press had already admirably foreshadowed every line of the republican platform.

With McKinley's nomination a certainty, the effort to get up an appearance of excitement and spontaneity over the vice-presidential nomination was hardly successful. As a prominent politician remarked the other day, "the public never forgives a man for allowing himself to be elected vice-president." Even the callow politicians who would like to have made an effort to get even so empty an honor, were discouraged by the certainty that Hanna proposed to do the dictating even in this matter and there was no need of wasting enthusiasm without his august permission.

Even Hanna pays only perfunctory attention to the fireworks of the national convention. He is still worried about that campaign fund. His elaborately planned schemes demand an enormous fund. He has assessed every big interest in sight and still the need is called to reach anything near the figure he considered absolutely necessary.

Of course federal employes have been assessed before but it is being done more systematically this year than before. Even so small a contingent as the capital employes has not been neglected. Their case has ready a touch of unconscious humor about it. The recently adjourned republic congress appropriated a total of about 880,000 in order to give each employe at the capital an extra month's salary.

Now the employes are peremptorily ordered to line up and pay over one-half that month's salary to an accredited agent of Mr. Hanna. In the first flush of indignation the employes allowed themselves some criticism of this paltry sort of "fat frying." But they will pay over the assessment just the same. It is not the employes who are the object of legal to ask or assent to such assessment. The use of an agent who is apparently not in the government employ, to collect the assessment thinly veils the steal, and even if it were done more boldly this administration would not think of denying it. It is a campaign fund and proposes to use the federal machinery in every direction.

The postmasters are all to be asked to contribute 25 apiece. This assessment is to be levied through the medium of Mr. George J. Cory, deputy naval officer of the port of New York. Under Hanna's endorsement and with the hearty support of the Republican National Committee. In order to evade the letter of the law Mr. Cory is permitted to make this assessment under the guise of offering membership in the National Commercial and Industrial League of New York City.

It goes the smallest, and poorest paid clerkship must contribute its percentage. A good deal of the office holders assessment, like that of the Capitol employes, goes to the Congressional Committee. Chairman Babcock has been thrown on his own resources by Hanna. The big assessments to go into the general corruption fund and Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee found after adjournment that he was left to shift for himself. This scheme of petty federal contribution does not promise well for Republican success. It is a good deal of the money that a Congressman who voted for the Porto Rican tariff bill and other iniquities, against the wishes of his constituents, under promise of a big campaign fund to secure his re-election now finds himself without the promised "barrel" and unable to answer the pertinent queries of the voters who want representative who remember that the Constitution is the creator and director of Congress and not to be capriciously set aside, as it was in the Porto Rican matter.

The Democratic and Populist Congressional committees are not depending upon a big campaign fund, but have a well perfected organization and are going into the close districts with a presentation of facts that will increase the indignation which the voters in many sections have felt over the manner in which they have been misrepresented by their republican congressmen. They are really going with the drift of public sentiment, which almost irrespective of party, proposes to call a halt on the lawlessness, and extravagance and corruption which has characterized this administration.

The Bureau of Statistics in Washington is preparing the combinations of statistics which will support the Republican argument of prosperity. Of course the Bureau of Statistics is supposed to be a non-partisan department which collects statistics purely for the sake of furnishing information to those desirous of knowing the truth. The fact is that the administration does not scruple to use it or any other Bureau for partisan purposes. Representatives Grosvenor and Dick, in speeches delivered a few days before Congress adjourned, gave practically the advance sheets from the Republican campaign

handbook which is being prepared by the Bureau of Statistics.

The old adage that "figures don't lie" has long ago been disproved. Statistics—even if hastily collected in the first place—can be juggled to prove any imaginary hypothesis ever put forward. The voters, however, care very little for partisan statistics. They will act upon the facts within their knowledge. Here are two instances. Wheat in the North-west brings five cents less a bushel than it did a year ago, and this in face of a poor crop. In fact the price of wheat is so low that the farmers have quit buying barbed wire and nails at Trust prosperity prices.

It has been the republican boast in the Northwest that labor had plenty of employment; yet the trade reports show that within a few weeks the demand for labor has greatly fallen off in that section and that there are plenty of idle men. Around the city of St. Paul, for instance, there are a score of idle factories and employes who are standing in line for a job. The reduction of the city of St. Paul, for instance, there are a score of idle factories and employes who are standing in line for a job. The reduction of the city of St. Paul, for instance, there are a score of idle factories and employes who are standing in line for a job.

IMPERIALISTIC FALLACIES

Can We Purchase Trade With the Blood of American Soldiers, or Make Profitable Wars of Conquest?

Those who advocate an imperial policy usually assert that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government. It might be a sufficient answer to quote the resolution of Congress that "the Cubans are of and right ought to be free," and the report made by Admiral Dewey declaring that the Filipinos are far more capable of self-government than the Cubans. But there is even a broader answer that may be made. Clay, in his defense of the people of South America, said: "It is the doctrine of thrones that man is too ignorant to govern himself. Their partisans assert his incapacity, in reference to all nations: if they cannot command universal assent to the proposition, it is then demanded to particular nations; and our pride and our presumption too often make converts of us. I contend that it is to arraign the dispositions of Providence himself to suppose that he has created beings incapable of governing themselves, and to be trampled upon by kings."

There are degrees of intelligence: some people can and do govern themselves better than others, and it is possible that the people living near the equator will never, owing to climatic conditions, reach the governmental standard of the temperate zone. But it is absurd to say that God would create the Filipinos and leave them for thousands of years helpless to make any defense of their own her protecting arms around them; and it is equally absurd to say that Spain could sell to us the right to act as guardians of a people whom she governed by force.

The purpose behind the imperial policy is the extension of trade. Franklin D. Roosevelt has said that the securing or holding of trade is a cause for which men may justly spill each other's blood. The man who says that an imperial policy will pay, must be prepared to place a pecuniary value upon the soldiers who have already lost their lives in the Philippines and become the mothers of future generations of the climate, and upon the soldiers who will be sacrificed in future wars of conquest. The republican party, which boasts that it sprang into existence in the defense of human rights, now coolly calculates the value of human life measured by Oriental trade.

POPULISM IN EUROPE

It Seems to Be Making Astonishing Progress in All of the "Most Enlightened" Nations.

Americans are apt to regard themselves as thoroughly up to date when compared with the people of European cities. Yet such places as Birmingham, in England, Glasgow, in Scotland, and Amsterdam, in staid and homely Holland, have much to impart when the taxpayers of American cities should be willing, for their own advantage, to learn and assimilate. Municipal ownership in the English and in the Scotch city noted is an established success, with local governments of the highest order of excellence and the lowest known rates of taxation. In fact, there are no taxes to speak of in Glasgow, over and beyond the profits turned in by the street car, lighting and other companies, which are owned by the public and worked exclusively for the public benefit.

In slow old Amsterdam, where the people have time to smoke and think, the city conducts water and gasworks, two ferries, a street car line, an abattoir and a factory for making the uniforms of municipal employes. In addition to these, Amsterdam also operates its local telephone system. Municipal operation began in 1893, at the expiration of a sixteen-year franchise granted by the city to the Bell interests, and the long distance lines were assumed about the same time by the general government. The reasons for the city's embarking upon this enterprise were the high charges and poor service of the private company. The improvements since made, the increase in the number of subscribers, and the reduction in cost to the latter have been remarkable. The total number of subscribers has increased from 1,884 in 1896 to 3,081 at the beginning of this year, or from an average of 3.9 to 5.8 subscribers per 1,000 inhabitants. The total number of calls last year was 5,551,206, as against 3,750,000 for 1896, and the number of long distance calls to and from the city rose for the same period from 86,000 to 200,000. Single wires have also been

generally displaced by the metallic circuit system, the conduits have been extended, a night service has been added, and instead of \$2.40 as the weekly wages for a nine-hour day under the private company, wages now vary from \$2 to \$4 per week for a seven-hour day, while sick, accident and old-age pension payments are assured the employes.

Contrary to the custom of private companies, the increase to subscribers and consequently in the value of the service rendered, instead of being followed by an increase of charges, was accompanied by a reduction from \$17.20 to \$36.50 per original installation) for unlimited service. The city's profits have also been under public control. Although up to 1895 the company, under its franchise paid the city no less than 21 1/2 per cent of its gross receipts—the actual amount in 1894 was \$17,125—the city in 1897 and 1898 turned into the general treasury \$20,000 a year and still sufficient left to allow a contribution of about 3 1/2 per cent toward the reduction of its \$600,000 capital investment and to permit the appropriation of a still larger amount for extensions. It is not strange in view of this showing that other cities of the same country have followed the example of Amsterdam.—Denver News.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

How It Came Into Existence, Who Compose Its Membership and the Principles It Advocates.

At the request of the management of the Freie Presse, Mr. Edmisten, vice-chairman of the people's party national committee, furnished a synopsis of its principles and a short history of its formation, as follows: LINCOLN, NEB., June 18, 1900. Editor Freie Presse, Dear Sir:—At your request, I take great pleasure in giving to the public through the columns of your very ably edited paper the objects of the people's party.

In order that I may be fully understood, it will probably be necessary that I give a brief history of the people's party, and from this it can be easily understood what the objects of the same are. There has been one element in our political history for a great many years, a quarter of a century or more, that has been outspoken in its views against any party or administration that did not, as it believed, follow out certain lines that seemed to its members to be necessary in order that a government of the people should not perish from the face of the earth. This energetic, enthusiastic and most faithful class of citizens have never ceased their agitation for the principles they adhere to, and coming up to 1890 when there was a general industrial upheaval throughout this country; when from ocean to ocean and from gulf to the lakes an agitation on industrial questions had reached a white heat, figuratively speaking, and the members of this class of citizens had grown and multiplied to such proportions in all sections of the country that it had attracted the attention of the civilized world—it was out of this condition, and from this class, the people's party was organized.

The principles for which it stood were equal rights to all and special privileges to none. In other words, this great body of the American people, who probably more independence in character as a party than any other organization, were then and now are opposed to any condition the tendency of which is to press down upon one class and resulting in the enthronement of another. To speak more plainly, that special legislation should not be permitted in state or nation, and that the citizen who labors with his hands is as much deserving of the fruits of his labor as is the man who is more pleasantly situated.

To say that the people's party stands for progressiveness, is but stating the true state of the case. It is maintained by its members, and they further hold that the greatest liberty possible in religious and personal affairs should be guaranteed. The objects of the people's party are to assist the great body of intelligent voters in this country in shaping and moulding the course of the state or nation, and that the citizen who labors with his hands is as much deserving of the fruits of his labor as is the man who is more pleasantly situated.

The following are the principles we closely adhere to: The people's party congratulates its supporters upon the wide extension of its principles in all directions. The people's party denounces the act of March 14, 1900, as the culmination of a long series of conspiracies to deprive the people of their constitutional rights over the money of the country and delegate to a gigantic money trust the control of the purse, and hence of the people.

The people's party is opposed to striking down the greenback in order to force the people to borrow three hundred and sixty millions of dollars more of the banks at an annual cost of twenty million dollars. The people's party demands the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

The people's party demand a graduated income and inheritance tax, to the end that aggregated wealth may bear its just proportion of taxation. The people's party demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

With Thomas Jefferson, we declare the land, including all natural sources of wealth, the inalienable heritage of the people. Government should so act as to secure homes for all the people and prevent land monopoly. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads for the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and the extortion, tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment if not the destruction of the personal rights and political liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished in a manner consistent with sound public policy. Trusts, the overshadowing evil of the age, are the result and culmination of the private ownership and control of the three great instruments of commerce—money, transportation and the means of transmission of information; which instruments of commerce are public functions, and which our forefathers declared in the constitution should be

controlled by the people, through their congress, for the public welfare. The one remedy for the trusts is that ownership and control be assumed and exercised by the people.

The future of the people's party, based on these principles, is very bright. It came in to existence contending for certain principles—many of these principles have been adopted. Other political parties have seen the wisdom contained in these demands and have readily accepted them in platform and action, as well as the people's party.

These demands may be carried out in the name of some other party, but it will be the delivery and the result of the influence of the courageous young giant known as the people's party.

There is no place to stop. The Peoples Party will live to perfect and establish the objects for which it was created, when that is fully accomplished, it will be in the forefront in the onward march of progress, with its banner on the breezes, though it may not at this time have following where it leads in actual name, more than two million earnest, conscientious and loyal citizens. There is, however, to-day, I believe, if a free expression could be had, ten million voters who are standing on the broad platform of the Peoples Party demanding that the man shall be greater than the dollar, and the time is near at hand when they will vote together.

The criticisms against the Peoples Party have all fallen flat and it to-day takes its rank among the parties of this country and has the respectable consideration of all.

It is a pleasure to know that the Peoples Party has associated with it the men and women of this nation who do not live as parasites on the body politic, but its membership is constituted of the brain and brawn of the greatest nation on the face of the earth. It is they who feed the world. It is they who produce the comforts of life; it is they who create the wealth; and it is they who protest against an unequal distribution of the same.

The Peoples Party demand now, and will not cease their appeal until the same is complied with, that justice between man and man shall be restored. J. H. EDMISTEN, Vice Chairman National Committee Peoples Party.

CAN'T BE FOOLED

McKinley's Tricks Too Gausey—Why Congress Adjourned So Suddenly.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1900.—(Special Correspondence).—Again the president has illustrated his absolute power over congress by having that body promptly adjourn when it was most convenient to him, which action was taken without reference to whether the business in hand and the matters under consideration would suffer by such action. It was the duty of congress to have passed legislation relative to trusts and the Nicaragua canal, but though measures had passed the house and were refused action in the senate, the house pressed for adjournment before the senate could get ready, thus showing the hollowness of the pretense that republicans meant anything by passing these measures through the house.

It may be a fine stroke of political genius to rush measures through the house that are desired and asked for by the people, and then conspire to kill them in the senate, but the present administration will find that the people of this country who have made themselves heard in favor of certain legislation are fully awake to the methods used to flout the Anti-trust bill and the Nicaragua Canal bill before them as passed by the house and then defeat their consideration in the senate. The day is past when such jugglery will hold the votes of honest, thinking Americans.

Aside from the fear that the millions of trust, bartered for by the Hanstons might be jeopardized, the president no doubt had another reason for using such haste in ridding himself of congress. The Eastern war-cloud hangs low and heavy, and as latest advices show, there may be the necessity for transactions between this government and Great Britain in the very near future, relative to which the president could not hope to take congress into his confidence without having the feelings of our ally hurt by plain speaking members; but now that congress has adjourned, all can proceed smoothly.

In spite of a laundry denial it has leaked out that the advisability of using a large portion of our troops in the Philippines in China, in case the situation demands it, has been discussed. There is no doubt that if matters take a certain turn in the east that the real intention of the present administration will be fully uncovered, and will be shown to have much more comprehensive plans under consideration than it has yet formally disclosed. The following utterance by a member of congress during the past session, shows a comprehensive view of the matter:

"The real object of the demand for the retention of the Philippine Islands by this government is not benevolent assimilation, nor the ultimate good of the inhabitants, nor the betterment of this country; but the hidden motive is the presence of sufficient military and naval strength to enable the capitalists of England and America to open up the territory containing 500,000,000 people to the planting of factories, where can be found the cheapest labor on earth, and thus make China the workshop of the world."

What is making the president trouble now the Chinese matter is that the Boxers and the Czar of Russia have taken a notion to proceed to business, whereas, for political purposes Mr. McKinley would have found it much more convenient to have waited until after election at least.