

before being published, was received from Captain J. J. Erwin, assistant surgeon Thirtieth infantry, stationed at Lueban, in the island of Luzon.

The original is in Spanish and the translation is as follows:

Proof Against Aguinaldo. Gentlemen: No. 1253. The Local Chiefs of the Coast.

From Lueban to Guinayangon.

The Office of the Secretary of the Interior has seen fit to order the following:

The Secretary of the Interior of the G. R. of the Filipinos in a telegraphic circular of yesterday says to me the following:

From the Secretary of the Interior to provincial presidents, to be circulated among the local chiefs of every town, Manila.

Push the preparations of all the towns to oppose the American invasion. See that all the inhabitants have their boots and daggers prepared, that in every street or ward there be organized a national militia; every six should have a corporal, every thirteen a sergeant and every twenty-six a second lieutenant, every 52 a first lieutenant and every 104 a captain; the soldiers of the national militia should elect their chiefs of leaders. Make it clear to all that our salvation depends on our activity. The local chief of the Laguna (Lake) will please pass this circular to the chief of Tayabos, and in this manner from one to another until all have received it.

I have the pleasure of transmitting this to you for your information.

May God guard you, Santa Ana, Jan. 5, 1899.

(Signed) ESCOTASTIES SARANDANA.

I transmit the same to you for your knowledge and for all that they fulfill with fidelity that which is ordered therein. Run without loss of time from town to town and return from the last with a report of the fulfillment of all that is hereby ordered.

Lucena, Jan. 7, 1899.

(Signed) QUIRINO ELEAZAR.

Conspiracy Perfected. This was dated Jan. 5, 1899, just one month before the insurrection against the United States broke out. It shows that the conspiracy had then been perfected and that the Filipino people were being organized to attack the American troops.

Two days later, on Jan. 7, Aguinaldo wrote to a personal friend in Manila as follows:

"Maloos, Jan. 7, 1899. My Dear Don Benito—I write this to ask you to send to this our government the photograph you have in your house, and I will pay you whatever price you may ask. Also buy me everything which may be necessary to provide the said photograph."

"I beg you to leave Manila with your family and to come here to Maloos, but not because I wish to frighten you. I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not yet the day or the week."

"Your affectionate friend, who kisses your hands, 'EMILIO AGUINALDO.'"

Trying to Avert Hostilities. Meantime the American commander-in-chief, under instructions from President McKinley, was doing everything in his power to avert hostilities and cultivate terms of friendship with the Filipinos.

On this point the report of the Philippine commission says:

"Aguinaldo endeavored to get the war-making power transferred from congress to himself. He also urged a heavy bond issue to secure one million dollars for the purchase of arms and ammunition. It is now known that elaborate plans had been perfected for a simultaneous attack by the forces within and without Manila. The militia within the city numbered approximately ten thousand; they were armed for the most part with bolos. Gen. Pio del Pilar slept in the city every night. No definite date had been set for the attack, but a signal by means of rockets had been agreed upon, and it was universally understood that it would come upon the occurrence of the first act on the part of the American forces which would afford a pretext; and in the lack of such act in the near future at all events. Persistent attempts were made to provoke our soldiers to fire. The insurgents were insolent to our guards and made persistent and continuous efforts to push them back and advance the insurgent lines further into the city of Manila. It was a long and trying period of insult and abuse heaped upon our soldiers, with constant submission as the only means of avoiding an open rupture. The Filipinos had concluded that our soldiers were cowards and boasted openly that we were afraid of them. Rumors were always prevalent that our army would be attacked at once."

"With great tact and patience the commanding general had held his forces in check, and he now made a final effort to preserve the peace by appointing a commission to meet a similar body appointed by Aguinaldo to confer with regard to the situation of affairs and to arrive at a mutual understanding of the intent, purposes, aims and desires of the Filipino people and of the people of the United States." Six sessions were held, the last occurring on Jan. 23, six days before the outbreak of hostilities. No substantial results were obtained; the Filipino commissioners being either unable or unwilling to give any definite statements of the intent, purposes and aims of their people; at the close of the last session they were given full assurances that no hostile act would be inaugurated by the United States troops.

"The critical moment had now arrived. Aguinaldo secretly ordered the Filipinos who were friendly to him to seek refuge outside the city. The Nebraska regiment at that time was in camp on the east line at Santa Mesa, and was guarding its front. For days before the memorable 4th of February, 1899, the outpost in front of the regiment had been openly menaced and assailed by insurgent soldiers, they were attempting to push our outposts back and advance their line. They made light of our sentinels and persistently ignored their orders."

"On the evening of the 4th of February an insurgent officer came to the front

with a detail of men and attempted to pass the guard on the San Juan bridge, our guard being stationed at the west end of the bridge. The Nebraska sentinel drove them back without firing, but a few minutes before 9 o'clock that evening a large body of insurgent troops made an advance on the South Dakota outposts, which fell back rather than fire. About the same time the insurgents came in force to the east end of the San Juan bridge, in front of the Nebraska regiment. For several nights prior thereto a lieutenant in the insurgent army had been coming regularly to our outpost No. 2, of the Nebraska regiment, and attempting to force the outpost back and insisting on posting his guard within the Nebraska lines; and at this time and in the darkness he again appeared with a detail of about six men and approached Private Grayson of Company D, First Nebraska volunteers, the sentinel on duty at outpost No. 2. He, after halting them three times without effect, fired, killing the lieutenant, whose men returned the fire and then retreated. Immediately rockets were sent up by the Filipinos, and they commenced firing all along the line.

"The story of the actual fighting has often been told by military men who were engaged in it, and we do not deem it necessary to give a description of it here. It is known of all men that immediately after the first shot the insurgents opened fire all along their line and continued to fire until about midnight; and about 4 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 5 the insurgents again opened fire all around the city and kept it up until the Americans charged them and drove them with great slaughter out of their trenches.

"After the landing of our troops, Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris this determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military men, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us, except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations, and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

On the very night the actual fighting began Aguinaldo issued the following:

Order to the Philippine Army. Nine o'clock p. m., this date, I received from Calocan station a message communicated to me that the American forces, without prior notification or any just motive, attacked our camp at San Juan del Monte and our forces garrisoning the blockhouses around the outskirts of Manila, causing losses among our soldiers, who, in view of this unexpected aggression and of the decided attack of the aggressors, were obliged to defend themselves until the firing became general all along the line.

No one can deplore more than I this rupture of hostilities. I have a clear conscience that I have endeavored to avoid it at all costs, using all my efforts to preserve friendship with the army of occupation, even at the cost of not a few humiliations and many sacrificed rights.

But it is my unavoidable duty to maintain the integrity of the national honor and that of the army so unjustly attacked by those who, posing as our friends and liberators, attempted to dominate us in place of the Spaniards, as is shown by the grievances enumerated in my manifest of Jan. 8 last; such as the continued outrages and violent exactions committed against the people of Manila, the useless conferences, and all my frustrated efforts in favor of peace and concord.

Summoned by the duties imposed upon me by honor and patriotism and for the defense of the nation intrusted to me, calling on God as a witness of my good faith and the uprightness of my intentions.

I order and command:

1. Peace and friendly relations between the Philippine forces and the American forces of occupation are broken, and the latter will be treated as enemies, with the limits prescribed by the laws of war.

2. American soldiers who may be captured by the Philippine forces will be treated as prisoners of war.

3. This proclamation shall be communicated to the accredited consuls of Manila, and to congress, in order that it may accord the suspension of the constitutional guaranties and the resulting declaration of war.

Given at Maloos, Feb. 4, 1899.

EMILIO AGUINALDO, General in Chief.

To Attack the Americans. The following proclamation was issued by Aguinaldo's Secretary of the Interior on Feb. 5, 1899:

First—You will so dispose that at 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all the streets of San Pedro armed with their 'bolos' and revolvers and guns and ammunition if convenient.

Second—Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation.

Third—The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilibid and liberate the prisoners and 'presidarios,' and, having accomplished this, they will be armed, saying to them, 'Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor. All Filipinos 'en masse' will second you. Long live Philippine independence!'

Fifth—The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without, and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Tross, Binondo, Quiapo and

Sampaloc to go out into the street and do their duty. Those of Paco, Ermita and Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see their companions need assistance.

Sixth—The militia will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning. If all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates us. We know how to die as men, shedding our blood in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants; war without quarter to the false Americans, who have deceived us! Either independence or death.

"The Fire in the Rear."

"The fire in the rear" has done more to prolong the insurrection in the Philippines and stimulate the rebel chief to resistance than all the armies Aguinaldo has been able to raise. On this point, Gen. Lawton wrote as follows to Mr. John Barrett, formerly American minister at Siann:

General Lawton's Letter.

"I wish to God that this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust 'shooting of government' into the Philippines or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines.

"If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground, and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observation confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of the fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

"HENRY W. LAWTON."

Aguinaldo and the Democrats. In October, 1899, Aguinaldo published a signed manifesto in which he said:

"We ask God that he may grant the triumph of the Democratic party in the United States, which is the party which defends the Philippines, and that imperialism may cease from its mad idea of subduing its arms."

The revolutionists follow every utterance made by the Democratic enemies of the administration, and by those hostile to the acquisition of the Philippines. Here are some statements that have been printed and published by the Filipinos:

In Honor of Mr. Bryan.

"In the United States meetings and banquets have been held in honor of our honorable President Don Emilio, who was proclaimed by Mr. Bryan the future President of the United States, as one of the heroes of the world.

"The Masonic society, interpreting the unanimous desire of the people, together with the Government, organizes a meeting and popular assembly in this capital in favor of the national independence, which will take place on Sunday, the 29th, in honor of Mr. Bryan and the anti-imperialist party which defends our cause in the United States.

"All the Masons and all the Filipino people are called to take part in this solemn act. The meeting will be composed of three parts: First—At 8 in the morning on the 29th, a gathering in an appropriate place will take place, which will begin by singing the national hymn; then appropriate speeches will be read. Second—At midday a banquet will take place in the palace in honor of Mr. Bryan, who will be represented by American prisoners. Third—At 4 in the afternoon a popular manifestation will take place everywhere—the people will decorate and illuminate their houses, bands of music will pass through the streets."

Co-operating with Bryan.

"Filipino Republic, Secretary of Foreign Affairs: Wishing to hold a meeting in the morning of Sunday next in the presidential palace of this republic, to correspond with the one held in the United States by Mr. Bryan, who toasted our honorable president as one of the heroes of the world, and with the object of carrying this out with the utmost pomp and with contributing by the presence of your subordinates to its greater splendor, I would be obliged if you would come to see me for a conference upon this matter."

"May God keep you many years."

"FELIPE BUENCAMINO, 'Tarlac, Oct. 20, 1899."

Opposed to McKinley.

Next is an extract from La Independencia, a newspaper published in the Philippines:

Mr. Bryan, the competitor of McKinley in the last presidential election and the candidate selected for the future by the Democratic party, has published a manifesto which has caused a profound sensation in the United States.

Mr. Bryan announces himself decidedly opposed to the imperial policy of the Government, and shows the danger in which American institutions will be placed by this entirely new ambition for colonization. He asks that the regime instituted in Cuba be applied to all the territory taken from Spain.

To place the American yoke on the millions of natives who wish to be free, 200,000 men will be needed. Feb. 2, 1899.

A great popular meeting was held in New York on Feb. 23, to protest against the imperialistic policy of the United States.

Filipinos Honoring Bryan.

The following is a telegram from the rebel Secretary of War:

Received your circular by telegraph yesterday. Was received with great animation and patriotic enthusiasm by the people gathered in a great reunion in government house. We had early this morning a gathering of civil and military officers and private persons to celebrate the independence of the country and in honor of Mr. Bryan, and at 4 p. m. we shall have the second part of the meeting. We all join in congratulating your honorable president, the government and the army."

"TARLAC."

The following is a translation of a circular or proclamation:

"May Providence decree that in the election for the President of the United States the Democratic party, which defends us, shall triumph, and that the imperialistic party, which is headed by Mr. McKinley, and which attacks us."

"The great Democrat, Mr. Bryan, one of the most eminent men of the United States, is assured that he will be the

future President, and then our happy hours begin. There have also been celebrated in New York and Chicago great meetings and banquets in honor of our dearly beloved president, Sr. Aguinaldo, who was entitled one of the world's true heroes.

"The masses who have thus voted in our favor have done the same with reference to Cuba, asking her independence, for which she is already to-day struggling.

"Finally, the conduct of the Filipino annexationists condemns itself. They have changed their flag as they change their shirts, and are animated solely by momentary lust of stolen gold; but by their own vile conduct, aided by their thieving country, they are only raising their own scaffold.

"God guard your excellencies many years."

"SIG. DOMINGO RAMSON."

It is this "fire in the rear" that has done so much to sustain the Philippine rebellion and prolong the war against the peaceful administration of affairs by the United States.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Products of Our Factories Are Now Sold in All Parts of the World.

The increase in the exportation of American manufactures for the past year is one of the most remarkable features of our foreign commerce. We now compete with the nations of the world in every market, and we more than hold our own everywhere. Our total exports of manufactures for 1900 amounted to \$432,284,306, an increase of \$92,608,508 over 1899, the largest ever known, for in no preceding year has the increase exceeded \$50,000,000.

Of the total exportations for the year manufactured goods formed 31½ per cent, or nearly one-third, against 28 per cent in 1899, 27 per cent in 1897, 23 per cent in 1895, 20½ per cent in 1885, 15 per cent in 1870, and 12½ per cent in 1860.

To put the results in a still more striking way it may be stated that in 1860 the total exports of manufactures were \$40,345,892, and in 1900 were \$432,284,306, while all exports in 1860 were \$333,567,057, and in 1900 were \$1,394,186,371. From these figures it will be seen that the total exports of 1900 were only four times greater than the total exports of 1860, but the exports of manufactures were ten times greater in 1900 than they were in 1860.

In other words, in 1860 manufactures formed but 12½ per cent of the total exports and in 1900 they amounted to 31½ per cent.

These are the undeniable facts and figures, and they prove that not only does a protective tariff protect the home workman and give him high wages, but it enables the American manufacturer to so enlarge his business that he can successfully and profitably enter into the markets of the world.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Proofs of Prosperity from the Treasury Bureau.

Never in the history of the United States has there been a more prosperous year than that which ended June 30, last. That is the time when the general government makes up its books and draws a balance to see how the nation stands, just as merchants and manufacturers take account of stock at the end of their business year.

The report for the government fiscal year is now published and every citizen, as a member of the great firm of "United States & Co.," may well be gratified at the showing. We have trade in every part of the inhabitable globe and have interchanged commodities with every people.

Our business for the year amounted to the enormous sum of \$2,243,901,041, surpassing everything ever before known by nearly \$520,000,000.

We sold to foreign countries merchandise valued at \$1,394,186,371, and we bought from them to the value of \$849,714,670, leaving a balance in our favor to be paid to us in gold, or to be credited to future accounts, of \$544,471,701.

A business firm, showing a balance on its sales in a proportion like this, would be pretty sure to feel that it was doing a safe and prosperous business.

Wool in Montana.

In 1894, under the Democratic free trade in wool, the average price, according to the official figures furnished by the Montana State Board of Sheep Commissioners of that State, was 9 cents per pound. In 1899, under McKinley and prosperity, it was 16 2-3 cents per pound, and this year contracts have been made at 20 to 22 cents.

Wool in West Virginia.

In 1895 the wool growers of West Virginia were getting, under the Wilson bill, 9 to 11 cents for fine unwashed wool. In 1899, under prosperity and McKinley, they received 20 to 25 cents. These are the figures from the largest dealers in the State. Is it any wonder that West Virginia is for McKinley and prosperity?

Prosperity Down South.

Prosperity is abiding in the South. Atlanta, Ga., has contracts awaiting fulfillment for \$6,000,000 worth of new buildings.

Under present prosperity prices the cotton crop of the South is estimated to be worth \$300,000,000.

Populist Wheels Run Overtime.

The prosperity of the country is not confined to one particular location or class. Even the wheels in the heads of the Populist leaders are running on extra time on that contract of trying to account for the failure of their 1896 predictions.

Live Stock Values.

The live stock in the hands of the farmers is at present prices worth \$400,000,000 more than in the Democratic times of 1894-96. The farmer knows this and realizes what prosperity means to him.

Silver and Wheat.

"Speaking of disappearing guns," inquired the reminiscent man, "what has become of the old 'silver-the-running-mate-of-wheat' howitzer the Democratic orators fired so fast and furiously in 1896?"

The Farmers' Capital.

The farmer has an invested capital nearly three times that of the manufacturer in this country and twice times that of the miner. He knows that he is prosperous and will vote for McKinley.

Savings Bank Deposits.

An evidence of prosperity that cannot be disputed is the immense increase in savings bank deposits. These banks are the depositories of the wage-earner.

Twice as Many Depositors.

The depositors in the banks of the country have doubled in ten years, in spite of "the oppression of the gold standard."

PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE.

New Southern Industries.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 30.—Among the more important of the new industries reported by the Tradesman during the week ending July 28, are a \$100,000 basket and crate factory in the Fort Valley, Georgia fruit district; a broom factory in middle Georgia, a cigar factory in Florida, coal mines in Arkansas and West Virginia, electric lights and power plants in Georgia, Kentucky and Texas, a palmetto fiber factory at Gainesville, Fla., a flouring mill and grain elevator at Clarksburg, W. Va., hardware and supply companies in Georgia and Texas, a \$50,000 harness and saddlery works at Dallas, Texas, an ice factory in Virginia, an irrigation company in Texas, a knitting mill in North Carolina, lumber mills in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee, a \$600,000 mining and development company in Arkansas, a \$50,000 novelty works at Wheeling, W. Va., natural gas and oil companies in the Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia fields, an elevator manufacturing company in Tennessee, a \$10,000 shirt factory at Atlanta, Ga., a soap factory in Kentucky, telephone companies in the Carolinas and Texas, tobacco factory in Kentucky.

Labor's Share of Prosperity.

That labor actually receives the greatest share of our country's prosperity is a fact carefully concealed by the calamity howlers. Labor receives this by drawing yearly the greater share of the products of industry. The census of the United States, Extra Bulletin No. 67, contains an array of figures dealing with the manufacturing industries of this country, and it shows the following figures:

Product total manufactures in 1899.....\$9,370,107,624
Material and cost.....5,789,812,411
Wages cost.....2,282,823,265
Balance to capital.....1,297,471,948

These official figures show that labor has a yearly income nearly twice that of capital and this year's census figures will be even more interesting.

Western States Republican.

During the present year it will be possible to carry the States of Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana on prosperity and the wool question, with a remote chance of Colorado and Utah, as wool-growing in these States is a very important industry. These States voted for Bryan last time on the silver question. The wool growers have received such substantial benefits from the Dingley tariff act, and prices obtained are in such strong contrast with those obtained under the free trade tariff, that the wool growers are convinced of the advantages of protection. Even the Governor of Idaho, a Democrat, is a purchaser of sheep ranches in that State. He is talking very little about free wool.

Prosperity in Pennsylvania.

The official reports of the State banks, trust companies and savings banks in the State of Pennsylvania, since 1892, show that prosperity has arrived in that State. Private banks and national banks are not included. Here are the figures:

Year.	No. of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Av. to each depositor.	
1892.....	220,450,822	53	
1893.....	184,327,713	56	
1894.....	468,940	294,924,055	60	\$436.49
1895.....	504,558	218,967,981	72	\$43.98
1896.....	539,239	215,064,457	44	396.23
1897.....	571,497	235,083,845	94	418.35
1898.....	599,966	265,570,216	94	443.30
1899.....	675,463	324,880,705	84	408.98

South Has Lots of Money.

The South is at last getting on a self-sustaining basis, and is able to move the cotton crop with Southern capital. Prosperity and general development of the industries there, on account of the protective tariff, have led to a great increase in the banking facilities so that Southern banks are now able to furnish the money needed to handle the crop. In spite of this great improvement in conditions, the South will be expected to vote for free trade, free silver, anti-expansion or any other dose which the leaders of the Democratic party see fit to concoct.

Money in Savings Banks.

On June 30, 1899, there were over 5,200,000 depositors in the savings banks of the United States as against 4,800,000 in 1894, and 3,800,000 in 1899. Each of these depositors had more money to his account than ever before. The average amount on deposit rising from \$399 for each person in 1894 to \$419 in 1899. It will be a terrific task for the Democratic and Populist orators and papers of the same ilk, to persuade this vast army of depositors that has steadily increased its savings, that prosperity is not abroad in the land.

Dollar Bills Circulating.

In the four years ending in 1899 the quantity of one dollar bills in circulation increased from \$40,000,000 to \$57,000,000, the two-dollar bills from \$28,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and five-dollar bills from \$245,000,000 to \$291,000,000. These are the denominations that go into the hands of the wage workers, and the above figures are most instructive.

Money Order Business.

The so-called "common people," and those who do business with the banks generally, send money to relatives, or

when they purchase goods, by mail or postoffice order. The increase in the money order business of the government for the year ending June 30, 1899, over that of the year 1895 was more than 7,000,000 orders issued, and the increase in amount during the same time was \$55,000,000. Only a wonderfully prosperous people can send that amount of money by mails.

Nebraska's Bank Deposits.

The most emphatic proof of prosperity and financial comfort in Nebraska is found in the report of the State bank examiner in Jan. 1, 1900. There was on deposit in the State savings banks of the State, most of which are outside the large cities, \$21,995,110, an increase of \$3,400,000 in one year. As these banks are the banks in which the farmer deposits, as well as the laboring man, it shows that prosperity has arrived in Nebraska in a very healthy state.

Prosperity and Charity.

Prosperity benefits largely education and charity. That the country is prosperous beyond what it has ever known is proven by last year's benefactions. The enormous sum of \$79,749,356 was given to charity and various institutions as compared with \$33,070,129 in 1896, \$26,943,549 in 1895, and \$19,567,116 in 1894. Of the amount given in 1899 educational institutions received \$55,851,817, charities \$13,206,676, churches \$2,992,503, art galleries \$2,688,500, and libraries \$5,012,400.

When the Farmer Thinks.

The farmer is a wonderful and powerful force in the United States. There are upwards of 8,500,000 of him, as against 5,000,000 manufacturing workers, and only 368,000 mining workers. The farmer is prosperous as he never was before, and his mighty force will be felt when he votes to have his