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"GO BACK AND SIT DOWN"

At the Request of Teller That Was What Beveridge of Indiana Was Ordered to do by the Senate Presiding Officer

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1902.—(Special Correspondence.)—It seems as though the successor of Mark Hanna, Hon. Henry C. Lodge, United States senator from Massachusetts, has partaken much of the strenuousness of his chief, the president. On Tuesday of this last week, a bit of "strenuousness" was exhibited in that said old senate that would dispute any argument the plutocrats may make about the conservatism of the senate. Senator Teller had been making a speech in which he bitterly denounced the republican policies in the Philippines. He had said that the republicans knew that they were doing wrong in the Philippines, when Senator Lodge jumped from his seat and was close to the venerable senator from Colorado before he realized that he was in the senate. Instead of a prize ring, Senator Teller then modified his remark so that it would convey the idea that the republicans ought to know they were doing wrong. Whereupon Senator Lodge denounced him bitterly. For a time everyone expected that one of them would be "hors d' combat" on the floor of the senate, but Senator Lodge resumed his seat. Senator Teller replied that he did not intend to be "bully-rugged or bullied by any one." Here happened one of the most dramatic occurrences that many of the senators will ever witness on the senate floor. It has been many years since the "plumed knight," James G. Blaine, was ordered to take his seat. It is deemed one of the sharpest rebukes for a United States senator to be told to take his seat by a senator whom he is questioning; but this is exactly what Senator Teller told the young "wasp of the Wabash," as Senator Beveridge of Indiana was aptly called by Tillman over a year ago. Senator Teller told the house that Beveridge had called him everything but a "liar," and the threepenny Beveridge began "buzzing" about the falsity of that statement. Senator Teller replied, "I have been a member of this body for many years, and I have never seen a more discourteous piece of work by any senator. Therefore I ask that you be seated." And he was ordered to be seated by the chair. But before this little debate had taken place, the senator from Wisconsin (Spooner), who was making a speech in support of the Philippine tariff bill, had made some remarks that aroused the ire of the Hon. Benjamin F. Tillman of South Carolina, whereupon he sprang to his feet and proposed to debate the question with Spooner there and then. Then came one of the most famous word battles seen in the senate in many days. Tillman spoke of the treatment of the "brown men" in the Philippines and of the republican love for the negro, but after lots of noise and confusion, the battle ended, only to make room for the Teller vs. Lodge case.

The Philippine tariff bill has been under discussion in the senate all during the week. There have been many and good speeches made both pro and con with the probability of an almost unceasing flow of debate for the next month on the same subject. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, of whom I spoke so highly in a recent letter, will make his "maiden" speech in the senate during the session on Monday and everyone is waiting to hear this expected many and good speech. He is the recognized orator of the senate, and as he is a true blue Kansas City platform democrat, his speech is looked to with great hopes.

A bill has been introduced in the senate, which will dispose of the Hepburn canal bill if passed, and it will probably be considered before the house bill is taken up. This substitute binds congress to pay the Panama holdings for the sum of \$40,000,000 if the United States can get a good bill from both the French Panama Canal company and from the republic of the United States of Columbia.

The senate passed the bill providing for the establishment of a department of labor and commerce. This will, if passed by the house, remove from the state treasury and interior departments many and important bureaus, and transfer them to a special department which will be organized. The chief of this department will be known as the secretary of commerce and labor and will have a seat in the cabinet. This is but carrying out a provision in the democratic platform, which declared in favor of a separate department of labor with a seat in the cabinet. The only fight that was made upon it was that there should be a special department of labor and that it not be coupled with any other department. However, the bill went through with little opposition.

In the senate on Monday last, there was just such another bit of strenuousness as was exhibited on Tuesday and reacted on Wednesday. A resolution was introduced inquiring into the actions and remarks of General Wheaton—"the charity boy," as he was aptly called by Senator DuBois of Idaho. The fight waged over some remarks made by General Wheaton in reference to some remarks made by Commissioner Schurman regarding the government and conditions of the Philippines. The resolution failed of passage and the senate resumed its normal position.

In the house of representatives the bill providing for the permanent census bureau was called up and passed. The chief opposition to it was raised by Hon. E. J. Burkett of Nebraska. Mr. Burkett was the laughing stock of the house the whole afternoon the bill was being considered. He was asked questions from all sides of the house—

ers took special delight in making him appear ridiculous. Well, they succeeded and on the following morning (so it is said) the two clerks in the census office due to the congressman from the First district of Nebraska were given their walking papers. This is the way the Hon. E. J. looks out for his constituents at home. I am afraid that it has finished Burkett forever as a power in the house. It was really amusing—the whole thing.

The house committee on ways and means decided to end, for a time, their discussion of the question of reciprocity with Cuba. This very important measure has engrossed the attention of the house committee for some time past and the committee decided to take a rest.

The senate committee on insular affairs heard the report of Governor Taft of the Philippines in person on Friday and Saturday. His work has been really a eulogy of the government of the Philippines and of his own regime. Although he admits that there will never be final peace in the islands, he speaks of many of the government officials who are in favor of admitting the Philippines into the union and of the same and other men allying themselves with the federal party in the islands to either reach this end or to secure the final independence of the islands. He delivered quite a flattering tribute to the federal party, which is composed of men like Beaumont, Aguinaldo's secretary of state, and said that it contained the majority of the educated Filipinos and men of influence in the islands. Seeing that there was no hope for the future independence through hostilities, they had decided to try through peaceable means to get the independence of the islands. The platform of this federal party pledges them to secure the independence of the islands and if this is impossible, they promise statehood for the Philippines. Governor Taft said that this committee sent a copy of the platform to the Philippine commission; but that they had refused to either endorse or in any way recognize the party. They feel, they say, that the question of statehood, like that of independence, is one that is in the very future and thus refuse to discuss it at this time.

Governor Shaw has arrived in Washington and has taken the oath of office as secretary of the treasury. Today he was the recipient of a reception given in his honor at the treasury building and at which he was introduced to each of the employees. Secretary Gage retired at noon and Shaw is now a full-fledged member of the cabinet.

The president has issued an order that clerks must not strive for raises in salaries under penalty of dismissal. The order came as a surprise and is the result of the great clamor made by representatives and others for an increase in salary for each of their appointees. The order will bring back the "merit system" of Cleveland and ought to have good effect in the work done by the departments.

The president has also announced that he has not made up his mind who he will appoint as governor of Hawaii in Governor Doles place. He also says that he has not reached a conclusion regarding the numerous Hawaiian affairs that confront him.

The case of Admiral Schley as submitted by his counsel has been demurred to by Captain Lemly and by Solicitor Hanna. The demurrer takes from Admiral Schley the credit of the victory at Santiago and is the most radical document that has been submitted in this line in this most important affair. I am afraid that Roosevelt has a very difficult and knotty problem to solve. It is like the negro's con trap—"It gits him a-comin' and gits him a-goin'."

WILLIAM W. BRIDE.

THEY LOOK TO THE WEST

Statesmen and Patriots Must Come From the Broad and Fertile Prairies as the East is Dominated by Greed

Editor Independent: I have received two copies of your paper and I can speak in the highest praise of it. There was a time when we felt proud of the men of the east. New England and New York used to be the natural breeding ground for great men, but times have changed. We now have to look toward the setting sun and out on the broad and fertile prairies for great and fearless men—men who have nothing but God's pure air to breathe. Ninety per cent of our editors and officials in the east are so contaminated with the spirit of greed and commercialism that they can see nothing but the almighty dollar. Politics ought to be principles and not policy, and I think God there are a few even in this hide-bound republican county of St. Lawrence, who have not bowed the knee to Baal. I wish I could see such a paper as The Independent and Commoner in every home in this county and as soon as I can unload some of my worthless papers that are keeping company with the New York World, I will fill their place with the Nebraska Independent.

Canton, N. Y.

Iowa has kept Senator Allison in the house and senate for 36 years and during all that time he has not been able to connect his name with any legislation of importance to the people. He has now been elected for another term and there is no more prospect that he will do anything than in all the years that are passed. He is only certain to vote with the imperialists and bank grafters. He never made a speech in all his life that attracted attention and never formulated one bill of importance. He is the ideal of a

THREATENS REVOLUTION

It is a Republican and not a Populist Paper That Talks That Way Because of Railroad Tyranny

The absolute soundness of populist principles has new demonstrations every day. Attention was called to the defiance made by the great railroad magnates the other day at the investigation before the interstate commerce commission. It was so bold and delivered with such audacity and effrontery that it has attracted the attention of even some republican editors. After reading that deft, issued against the laws of congress and constitutions of all the states of the great northwest, the Portland Oregonian has made the following remarks:

"The recent report of the interstate commerce commission is a frank confession on the part of its members that the great railroad managers of the country treat the interstate commerce law with contempt; that they disobey the law; that the great railroad managers and their favored shippers are utterly without business honor and good faith in their attitude to the laws of the United States which attempt to deal with their traffic. The commission makes no suggestion of legislative reform which would be likely to prove effective; it seems to speak in the accents of despair rather than of hope of the future, and the keynote of the last two reports of the interstate commerce commission has been a tale of discrimination and other injustice on the part of the railroads which it is powerless to prevent. The commission annually finds that the railroads gouge the people at non-competitive points and defy the orders of the interstate commerce commission to stop squeezing of the shipper. The commission points out that whenever it is necessary to resort to the trick to thwart the exercise of its authority or intercession, the railway companies raise rates without changing them by changing the classification of the commodities to be affected.

"Both in England and in this country the method of public control under private ownership has been fairly tried and found wanting. After fifty years of attempted government control in England and fourteen years under the commission system in this country, the railways really control the government. In both England and America the railway companies have been able to maintain exorbitant rates, both freight and passenger, and freight rates are so adjusted in favor of the long haul for imported goods as to discriminate injuriously against local producers. And in both England and the United States the political power of the railways is able to defeat genuine reform or relief. This situation cannot forever continue without a revolutionary war, which is likely to come at no distant day in England and the United States in the form of general public ownership of railways. Whether this solution comes soon or late, it will depend on the future administration of the great railway managers of the country. If they continue to give cause for such severe indictment as they have recently obtained from the interstate commerce commission, the general public ownership of railways will come before the end of the century.

"The time has been when the leading men of both parties dreaded the assumption of so enormous an enterprise as the ownership and operation of the railways, but it is become a choice of evils at least, and successful public ownership in Belgium, Prussia, Austria and Austria has convinced us that the financial burden is not difficult to sustain. The political objection to a vast increase of government employees is worthy of serious consideration, but these employees would not be the people's masters, but the people's servants, who could be got rid of when incompetent or corrupt, while the present railway oligarchy, which the people's masters since they are non-removable by the people. General public ownership of railways is not without very serious objections, but the ablest thinkers on this subject believe that these objections are fully offset by the unjust discriminations and other impositions incident to private ownership. The railway magnates have abused their power and opportunity at the expense of the people, and the people too long and too wantonly much longer to escape revolutionary legislation."

THE HIGHWAYMAN'S PLEA

That is the Plea of the Republican Party and Under it, it is as Sure to be Overthrown as That Moral Force That Governs Men

In the house the minority developed a sudden and extremely sharp attack upon the republican position in brief speeches from a large number of representatives, all breathing the old American spirit and trying to the old ideals, which the republican party was especially formed to perpetrate, but from which it has now gone far astray.

And how does that party in congress meet the attack? It is all summed up in the word of Mr. Cannon of Illinois, who led the majority on the floor throughout the week's debate.

"Right or wrong, the United States owns the Philippine islands, and the Anglo-Saxon people, abroad or here, never have parted with an acre of soil when they have once owned it. We have got to deal with it, and will deal with it, and now, respectfully, let me say, that we will march on and you will be criticizing and making mouths while we march. (Loud applause on the republican side.)"

We are there, in other words, by the right of might, and we will hold what we have won by brute force, whether

To this pass, then, has come the great republican party which started out fifty-six years ago with the following declaration:

"That the highwayman's plea that might makes right is in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction."

It is the highwayman's plea, boldly spoken and amid great republican applause which that party now enters in defense of its position; and from its own mouth it is condemned as being in shame and dishonor. And just as surely as the rejection of the highwayman's character made that party what it became in its earlier years—an invincible political power in the nation—so surely will its present attitude work its final undoing. For it is as true now as it was then, that the great moral and physical forces govern in the affairs of men.—Springfield Republican.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

Pacific Cable a Probability—Department of Commerce to be Created—Madden After the Church and Secret Society Papers

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1902.—(Special Correspondence.)—Two measures of considerable importance have attracted attention this week in the senate. One of them, which has already received senatorial sanction, is an act creating a department of commerce, whose head shall be a member of the president's cabinet. The other has been favorably reported to the senate by a committee, and will likely pass, providing for the construction by the government of a Pacific cable line. The paramount issue of the majority in this congress seems to be to do things to the treasury surplus.

The agricultural committee of the house reported favorably on the bill providing for a tax on oleomargarine colored to resemble butter. The bill reported is practically the same as the Grout bill at the last session. The minority of the committee will report a compromise measure, in which they will favor the sale of oleomargarine and allow it to be colored a straw color and properly stamped. It is believed the majority report will be adopted, but a still fight is more than likely.

The statement has been made throughout the country that volunteer soldiers or officers who served in the Philippines were entitled to an extra month's pay and mileage. It appears that this statement is the outgrowth of two decisions of the court of claims of December 2, 1901, in one of which it was held that volunteer soldiers or officers entering the service under the act of March 2, 1899, and mustered out with their respective organizations, were entitled to one or two month's extra pay under the act of January 12, 1899. In the other decision it was held that the soldier or officer discharged on his own application, by way of favor, was entitled to the same travelling allowances on discharge as if he had been discharged under the act of March 2, 1899, and enlisted. Both of these rulings are, however, contrary to the rulings of the comptroller of the treasury, and will be appealed to the United States supreme court and no action will be taken by the accounting officer allowing any claim under these decisions until the higher court has affirmed them.

The postoffice department ruling lately promulgated, which is arousing such another storm of protest, will deprive all secret society journals and church papers of the privileges of the second-class mails. The department holds that these publications are not intended for general distribution of news. The censorship exercised by Mr. Madden in the case of these and other publications will likely result in legislation curtailing his discretionary, unjust and irresponsible powers.

H. W. RISLEY.

Military Censorship

There has been some very heated remarks made in the United States senate over the censorship in the Philippines. The republican senators have denied that there is a censorship of dispatches—they say it has been abolished. They do not deny, however, that before any newspaper man can send a cable dispatch he must file an exact copy of it with the military commander. If that is not a censorship there is no such thing. The Independent wonders that some of the senators did not put General Wheaton on the stand as a witness that there was not only a censorship of dispatches, but that they were imprisoned in Manila for exercising the right of free speech. In the cable interview which made such a row, General Wheaton is quoted as follows:

"General Wheaton, commander of the department of the North Philippines, says men have been sent to prison here for remarks such as those of Professor Schurman, and that if he rejected Babcock's proposition to put trust-controlled articles on the free list.

It looks as though congress were inviting a revolt of the country against the trusts at the next presidential election. Also that it is giving Roosevelt a strong hint to attend to his own business and congress will look after its affairs.

There is a suggestion that the senate may modify the action taken by the house committee, but the thoughtful republicans in all parts of the country look with anxiety upon the reckless action and the lack of zeal for the public welfare displayed by this congress.—D. P. B.

In the old days the dishonest grocer was wont to sand his sugar and dust

AN AUTOCRATIC ORDER

Plutocratic Press Says not a Word—Philippines not Pacified—Commerce and Industry Dead

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1902.—President Roosevelt has committed a good many small mistakes in the past few months and offended as many people as possible, but it now seems that this sort of thing was only preparatory training for the sweeping order which has just been issued.

It will probably cause Roosevelt more annoyance than anything in his whole career.

The order is worthy of reproduction so as to have it at hand for future reference. It is as follows:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or to attempt to influence in their own interest any legislation whatever, either before congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Jan. 31, 1902."

Note first that the administration press is very silent about this order, barely mentioning it without comment. Roosevelt doubtless thinks that he is giving the public the impression of a discouraging lobbying and machine politics.

On the contrary, this order is autocratic enough to suit any continental country, not excepting Russia.

It means that if you are lucky enough to get a government appointment this order will serve as a convenient subterfuge for discharge in case someone else with a greater political pull wants your place.

An order of this sort has long been desired by the heads of departments. Claude Johnson, former chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, did discharge an employee who secured a leave of absence in order to appear before a congressional committee to protest against a piece of legislation which would have seriously impaired the usefulness of the bureau to the public.

That there is more or less corruption in all large government bureaus is well known.

This order will effectually muzzle the employees who may know and be disposed to seek reforms.

The head of departments under this order are to be made the one source of information for congress and the public.

The government employee is denied the right of association with his fellows and the right to ask for an increase of wages which is conceded the employee of a private corporation.

We are getting on beautifully with our imperialistic form of government.

This order will not at all disturb the existing plan of having congressmen see that their appointees get promotions in proportion to the "influence" they can command rather than the ability shown.

You will note that the order makes no provision as to what shall guide the head of a department in making promotions or giving increases of salary.

Even the republican press admits that the democrats are making a good deal of political capital these days over the Philippine question.

The republicans are kept on the defensive and forced to admit on every point that to keep the islands as colonial possessions will entail the surrender of the principles upon which our government is built.

It is a pity that the islands are so far away. The truths about them do not come home with the force of similar things that could be made a matter of direct observation.

It takes very little knowledge and thought, however, to perceive that we are sinking vast amounts of money in keeping up a military form of government in the islands.

They are not pacified. Industry is

The only reason for our course is that the speculators and franchise grabbers may be given a chance to loot the islands.

Governor Taft is here trying to persuade the senate committee that civil government in the islands has been successful.

His own statements, however, are enough to show clearly what a colossal failure it is and how far it departs from a republican form of government.

The house ways and means committee threw down Roosevelt's program of Cuban reciprocity and advocates sweeping extinguishment of war taxes on stock exchanges, sugar, the standard oil trust legacies, etc.

It rejected Babcock's proposition to put trust-controlled articles on the free list.

It looks as though congress were inviting a revolt of the country against the trusts at the next presidential election.

Also that it is giving Roosevelt a strong hint to attend to his own business and congress will look after its affairs.

There is a suggestion that the senate may modify the action taken by the house committee, but the thoughtful republicans in all parts of the country look with anxiety upon the reckless action and the lack of zeal for the public welfare displayed by this congress.—D. P. B.

that any of them ever made great fortunes in that way. In these latter days nearly everything went into that kind of business and it has been almost impossible to purchase pure food of any kind. Dishonesty has become almost universal. While many merchants wanted to be honest they couldn't. Everything that was on the market was adulterated more or less. A few have now started a revolt. Those who have striven the hardest to sell pure goods are getting the trade. A grocer who is known to sell good articles prospers and several others are now wanting to get into that class. Honesty may not always pay, but in the long run it does.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

It is the Only Practical Way to Prevent Discriminations Between Shippers

Each year more forcibly emphasizes the fact that government control of the great corporations operating public utilities is at best a failure. The Interstate Commerce commission has collected facts regarding the railroads and their methods; but it has accomplished substantially nothing in the way of remedying the evils it has found. The fault is not so much that the commission tries to do little, or that the law is defective in some points, as that the whole system is fundamentally wrong. Prof. Ely struck the nail squarely on the head when he said in effect that whenever any business requires the constant interference of the government in order to make it useful to society, that it has reached the point when the government should take that business and run it itself. We quote from the recent report of the commission:

"The recent investigation of packing-house products showed that rates below published tariff charges had been applied both east and west of Chicago. East of Chicago the dressed meats tariff had been cut from 3-4 to 5 cents per hundred pounds and 5 cents on the export. On some of the lines the vouchers and other evidences of these illegal rates were destroyed soon after the transactions were completed. West of Chicago the rates on these products were from 2 to 5 cents lower than the published tariff. One line made a contract to carry this traffic for a year from Kansas City to Chicago at 5 cents below the tariff then in force. All other lines must carry the same rate. These lines west of Chicago made no distinction between export and domestic business. Sometimes rebates were paid, sometimes the freight was billed at the cut rate, and sometimes the published rate was reduced when the freight money was paid. The important fact disclosed from the testimony is that packing-house products are habitually carried from points of origin to the seaboard at rates below the published tariff of 5 to 10 cents per hundred pounds.

"The commission required the carriers to file statements showing the number of cars shipped and the rates actually charged. When these are received the gross amount of the rebates can be determined; at present it can be estimated that the aggregate of thousands of dollars. While the general public probably receives some benefit from these lower rates, in the main these sums swell the profits of the packers. These great concerns number only about five or six, and little distinction in the rates appears to have been made between them. The effect is to give them an enormous advantage over smaller competitors located at other points. Already these competitors have mostly ceased to exist. These disclosures afford a pregnant illustration of the manner in which secret rate concessions are tending to build up great trusts and monopolies at the expense of the small independent operator. All of the railway traffic officials inquired of thought the published rate decidedly too low for these products, and the testimony showed that this rate had not been maintained by the carriers. This may or may not indicate that the published tariff is too high. If it is, it should be reduced and a tariff open to all and fairly adjusted between all localities put into effect."

Coronation Ambassador

That the primary object in the present revival of the baseless story of England's great and single-handed service to the United States in 1898 is to prejudice the relations between this country and the continental powers is evident from a number of circumstances. The startling tension between the British and the Germans over Mr. Chamberlain's Edinburgh speech has, almost without exception, been the announcement of Prince Henry's visit to the United States has made them exceedingly desirous of preventing the growth of a too cordial feeling between the Germans and American peoples. Their obvious wish is that the Americans should make England's enemies their enemies. In short, that we should load ourselves with all the world-wide antipathies which the British empire has aroused. In the effort to effect their purpose the British politicians do not hesitate to employ insinuations rather than proof. Proof, of course, they have not got, but what of that? As the coronation ambassador said in his New York newspaper yesterday morning, people who will not believe without a particle of evidence, these British insinuations as to the unfriendliness of European powers toward America are "too prejudiced to be willing to know the truth." That is very droll for our coronation ambassador to say. The swiftness with which he endorses the British foreign office's malevolent outpourings at this particular time is a convincing demonstration of the Republican's estimate of him as the coronation ambassador.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THEY ARE WAKING UP

A Policy Developed by the Minority in Congress—Every Prediction of the Imperialists Has Proved False

The hot time that appeared in the senate the other day gives indications that the minority is waking up. This government, as we have received it from our fathers, will not be overthrown without a contest that will go down into history. In commenting on this fact the Springfield Republican says:

The signs multiply that the democratic opposition in congress is beginning to recover a grip upon itself and find solid ground. Every one of the minority members of the senate Philippine committee signs a report taking direct and emphatic issue with the whole republican policy as to the islands, and offering instead a plan of action which assures the country of something better than continued criminal aggression, with its attendant horrors, and subversion of the fundamental principles of our republican form of government.

The immediate measure under consideration is the Philippine tariff bill. As it passed the house this bill imposed the full Dingley customs duties against imports from the islands. As Mr. Lodge reports it to the senate on behalf of the republican members of the committee the bill allows imports to come in at a one-fourth reduction of the Dingley rates. But as the democratic members of the committee would have it, the bill offers free trade to the Philippines for the time being and far more besides. Here is the democratic policy as to the whole ugly situation:

1. That the United States relinquish all claim to sovereignty over the Philippines, "subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth."

2. That from and after the passage of this act the Philippine islands shall be foreign territory, and all goods entering the United States therefrom shall be subject to the same duties, customs and imposts as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law for goods entered from other foreign countries; provided, that during the temporary occupation of the islands all trade between them and the United States shall be free.

3. That the United States shall continue to occupy the archipelago until the Filipinos have formed for themselves a state government, and until sufficient guarantees have been obtained for the performance of our treaty obligations with Spain, and for the safety of those inhabitants who have adhered to the United States.

4. That as soon as these results have been accomplished it is declared to be the purpose of the United States to withdraw from the Philippines, and leave the government of the islands to the sovereignty thereof to the inhabitants, retaining only such military, naval and coaling stations as may be designated by the government of the United States.

This is closely in line with what we have urged from the outset as the only course to pursue if this nation would remain true to its traditions and principles, true to the pledges with which it went to war with Spain, and true to that spirit of liberty and humanity which has been outraged so fearfully by this unending and wicked war of conquest.

The struggle with the Philippine natives has now continued three years lacking a fortnight. Every declaration of the aggressors in this time has been disappointed; every prediction has been belied by events and every assurance falsified. Fifty thousand human beings have gone to their graves in this our effort to crush the spirit of liberty out of that people, \$300,000,000 of American money has been squandered in the bloody work, and great stretches of thickly populated territory have been devastated. And as a result, what do we have? Not peace, nor hearty submission, nor genuine loyalty and friendliness to the conqueror—nothing of what was promised by the instigators of this aggression; but instead the assurances of practically every army officer there that hatred of the invader possesses substantially the whole native population, that the spirit of resistance abides in a passive form where it is not active, and that for an indefinite period the holding of the islands will require the presence of a large army.

Such is the situation and the prospect as described by witnesses most competent to speak, and it proves, what should have been obvious from the beginning, that the way to peace, no less than the way back to old American doctrine and example, lies not along the way we have been going, but must be found in such a policy as the minority of the senate committee present. This minority is composed of Senators Rawlins of Utah, Culbertson of Texas, Dubois of Idaho, Carmack of Tennessee and Patterson of Colorado—all from sections of the country where imperialist sentiment has been strongest. As the democrats of the house, with the exception of a few sugar ones from Louisiana, took substantially the same position in connection with the Philippine tariff bill, it is probable that the policy as presented to the senate will command the assent of every democratic senator with possibly one or two exceptions.

This is of great significance and encouragement. It indicates that the democratic opposition is recovering from a state of woeful demoralization and beginning to lay some hold upon the solid dictates of conviction and truth as the best practical politics. It is significant of a growing belief among the people that the republican party is wrong in this policy of distant conquest and imperialist government.