THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF

Imperialistic Measure Rushed Through Congress Under Plea of Great Public Necessity-Undemocratic Arguments Prevailed

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1901 .-(Special Correspondence.)—The iniquitous Dingley tariff has been imposed ry to say, by the Louisiana democrats. who were caught by the cheap cry of "protection" to their sugar interests. Several republicans, however, could not condone the iniquity and voted with the democrats against a policy of imperialism and colonial taxation.

Only eight hours' debate were allowed on this measure, because the majority declared the Philippine decision of the supreme court called for immediate action. They declared the matter must be rushed through on account of the shortness of time. This matter in the dark as much as possible. Since the opening of congress on December 2 the house has been in ses-

sion only one-third of the time. The other two-thirds, instead of being devoted, as they might have been, to the discussion of this most serious departure from right principles were idled away in useless adjournments. party did not dare go before the peo-

ple in the next year's congressional

elections on a full and free discussion bate was cut short by the despotism of day craze. a code of Reed rules. The American people want to treat the Filipinos fairly and it is improbable that they would sanction the re-

publican program as applied to the Filipinos if it was fully brought to their attention.

History is repeating itself these days with a vengeance. I find in a standard work on the constitution, copyrighted this year, that, in obedience to the commercial instinct, Great Britain attempted and accomplished the onists that the Philippine tariff bill, passed by the house yesterday, imposes upon the Filipinos. The mercantile class in England grew rich and lost her the American colonies. The inhabitants of one colony could not sell their products in another, without paying a prohibitory tax, equal, practically, to the profit on the chants in England. That is exactly the status of the Philippines as fixed by a republican majority, for a pro-

Benjamin Frankin's was the first voice to be raised against this monster iniquity and that was in 1729 in a small work he published on political econthe republican party has assumed a flogging was abolished, Lincoln inter- that the cost will not exceed \$10 per convention will indorse his record, no which Franklin raised his voice nearly 200 mars ago? Those who insist that we must never give up the Philippines should stop and consider that our present policy is counterpart of that which caused England a loss of her western colonies.

The republican party today declares we are taxing the Filipinos for their own benefit. That is the exact stand taken by the Grenville ministry in reference to the American colonies insubordinate seamen. A man in there over to the settlers, who are required just prior to the revolution. The Fili- is subjected to steam heat, and has as a body corporate to operate and pinos do not know what is best for very little ventilation. It generally maintain them. It also provides that themselves and it becomes our duty to follow out King George's theory with respect to us and tell them what to do.

The stamp act of 1765 was followed by what was popularly known as the sugar act, which reduced by one-half the duties laid on foreign sugar and molasses. No sooner was the news of this scheme of taxation received by parliament upon a people unrepreented in it was absolutely incompatile with their rights.

How much representation in our phos in return for the taxes we have itposed upon their products?

Coan products duty free? Is it becase the Philippines are less entitled cated him. to air treatment at the hands of this

goernment? bbraska's four fusion congressmen -Ibbinson, Stark, Shallenberger and Neille-voted to deal fairly with our allis against Spain. Mercer and can flag. Burett voted to deal unfairly with

the ongressional campaign of 1890. Some of them wept for joy. A fring of mine, W. J. Connell, was and aged me to sit on the platform at had been abolished in the opera house with some tion throughout the world.

expanse of white shirt front and a black string tie. I thought he would be tiresome and wanted to go home. In about three minutes he warmed up, however, and he had not proceeded far before he had the whole crowl with him, shouting, cheering and applauding. He flayed Connell right and left, wound up his argument and pitched it out the window while the crowd went wild. Connell seemed upon the Philippines by a brutal re- sick. When Bryan got through with publican majority, assisted, I am sor- him he looked like a five-cent cake of ice that had been left all the afternoon in an August sun. It was the first and last of the joint debates ! attended, and I was not in the least and attention to the trust question building of the codfish state capitol, surprised when I woke up the morn- will be surprised at the magnitude of and of Root as district attorney for ing after election and learned that been elected to congress."

the English Bankers' Magazine finds up to December 1, the capitalization of have the audacity to hold an opinion is only a subterfuge for keeping the that the depreciation in two-years the trusts formed in this country at all.-Denver News. much greater than is represented.

The facts are that the republican It is certain that many more will be Legitimate enterprises cannot pay such down in the market. This is always to pay tribute on so much watered first time that dishonest men might atin property, whereas in the Porto of their Philippine policy, and the de- the case at the end of a fortune-in-a- stock? It's up to him.

H. W. RISLEY.

THE AMERICAN NAVY

The Common Sailor Would Always Fight frame, but it will not be introduced of the state to be used for private to Beat the Dutch Even Though He was Treated as Beast and a Slave

it could fight to beat the Dutch. The says: fighting was done by the men behind common seamen. All this time congress and the people have had to ex- construction. ert themselves in defense of the men. No institution on earth has been so ceived from the sale and disposal of affairs. In the opinion of the writer product received by English mer- far behind the times as the navy in the treatment of its brave fighters. For fund; that examination and surveys The press of the state, without rehibiton tax; in the form of duties and tied up and flogged like common port harges, has been fixed upon them | slaves. All the gold-laced officers deequal to the profits received on their clared that mutiny and ruin would enof the men and put a stop to it. Time after time has the law had to be changed to prevent inhuman cruelties rigation project is practicable contract no danger of him resigning. He has omy. Is it not a little strange that tea chaps who ruled over them. After position identical with that against fered and prevented new cruelties that acre on the land to be reclaimed. had been invented to take the place of the flogging.

to Fortress Monroe, on the steamer Hartford, in 1863, his attention was directed to a narrow door, bound with fund. This fund is to be used for the

"What is this?" he asked.

aroused. "This," he said to himself, ter rights may be sold for the irrigais treatment to which thousands of tion of private lands at a price of not American seamen are probably sub- less than \$5 per acre. jeeted every year. Let me try it for myself and see what it really is."

in New England than the Massachu- to be little more than three feet in ters. Power to make general rules and setts house of representatives declared length or width. He gave orders that regulations is vested in the secretary Our answer to that argument was that that the imposition of duties and tax-s at a signal from himself the door of the interior." H. W. RISLEY. should be immediately opened. It was then closed and the steam turned on.

He had been inside hardly three minutes before the signal was given. ongress are we allowing the Fili- President Lincoln had experimented enough of what was then regarded as necessary punishment for American Why are we taxing Philippine pro- seamen. There was very little ventiladets and admitting Porto Rican and tion, and the short exposure to the hot and humid air had almost suffo-

Turning to Secretary Wells of the navy department, the president or-

Seator Millard is not allowing his every ship in Hampton Roads had said the majority did right. partianship to spoil a good story he heard of it. The effect was most reis thing the boys. "I very well re- markable on the older sailors, many ing with guns are on one side of the great men of the past have come almemer the first time I ever met Mr. of whom had themselves experienced controversy, while the office men, who most entirely from the ranks of the If this is good law or policy with Por-

running on the republican ticket in President Lincoln was not confined to The commanding general of the the most part resulted in a race of imthe Incoln district and had arranged the American navy. Great Britain, army, General Miles, had the temerity, beciles, lunatics and perverts. They of Porto Rico, and take the chances for a series of joint debates with his France, Germany, and other European in the face of the bureau bosses, to have tried that for more than a thou of its being declared unconstitutional? islands in the free enjoymet of their the uncontradicted evidence in the demoratic opponent. He came over countries heard that the sweat box say that the opinion of Dewey was sand years in Europe. The result is America as inthe cening meeting to add dignity human. One and all of these nations think much of the fellows attacking could pass a physical examination for to ou side.' He said a young fellow in turn fell into line, and today the Schley's good name. Then up rose entrance into the army. name(Bryan was the rural candidate. sweat box is not to be found on any that celebrated warrior, Elihu Root, I wenever to the meeting which was vessel flying the flag of a civilized na- famous for his campaigns in law li-

3,000 peple present. It was the cam- In all these years any officer of the and rebuked Miles. paign ten they were talking a great deal about the tariff on 10-penny names, common sailors as human beings havire, wool and the like. Con- ing some rights that ought to be e- gress to enact a law prohibiting men it is accepted today by the men of nell le off and made what I thought spected, was sent to coventry by all who command fleets and armies from science is stated by Prof. G. Archibald was a bang-up' speech. It met my the rest. Every effort was made to holding opinions of the proper con- Reed in his work entitled, "A Study of written, without regard to justice or president." views: thought it was all right and dishonor him and prevent his promo-unanswrable. Then it was Bryan's tion by the pink tea chaps. That is Dewey and Schley and Miles that they mends the following extracts to its turn. I can see now just how he what is at the bottom of all the hostil- should think differently from Long readers: looked His trousers were too small ity to Schley. That is why he has the and Root on naval and military matfor hinand when he arose they didn't enmity of the whole clan. The navy ters? While Dewey and Schley were species undergoes a progressive and had one long Prince Albert, a broad to the present ideals of civilization. | globe and smelling burnt powder.

MAGNATUDE OF TRUSTS

To Pay Interest on Their Watered Stocks Would Bankrupt any Nation

on Earth

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24 .- (Special Correspondence.)-The opposition the pie-counter was brought to bear to binself to teach school in Rome, N. Y. relieve the situation. Well informed men give this view of it:

the figures representing their capi- the southern district of New York, and the young fellow named Bryan' had talization and the profits earned. These compare them with the record of a figures don't lie and convey a warn- Schley at Valparaiso or in the arctics, The depreciation in stocks on the ing it will be well to heed. The peo- of a Dewey in the Gulf of Mexico or in London market since the beginning of ple will not forever be able to pay Manila Eay, or of a Miles climbing the Boer war is of astonishing extent. these trust dividends and some prepar- his way up the ladder without a West Taking 325 representative stocks trad- ations should be made for the time Point training, we are amazed that ed in there, including American rails, when that is the case. During 1991, common admirals and generals should amounts to \$750,000,000. But as there amounted to the inconceivable sum has been a very large advance in of \$3,205,605,000. Most of these were American securities listed on the Lon- of course formed in New Jersey, a state don exchange, the depreciation in now known best as "the mother of British securities must have been trusts." During 1900, the sum of \$2,- Get Together and Drive the Grafters From 255,075 represents the total capitali-Bank defalcations continue to crop zation of trusts formed. The trust out, as in the case of the First Na- profits during this year up to the first tional institution of Ballston, N. Y. of the month amount to \$238,830,623. revealed as the mad speculative rush profits. How long will the voter be halts and this and that scheme breaks willing to submit to such extortion, democrats and populists fused for the

until after January 6, when congress gain. His acts no honest man can of the provisions of both the Hans- his fellow officers, who are in one From the days of Paul Jones to Far- brough and Newlands bills are in- sense equally guilty with him. If wrong. There is no appeal. In the ragut, the American navy proved that cluded therein. The Washington Post Stueferism is to be defeated and hon- case of the Philippine islands, how-

the proceeds of the sale of the public that is through fusion. Neither demothe guns—the common sailors. Of lands to the reclamation of those lands, crats nor populists acting alone can course they were ably commanded, but It also increases the price of the pub- hope to down the state house gang, after all the fighting was done by the lic lands, to be benefited by the pro- which has at its back the railroads and posed irrigation enterprises so as to other great corporations in Nebraska. make settlers pay part of the cost of Fusion can do this, and at the same

shall be set aside as a reclamation ing fusion.

ing \$5 per acre to the reclamation -Howells Journal. iron, the use of which he was anxious operation and maintenance of reservoirs and irrigation works until payments for the land settled upon are "Oh, that is the sweat box," was the made, when all the irrigation works, Their Sermon Used to be Based on the reply. "It is used for refractory and except the reservoirs, shall be turned brings him to terms very quickly." in the event that there is sufficient President Lincoln's curiosity was water for public and private lands wa-

Full power is given to condemn lands needed for reservoir and ditch Taking off his hat, for he was sev- purposes. It is provided that state

Then Uprose Elihu-He of Legal Battles and He Smote the Old Warrior Fair in the Face

Secretary Long gives unqualified approval to the finding of the majority of the court of inquiry in the Schley case.

The two admirals who did the fight-

good enough for him and that he didn't a race of stunts, not on

Long was gaining naval training in the Harvard law school and as a meniber of the Massachusetts commission for the construction of a state house, and Root was cultivating politics. While Dewey and Schley were fighting their way up the Mississippi with Far ragut, and Miles was gaining advancement from the rank of volunteer solto Attorney General Knox's confirma- dier to the rank of major general, in tion in the senate is embarrassing the the early '60's, Long was practicing law | co, September 25, 1899. He brought administration and the influence of in Boston' and Root was qualifying

These men of sword and rifle should be taught to know their places. When People who have given little time we recall the services of Long in the

ANOTHER CALL

the State House-Let Every one Opposed to Republican Boodlers Lend a Hand

There is every reason why fusion should continue in Nebraska. The be driven from the state house, and The committee appointed by sena the people given an economical govern states, from among their own much good. Today there is a call number, to draft a bill providing for for another cleaning out of the state national aid to irrigation have com- house. A public servant has allowed pleted a bill they were authorized to his office and the sacred school funds reconvenes after the holidays. Some indorse, yet he is not condemned by est men placed in office there is but time give our people an honest an! The bill provides that all moneys re- economical administration of public public lands in the arid land states now is a poor time to talk of abandon-

years, for slight offenses, they were of reservoir sites, tunnel sites for di- gard to party, is condemning State ersion of waters and irrigation ca- Treasurer Stuefer for his connection nals connected therewith shall be with a number of shady bond deals, made; that the secretary of the inter- whereby the school funds of the state sue if flogging were abolished, never- the lands required for irrigation works many thousands of dollars. The Omatheless the people interfered in behalf and the public lands proposed to be ir- ha Bee, the leading republican paper rigated by them; and that upon the de- of the state, is calling for his resignatermination being reached that any ir- tion. It is needless to say that there is being practiced upon them by the pink shall be made for its construction if too soft a snap, and it is safe to prethe estimate of the engineer shows dict that the next republican state matter how black it may be. Perhaps After construction the lands to be by that time the people may get their irrigated are to be subject to home- eyes open and gc to the polls and turn On one of Mr. Lincoln's excursions stead entry in areas not exceeding down Stuefer and his party associates, eighty acres upon the entryman's pay- who defend him in his wrong doing.

Text, "Be Content With the Station That it has Pleased God to

Those of us who have been in the fight for equal rights to all and special privileges to none for several years, will remember how often and persistently we were advised by the fat minions of plutocracy to be content with the station which it had pleased God eral inches over six feet in height, he laws shall govern in the matter of the to better the conditions of the toilers to call us, and told that any attempt entered the inclosure, which he found appropriation and distribution of wa- was to fight God and the inexoriable discontent was the motive powers that God had implanted in the breast of every man and that the advancement of the human race depended, not on contentment with things as they were, but in a constant struggle to make them better. Now they have changed their tactics. They have come to the conclusion that the place in society of man is eternally fixed by heredity. That seience almost unanimously repudiates their theories makes no dif-In addition, he hands a slap to Dewey ference with them. The people are dered that no such inclosure as the by approving the omission from the born with hereditary tendencies of sweat box should ever after be al- majority report of an award of credit such force and power that one man by lowed on any vessel flying the Ameri- to anybody for the victory at Santiago. nature must be a toiler for a pittance We have often thought that if we did then session of congress." Dewey said that Schley was entitled and another man is by the same force It was not an hour after this order to the credit; the majority made no a trust magnate. They say that it is had been given before every sailor on reference to the subject, and Long Darwinism and the survival of the of that island free trade with the fittest, while every Darwinian repudiates the whole business. That the Brya," said the senator. "It was in the punishment of the sweat box. did their fighting with blue and red common people does not disturb the to Rico, why is it not good for us and pins on a chart in the White house plutocrats at all. Neither does the fact But the good result of this act of telegraph room, are on the other side, that the effort to breed kings has for

So much of this sort of stuff has anpeared in the great dailies and plutobraries from Penobscot to Pittsburg, cratic magazines that The Independent has concluded to publish a chapter reason, if they are allowed to do so by adopted the existing laws and merely the signal lights on shore near Cien-

> Evolution is said to occur when a (Continued on Page Three.)

> > e. Bre

FIVE TO FOUR DECISION

It Will Result in a New Alignment of Parties-Unequal Taxation and Tariff Questions up to the People

Emil Peppke, a North Dakota volun-

teer, upon his return to the United States, was discharged at San Franciswith him fourteen diamond rings which he had purchased in the island of Luzon. These were seized in Chicago in May, 1900, and held for payment of tariff duties; Peppke protesting that the property was not thus liable. The district court held that they were liable, declared them forfeited to the United States and ordered saie. Thence a writ of error was prosecuted to the supreme court. Chief Justice Fuller made it convenient to hand down the opinion of the supreme court on the first day of the assembling of congress, December 2, 1901. It was, therefore, notice to the congress that if they expected any import duties to be collected on diamond rings, or any other commodity, imported from the Thilippines, they must so enact, or otherwise there would be free trade between these islands and the United

This case will go down to posterity as the fourteen diamond rings case. It will take its place by the side of the Porto Rico cases. It differs from them only in being a proceeding in rem, that is, a proceeding against cer-Rican cases, we have certain persons, the De Lima Co. and Mr. Downs, for tors and congressmen from the west- ernment. That fusion resulted in instance, suing hte United Staets for money paid under proetst to the collector of the port of New York, Mr. Bid-

The recent decision in the fourteen diamond rings case, brings the tariff to the front again. It matters not what the reasoning of the court is, whether it be right or whether it be ever, we find the same law laid down as in the case of Porto Rico. In the latter case it was held (De Lima vs. Bidwell) that there must be free trade between the United States and Porto Rico, until congress orders to the contrary; and in the former case, it was also decided that there must be free trade, until congress shall make a law to the contrary. Consequently, there is no reason for surprise in the recent decision. The De Lima case was decided by five judges in favor, and four against, free trade. It would require only one judge to change his opinion, in order to change the opinion (and judgment of the court. This is not likely to occur. It is only when congress shall act and make a tariff law for the Philippines and another suit is brought, to recover back money paid for duties under the act (claimed to be unconstitutional) that there will be a change in the vote of the judges and another five-to-four opinion. The case of Downes vs. Bidwell produced this kind of an opinion; and if congress should pass a "Foraker act" for the Philippines, then we may have another

five-to-four opinion. Will congress make a special tariff law for the Philippines? If so, then we shall hear it said that the act is unconstitutional, as it was said with respect to Porto Rico, and almost successfully. If one more judge had gone with Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham, in Downes vs. Bidwell, the Foraker act would have been set aside as unconstitutional and there would have been free trade, at once, between the United States and Porto Rico. As it happened, the Foraker act was temporary, and we had free trade in a short time, as though no act had been passed, and today we have free trade with Porto Rico.

connection: In the De Lima case, Juswith him; and in the Downs case he had also four other justices, but not the same ones; he had Gray, Shiras, White and McKenna to vote with him; so that in the De Lima case Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan, Brewer and Peckham were a group of judges by themselves, and justices Gray, Shiras, White and McKenna were another group of judges by themselves. We will call Fuller and his associates Group No. 1 and Gray and his associates Group No. 2.

If we had space, we might go into the politics of all these judges. Their political environment heretofore will not give independence to Porto Rico we ought, at least, to give the people United States. President McKinley and he was the prince of protectionists. the Philippines? Will congress make a special tariff

fall don to the tops of his shoes. He ought to be reorganized and brought up wasting forty years sailing about the land our in- was bound to respect. This raised a ferred by the judge advocate against sular possessions, and not only that

there ought to be free trade, but they are willing and ready to decree for such trade every time the subject comes before them. This was shown in the De Lima case because the remaining four judges headed by Gray (group No. 2) voted against free trade. These latter group of judges wanted to treat our insular possessions as foreign territory, and to charge the same duties for merchandise coming from these parts as from all other parts of the world. This would be treating the Philippines as we would treat the South American republics, i. e., as sovereign and independent states, in

which case there would be no modification of tariff laws, except by treaty. If it can be shown that the Philippine islands are foreign to the United States, then it follows, as a matter of law, that congress cannot make any tariff laws as between the United States and the islands. It could not be shown that Porto Rico was foreign to the United States except by the opinion of four judges (out of nine). For this reason we shall have to accept as final, the fact that the Philippines are domestic territory of the United States and that congress can make laws with reference to tariff duof the United States.

But, if congress undertakes to make another for the Philippines, so that there is one system of taxation at home and another abroad, then we' question and an equally serious pothan the Foraker act.

In the latter place we have a mil-Philippines we have nine or ten milten millions of people differently from what we tax ourselves, is a propositional law, but a question of politics.

Philippine tariff should be prepared given their opinion that Commodore promptly affording ample protection Schley should have proceeded with to our sugar, tobacco, probably the utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos

allow goods from the Philippines to cant did not have sufficient opportunrender our own markets to foreign evidence in reference thereto, and

crats in congress to fight for the con- trary to the opinion rendered. tinuance of the present situation of free trade with the Philippines.

fight for it to the last."

Turning from the daily newspapers which we expect to find, more calm foregoing paragraph without regard and judicial reading, we find an ar- to the fact, which was proved by an ticle in the North American Review overwhelming weight of testimony. for August, 1901, written by Judge that the said McCalla memorandum Edmunds, formerly United States sena- was sent to Commodore Schley only tor from Vermont, in which he says for use in connection with the inforgalling and destructive of all forms batteries at, or being constructed in the of tyranny." He refers to the history vicinity of the entrance to the harbor of our previous expansions and acqui- of Cienfuegos, as is attested by the sitions, especially to Louisiana, and order No. 6, dated May 19, 1898, and the Philippines, contrasting the legis- sent to Commodore Schley by Adlation in the two cases. He says: "In the case of Louisiana congress provided, in 1803, for the government opinion rendere dhold that Commodore of the vast territory ceded to the Schley should have maintained a close United States by France, and enacted blockade of Cienfuegos, when by overthat the president should take pos- whelming testimony it was proved that session of the territory, and that un- a close and effective blockade of that til the expiration of the then present port was maintained, the judge advocongress, all the military, civil and cate having substantially abandoned judicial powers exercised by the offi- any charge to the contrary. One thing is worthy of notice, in this cers of the existing government of 5. The majority of the court in the the same shall be vested in such per- opinion rendered have entirely ignored tice Brown had four other justices, viz, son and persons and shall be exer- the uncontradicted testimony proving Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Har- cised in such manner as the president that the British steamer Adula was lan, Brewer and Peckham, to vote of the United States shall direct for permitted to go into the harbor of maintaining and protecting the in- Cienfuegos in order that information habitants of Louisianr in free govern- might be obtained through her as to ment and of their liberty, property and | whether the Spanish fleet was then in religion. This act provided for the ad- that port, it having been clearly esministration of the then existing laws tablished that the captain of the said a. they had been administered by the British steamer Adula promised and officers of France-a mere change from agreed before permission was given French officers to American officers, him to enter the port that he would and nothing more. The president was bring his ship out in fewer than twento regulate the manner of the exercise ty-four hours, and furnish the informaof the specified powers to the end of tion desired. preserving liberty, property and re- 6. The majority of the court, in the ligion; but he could neither increase, opinion rendered, have entirely failed diminish nor change the powers them- to refer to dispatch No. 7, admitted to selves. His executive power, pure and have been sent by Admiral Sampson simple. And even that measure of au- to Commodore Schley, the construcsoon be interesting, if it is not now. thority was limited in time to the tion of which was agreed upon in the

The Philippine act of March 2, 1901, it was an imperative order for Com-(on the other hand) provided that all modore Schley to hold his squadron military, civil and judicial powers nec- of Cienfuegos, whether the Spanish essary to govern the Philippine isl- fleet was or was not in that port. said, it is our plain duty to do so, ands, acquired from Spain, shall, un- 7. The majority of the court, in the til otherwise provided by congress, be cpinion rendered, have entirely igshall be exercised in such manner as | mander of the Eagle failed to communshall direct, for the establishment of Commodore Schley. law for the Philippines, as in the case civil government and for maintaining | 8. The majority of the court, in the and protecting the inhabitants of said opinion rendered, have entirely ignored The members of the house of repre- liberty, property and religion."

double duty to perform. In the first munds, "existing laws were to be lights on shore at Cienfuegos, failed to place they must obey the constitution executed; in the second case, any and communicate his information concernas it is written, whether it suits their all laws thought necessary by the ing them to Commander Schley. politics or not. In the second place president were to be set up and ex- 9. The majority of the court in the they must obey the voice of justice and ecuted. In Louisiana, congress report of facts submitted declare that changed the personal of their admin- fuegos were seen by Commodore Schley With respect to the judges of the su- istrators. In the Philippines, con- on the night of May 22, 1898, when in preme court, they have to look only to gress adopted no law at all, but de- fact the overwhelming weight of both the constitution and the law as it is posited all power in the agents of the oral and documentary evidence proved

reason. In the supreme court of the It is the Dred Scott decision over knowledge of these lights only on the United States there are five judges, again. Fifty-five years ago the su- night of May 23, and at no other time. viz, Brown and the first group headed preme court of the United States de- 10. The majority of the court, in by Fuller (out of nine) who believe cid d that a negro had no rights, under the opinion rendered, are silent on the that there ought to be free trade be- the constitution, which a white man subject of the following charge pre-(Continued on Page Two.)

SCHLEY'S PROTEST

The Court Deprived Him of Rights Guaranteed to Him by the Laws and Constitution of the United States

A host of bills have been introduced

into congress, both in the house and senate, coming from members of all political parties and from every section of the union, the object of which is to do justice to Admiral Schley. It is hardly possible that any one of them will ever be reported back from either of the naval committees, for the republican leaders are all determined that they have had enough of the matter. An investigation by congress of the navy department would be a staggering blow to the imperialists and they want none of it. Admiral Schley has filed a protest against the majority report. As it contains the most complete summary of the case so far printed it is here reproduced in full: Washington, Dec. 18, 1901.-To the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy:

Winfield Scott Schley, rear admiral, U. S. N., retired, the applicant before a court of inquiry of which Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., is president, ties, between their ports and the ports and Rear Admirals Andrew E. K. Benham and Francis M. Ramsey, U. S. N., members, and Captain Samuel

one tariff law for the United States and C. Lemly, U. S. N., judge advocate, objects to the approval of the findings of the court upon the ground that the opinion re ndered and the report of shall have a very serious constitutional facts made by the majority of the court are in conflict with the overlitical question. It will certainly whelming weight of evidence, and that create more disturbance in congress the majority of the court in their said opinion have ignored the testimony of the applicant, and of the whole of the lion and a half of people, while in the applicant's witnesses, and all that portion of the evidence given by witnesses lions. Therefore, to undertake to tax for the government, which was favor able to the applicant, and have thus deprived him of rights guaranteed to tion that looks like tyranny. It will him by the laws of the land and the be not only a questi a of constitu- constitution of the United States, and the applicant now assigns the follow-Will congress dare to make such a ing grounds in support of his said objection:

1. The majority of the when there was no specification cov-The Tribune (N. Y.) says: "If we ering this subject, and when the applienter this country free, we shall sur- ity to bring in proper and convincing when the only evidence taken by the The Journal (N. Y.) urges the demo- court on this subject was directly con-

2. The majority of the court have held that the applicant should have It says: "The court's decision has endeavored to open communication given democracy the opportunity of its with the insurgents at the place desiglife. Let us stand for holding what nated in the memorandum by Comthe supreme court has given us. The mander McCalla, delivered to him on court has made the Philippines Ameri- the morning of the 23d of May, 1898. can. Let the democracy say that con- when, in fact, there was no place mengress shall not make them foreign, tioned in said memorandum as being Let it stand on that declaration and a place at which a camp of insurgents

was located. 3. The majority of the court have of New York to the monthlies, in arrived at the opinion stated in the 'Unequal taxation is perhaps the most | mation it contained relative to certain

miral Sampson. 4. The majority of the court in the

argument of the case, to-wit: That

vested in such person and persons and nored the admitted fact that the comthe president of the United States icate the situation at Cienfuegos to

case that Captain Robley D. Evans, entatives and the senators have a "In the first case," says Judge Ed- knowing the meaning of the signal

that Commodore Schley saw and had

(Continued on Page Two.)