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"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."—We hold that all men are Americans who swear allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation.

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ROMAN PRIESTS WILL BE KILLED OR BANISHED.

Murat Halstead Writes An
Interesting Letter
About the

Intense Feeling Which Prevails In the
Philippine Islands Against the
Priests of Rome.

Following are some extracts from a
letter written from Manila by Murat
Halstead to the Chicago Record.

Practically all persons in the more
civilized—and that is to say the easily
accessible—portions of the Philippine
islands, with perhaps the exception of
those leading insurgents who would
like to enjoy the opportunities the
Spaniards have had for the gratifica-
tion of greed and indulgence of a policy
of revenge, would be glad to see the
Americans remain in Manila, and also
in as large a territory as they could
readily command.

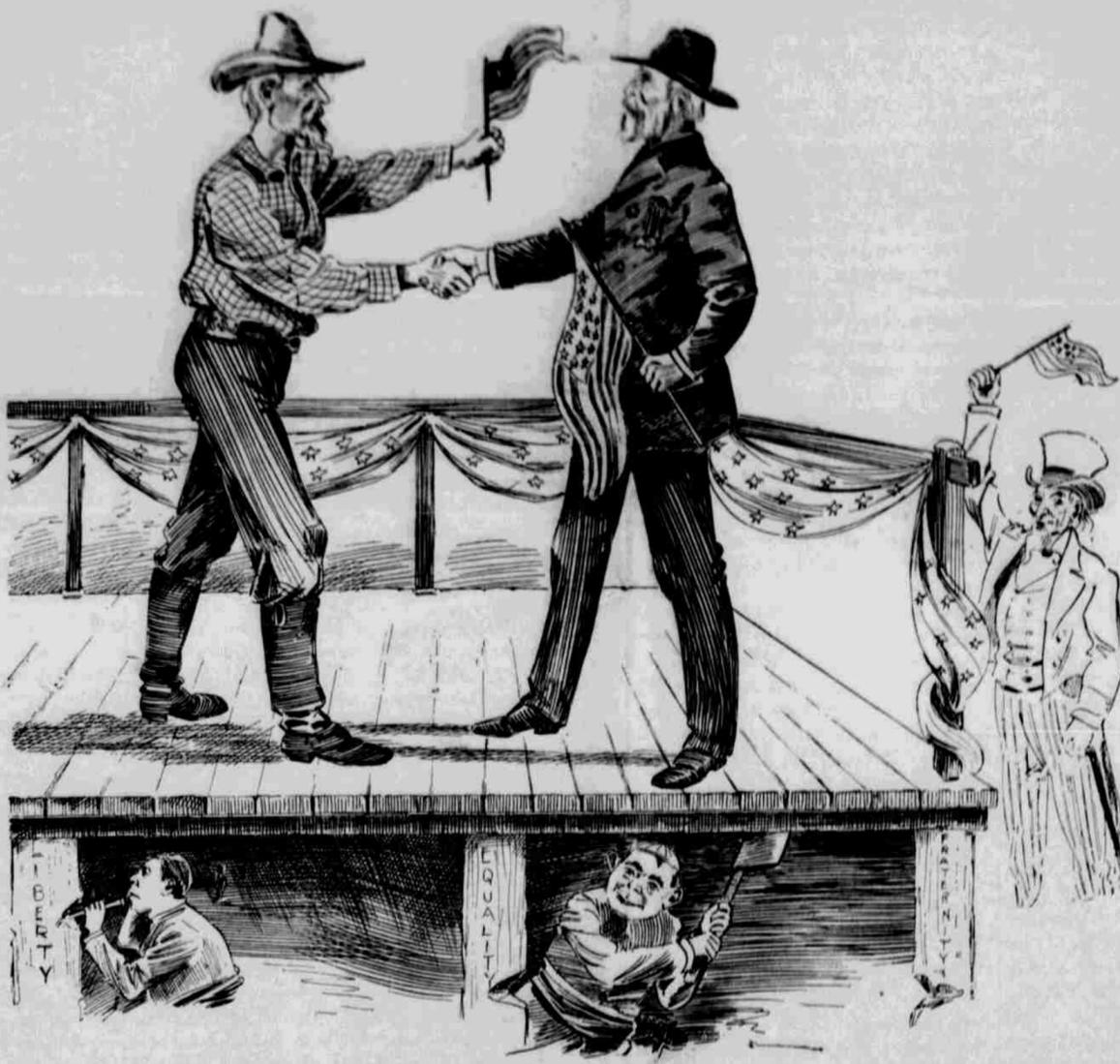
The Spaniards of intelligence are
aware that they have little that is de-
sirable to anticipate in case the country
is restored to them along with their
mausers and other firearms, great and
small. It is obvious that the insur-
gents have become to the Spaniards
a source of anxiety attended with ter-
rors. The fact that they allowed
themselves to be besieged in Manila by
an equal number of Filipinos is conclu-
sive that their reign is over, and they
are not passionately in favor of their
own restoration. Their era of cruel and
corrupt government is at an end, even
if we shall be so weak or mad as to per-
mit them to make the experiment.

The exasperation of the Filipinos to-
ward the church is a phenomenon, and
they usually state it with uncandid
qualification of the inadequate definition
of the opinions and policy made by
General Aguinaldo. Representation
of any representative character as
an American journalist, that gave me
an importance I do not
claim or assume to have, caused the
appearance at my rooms of insurgents
of high standing and comprehensive
information, and I may add of large
fortunes in some cases. I was deeply
impressed of their violent radicalism
regarding the priests. At first they
made no distinction, but said flatly the
priests were the mischiefmakers, the
true tyrants, and next to the half-breed
Filipinos crossed with Chinese, the
money-makers, those who profited
wrongfully by the earnings of others.

And so the priests must go, and have
no choice except that of deportation
or execution. In few words, if they did
not go away they would be killed.
When close and urgent inquiry was
made the native priests were not in-
cluded in the application of this rule.
The Spanish priests were particularly
singled out for vengeance and with them
such others as had been false to the
people and treacherous in their rela-
tions to political affairs.

The number to be exiled or executed
was stated at 3,000. The priests are
panicky about his feeling of the natives,
as is in evidence in their solicitude to
get away. They at least have no hope
of security if the Spaniards should re-
gain the mastery of the islands. Two
hundred and fifty of them in vain sought
to get passage to Hongkong in one
boat. It was impressed that the evis-
ceration or extermination of the Spanish
priests was one of the inevitable results
of Philippine independence—the first
thing to be done.

It was with three objects in view
that I had an interview with General
Aguinaldo: (1) To ascertain as exactly
as possible his feeling and policy toward
the United States and its assertion of
military authority; (2) to inquire about
his position touching the priests; (3)
and to urge him to be at pains to be
represented not only at Washington
but at Paris. As regards the latter



point it was clear to my mind that the
people of the Philippines, whatever
they might be, ought to be represented
before the Paris conference. No matter
what their case was, it should be per-
sonally presented, even if the repre-
sentatives were witnesses against rather
than for themselves. In the interest
of fair play and the general truth the
Philippine populations should put in
appearance at the seat of the govern-
ment of the United States for the in-
formation of the president, and at the
same time to the conference to testify, and
I was sure it would appear in all cases
that they were at least capable of gov-
erning themselves than the Spaniards
were to govern them. For there
could be no form of government on
earth quite as bad as that of the fatal
colonial system of Spain as illustrated
on the Philippines and in the Amer-
icas.

General Aguinaldo was neither re-
mote nor inaccessible. His headquar-
ters were in an Indian village, just
across the bay, named Baracoa, and
in less than an hour a swift steam
launch carried Major Bell of the
bureau of information, a gallant and
most industrious and energetic officer,
and myself to water so shallow that we
had to call canoes to land in front of a
church that before the days of Dewey
was riddled by the fire of Spanish war-
ships because occupied by insurgents.
The walls and roof showed many per-
forations. The houses of the village
were made of bamboo and there were
many stands along the hot and dusty
street on which fruit was displayed for
sale.

He had nothing to say in response to
Major Bell's explicit remark about the
man and one-country military
power, but the action of the insurgents
in removing their head quarters—or
their capital, as they call it—to a point
forty miles from Manila, proves that
they had come to an understanding
that the soldiers of the United States
are not in the Philippines for their
health entirely, or purely in the inter-
est of universal benevolence. The
Filipinos must know, too, that they
could never themselves have captured
Manila if it had not been for the Amer-
ican fleet and army. It is not inapt to

say here that the real center of the
rebellion against Spain is, as it has
been for years, at Hongkong.

I had reserved what seemed to me
the most interesting question of the
interview with the Philippine leader
to the last. It was whether a condition
of pacification was the expulsion of the
Catholic priests as a class. This was
presented with reference to the threats
that had been made in my hearing
that the priests must go or die, for they
were the breeders of all trouble, must
all of them be removed in some way or
another; if not, where would the line
be drawn? The lips of the general
were parted and his voice was low and
gentle, the tongue to a remarkable de-
gree doing the talking, as he replied,
plainly picking words cautiously and
measuring them. The able and acute
interpreter dealt them out rapidly, and
his rendering gave token that the
Filipinos have already had lessons in
diplomacy—even in the Spanish style of
polite provocation—or if that may be
at shade too strong, let us say elusive
reservation—the use of language that
is more obscure than silence, the fram-
ing of phrases that may be interpreted
so as not to close but to continue dis-
cussion and leave wide fields for con-
troversy. The general did not refer to
his counselors, or the congress that is
the background and advertised as if it
were a new force.

I give the words of the interpreter:
"The general says the priests to
whom objection is made, and with
whom we have a mortal quarrel, are
not our priests, but the Spaniards
and those of the orders; We respect
the Catholic church. We respect our
own priests, and, if they are friends of
our country, we will protect them. Our
war is not upon the Catholic church,
but upon the frairs, who have been the
most cruel enemies. We cannot have
them here. They must go away. Let
them go to Spain. We are willing
that they may go to their own country.
We do not want them. There is no
peace until they go."
I said that my information was that
the objectionable orders expressly
proscribed by the insurgents were the
Dominicans, Augustines, Franciscans
and Recolect, but that the Jesuits

were not included. This was fully re-
peated to the general, and with his eyes
closing and his mouth whispering
close to the interpreter's cheek he gave
his answer, quickly rendered:
"The Jesuits, too, must go. They
also are our enemies. We do not want
them. They betray. They can go to
Spain. They may be wanted there,
not here; but not here, not here."

The question whether the friars
must make choice between departure
and death was not met directly, but
with repetitions—that they might be
at home in Spain, but could not be a
part of the independent Philippines;
and, significantly, they would be will-
ing to go when wanted.

Carlisle's Anti-Expansion Ideas.

Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle has
contributed to the October number of
Harper's Magazine an article on "Our
Future Policy," in which he marshals
all the theories and sophistries that can
be found to oppose territorial expansion
by the annexation of our conquered
Spanish territory. The first point in
Mr. Carlisle's argument is that we have
no right to hold Cuba or any other con-
quered Spanish island, but his chief
contention is that by this enlargement
of our boundaries we shall be bringing
upon us "the greatest calamity that
could befall us as a nation." It can be
shown that both these ideas are utterly
at variance with fact and with preced-
ent, after which it will be seen that
Mr. Carlisle's ingenious mugwump
sophistries resolve themselves into the
sheerest nonsense.

The notion that this nation is barred
from holding any Spanish island be-
cause of certain pledges concerning
Cuba is absurd. That disavowal of
any disposition to hold or control Cuba
was made before the war was actually
precipitated. It was part of a plan by
which a peaceable settlement of the
Cuban question might have been
reached if Spain had done its part by
getting out of Cuba forthwith. But
Spain rejected this plan. It drove our
ministers from its court before war was
declared. It rejected everything and
proposed nothing that could be accept-
ed by us. In effect Spain made war
upon us. It offered no reparation or

even apology for treacherously destroy-
ing the Maine and 200 American sea-
men. By choosing war Spain itself
destroyed that original proposal of ours,
and the conditions and purposes there-
in set forth in regard to Cuba, then
dropped to the ground. Cuba itself,
with its preponderance of negroes and
its minority of whites, is not yet ready
for self government. It needs just such
a training as Egypt is getting from
Great Britain, to that dependency's
enormous benefit and everlasting good.
Our paramount duty, in any case,
would be to keep order and security in
the island, and this pledge we are bound
to redeem before all others. The only
way we can redeem it is to hold Cuba,
at least for a short time, as England
holds Egypt.

So much for Mr. Carlisle's minor point
of "national honor pledged." Spain
shattered that pledge by its own act.
It appealed to the arbitrament of war,
thereby incurring the costs and pen-
alties of war. One of the laws of civilized
warfare is that the vanquished must
pay the costs to the victor, either in
cash or in territory. The people of the
United States expect to be recompensed
for the heavy expenditures brought
upon them by Spain's act, and they
must recoup themselves by the acquisi-
tion of the Spanish islands. Spain has
nothing else with which to pay us.
Many precedents exist to show that the
victor may and should recoup himself
in money and territory, one of the most
powerful being the Franco-Prussian
war. On Mr. Carlisle's own admission,
we did right in resenting the sore pro-
vocation by Spain. His reasons for our
going to war are amply sufficient. It
is strange he does not see this, and it is
also strange that he does not see that
we are bound in justice to ourselves to
take the only payment which Spain can
offer.

Mr. Carlisle's hostility to territoria
expansion comes too late. The Presi-
dent has declared for it. Congress has
already favored it. A war has been
fought involving it. The people of the
United States are enthusiastically con-
vinced both of its justice and of its bene-
ficial effects on the future of the nation.
It is too late to advocate a policy of

anti-expansion—too late to ask the flood
of national sentiment to run up hill.

Mr. Carlisle's contention that the ex-
pansion of the nation's area may be
fatal to our institutions is nothing but
cowardly rot, utterly unworthy of a
man of his intellectual attainments.
The only way to judge of the effects of
territorial expansion in our day is to
look at the examples of nations that
adopted it. The most striking example
in existence is our mother country—
Great Britain. It has gone into the
colonization and foreign dependency
business on an enormous scale in the
last 125 years. It has taken control of
a great empire in India. It has colon-
ized the whole island or continental of
Australia. It has seized and controlled
the southern and eastern portions of
Africa, including Egypt, and its expan-
sion in that quarter continues. It has
become the master of vast continental
and island domains all up and down the
chart of the world. Has expansion
proved in Great Britain's case to be
"the greatest calamity that could be-
fall it"? Has it destroyed the liberties
of the English? Has it wrecked their
free institutions? Surely any child can
see the folly and nonsense of Mr. Car-
lisle's dismal auguries.

The ex-Secretary knows, as every
schoolboy knows, that expansion has
not injured but has rather increased
and broadened English liberty and En-
glish liberal institutions. Then why
should a similar colonial policy injure
American institutions? Are we not of
the same blood and are we not now the
greater branch of this great English-
speaking race? Are our laws and in-
stitutions not as much like England's
as we are like our English cousins?
Mr. Carlisle deliberately mistakes the
cause when he talks of "yellow hordes
of conscript citizens to debauch the
suffrage and sap the foundations of our
free institutions." It is not proposed to
make States of the Philippines. Nei-
ther is Mr. Carlisle within the bounds
of truth when he says we cannot other-
wise hold those islands "without violat-
ing the organic law of the land." There
is no organic law forbidding our holding
as colonies Cuba, Porto Rico, the Phil-
ippines, and all the rest of the West
and East Indies. Neither would there
be the slightest danger to our home
liberties in so doing. We might under-
take to rule the whole of China as a
dependency, provided it came justly in
to our hands, and still not be doing a
quarter of what little England is doing
outside its boundaries. The talk of
danger and of "organic law" is all
nonsense. We have already in opera-
tion forms of territorial government in
the district of Columbia, New Mexico,
Alaska, and Hawaii, which need but
little modification to apply exactly to
the needs of the ex-Spanish colonies.
There is no more "organic law" against
our ruling these islands without popu-
lar suffrage than there is against
ruling the people of Washington City
that way.—Editorial in the Chicago
Tribune.

Pope Is Deeply Concerned.

The Vatican is troubled about the
safety of church property in the Phil-
ippines. It is well known that the great
monastic orders like the Dominicans,
Franciscans, Augustinians, and Jesuits
have little title to show for the vast
tracts of territory in their possession.
The Vatican authorities have been
stirred up by the suggestion that these
properties might be confiscated under
any other sovereignty except Spain's,
but the Pope has received assurance
under American rule would be impos-
sible. I was informed today that the
Vatican would gladly endorse any
friendly arrangement by which the
American government could be extend-
ed throughout the Philippines.

From a Paris cable to Chicago Trib-
une.

One would think, to hear people talk,
that the war was over. And the
strange part of the thing is, the gov-
ernment is just as easily duped as are
the people.