PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S LETTER ACCEPTING THE

important unofficial document issued in this country in a quarter of a light upon the history of the past two and its forceful clinching of the fact that Bryanism means the "immediate" deat the ratio of 16 to 1, the letter is important in the historic sense because it gives the American people their first laws." knowledge of the statesmanship and conditions connected with recent epoch-making events.

The President, although by nature a mild and conciliatory man, can be arousand when the mood is on him he becomes one of the most effective debaters we have had in this country for many years. In his letter he wastes no time in what having definitely located the enemy's he strikes at it with force and precision. The financial question, he says, may not be the paramount issue, but it is the immediate issue. "It will admit of no delay and will suffer no postponement." For has not the Democratic party declared for the "immediate" coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1? And is there any doubt that Mr. Bryan, who insisted upon the insertion of the silver plank in the platform, against the advice of the best place. men in the party, will use every means, into practice?

After paying the tribute of his regret that the Democratic party by its nominee of 1896 has made it necessary for the voters to reaffirm their decision of four years ago in favor of the existing gold standard, President McKinley boldly picks up the gage of battle on the issue of imperialism. What that issue is he states most happily in a single paragraph marshaled the facts which place the whole controversy in the clearest possible historical light before the reader, he says:

The American question is between duty and desertion-the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the Republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

As a campaign document the letter is is a contribution to history. The President deals candidly with the American people. He is not afraid to tell them what he has done or why he did it. He deals in facts rather than in arguments.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

President's Views on Free Silver and

the Philippine Question. Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 8 .- To the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Sir: The nomination of the Republican national convention of June 19, 1900, for the office of President of the United States, which, as the official representative of the law. convention, you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted and give it my hearty

Upon the great issue of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and indorses the legislation of the present Congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stabillty of our national currency is, therefore, secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the govern-

Same Issues Involved.

In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency | ilege. were triumphant and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won.

While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the goverament and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue and again invite the sound money hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviotable the public faith.

All Loyal to Silver.

As in 1896, the three silver parties are united under the same leader, who, immedistely after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists, said:

"The friends of bimetallism have not been

vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race and they will continue the warfare against it." The policy thus proclaimed has been ac-

cepted and confirmed by these parties. The silver Democratic platform of 1900 continues the warfare against the so-called gold conspiracy when it expressly says:

tion of the free and unlimited coinage of industrial development. any other nation.

The Paramount lasue. If another taste is paramount, this is value. will suffer no postponement.

RESIDENT M'KINLEY'S letter ocean transportation we pay annually to for dren, and, with thrift and economy, lay of acceptance is probably the most we find in the Populist national platform ceptionally prosperous year of 1899 was elemable of the experiment of the ex we find in the Populist national platform ceptionally prosperous year of 1899 was eign ship owners over \$165,000,000. We something by for the days of infirmity and declared that a state of war existed between adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900, about half a million dollars for every day ought to own the ships for our carrying old age. the following declaration:

"We pledge anew the People's party nevcentury. The President takes the coun- er to cease the agitation until this financial There has been an increase of over \$50,000,try into his confidence and throws a new conspiracy is blotted from the statute book. | 000 in the exports of agricultural products, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds \$92,692,220 in manufactures and in the prodall paid and all corporation money forever ucts of the mines of over \$10,000,000. years. Irrespective of its caustic arraign retired. We reaffirm the demand for the rement of the critics of the administration opening of the mints of the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of sliver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of struction of the gold standard and sub- silver coins and certificates thus created to stitution therefor of free silver coinage be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privilege, granted by law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking

Declare Their Hostility.

The platform of the silver party adopted at Kansas City, July 6, 1900, makes the fol-

lowing announcement: ed to a point of dangerous combativeness, law, which not only repudlates the ancient and time-honored principles of the Ameriand the 5 per cents due in 1904, aggregating rank among the nations of the earth. can people before the Constitution was \$840,000,000. More than one-third of the adopted, but is violative of the principles of the Constitution itself; and we shall not three months after the passage of the act, of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are cease our efforts until there has been establand on Sept. 1 the sum had been increased might be called preliminary sparring, but, lished in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal 379,520. vital spot, which is the free silver heresy, ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued by the government, and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without excep-

Combine Against Gold.

In all three platforms these parties announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the statute books and the free and unlimited colnage of sliver at 16 to 1, shall take its

The relative importance of the issues I do if he is elected, to carry his principles not stop to discuss. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be and its reiteration of the free silver plank as obligatory as another, but all are not immediate.

It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is therefore the imperative business of those opposed to this near the end of his letter. After he has | financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue.

Facing Grave Peril.

Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the last year and revive the danger of the silver standard, with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in

The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirmed n its entirety by the Kansas City contion. Nothing has been omitted or recalled; regarded as phenomenally strong. But so that all the perlis then threatened are it is more than a campaign document. It presented anew with the added force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four years ago the people refused to place the seal of their approval upon these dangerous and revolutionary policies, and this year they will not fall to record again their earnest dissent.

Faithful to Pledges.

The Republican party remains faithful to its principle of a tariff which supplies sufficient revenues for the government and adequate protection to our enterprises and producers, and of reciprocity, which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor and furnishes new channels through which Chairman Notification Committee-My Dear to market the surplus of American farms. The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges of Republican victory to be written into public

The present Congress has given to Alaska a territorial government for which it had waited more than a quarter of a century; has established a representative government la Hawali; has enacted bills for the most liberal treatment of the pensioners and their widows; has revived the free homestead policy.

In its great financial law it provided for the establishment of banks of issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural communities, bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of moderate capital. Many are already availing themselves of this priv-

Some Convincing Figures.

During the past year more than \$19,000,000 of United States bonds have been paid from the surplus revenues of the treasury, and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cents matured, called by the government, are in process of payment. Pacific Railroad bonds issued by sum of nearly \$44,000,000 have been paid bond at par bearing 2 per cent interest. We tion. since Dec. 31, 1897. The treasury balance is n satisfactory condition, showing on Sept. our surplus money to Europe. forces to join in winning another and we | 1 \$135,419,000, in addition to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the treasury. The government relations with the Pacific rallroads being received from these roads, the greater part in cash and the remainder with ample securities for payments deferred.

> four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has ever been. It was \$21.10 in 1896. It had increased to \$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$26.85 on Sept. 1. ment or heavy sales of our securities when-1900. Our total money on July 1, 1800, was \$1,500,434,906; on July 1, 1960, it was \$2. abroad. We have now been paying these 002,425,490, and \$2,000,083,042 on Sept. 1, debts and bringing home many of our se-

Prosperity in General.

are more promising than they have been for independence. many years; probably more so than they We relievate the demand of that (the bave ever been. Prosperity abounds every- Britain and the Rose states of South Africa Chicago) platform of 1856 for an American where throughout the republic. I rejoice the United States has maintained an attifinancial system made by the American peo. that the Southern as well as the Northern tude of neutrality in accordance with its ple for themselves, which shall restore and States are enjoying a full share of these im- well-known traditional policy. It did not maintain a bimetalile price level, and as proved national conditions and that all are hesitate, however, when requested by the part of such system the immediate restora contributing so largely to our remarkable governments of the South African republies.

silver and gold at the present ratio of 10 to The money lender receives lower rewards hostilities t. without waiting for the sid or convent of for his capital than if it were invested in notive business. The rates of interest are lower than they have ever been in this count. African republics made like request of other So the issue is presented. It will be noted try, while those things which are produced powers, the United States is the only one that the demand in for the immediate contor on the farm and in the workshop, and the which compiled. The littleh government ation of the free coinage of silver at hi to labor producing them, have advanced to decilned to accept the intervention of any

immediate. It will admit of an delay and | One foreign trade shows a satisfactory and | Ninety-one per cent of our exports and linincreasing growth. The amount of our was ports are now carried by fureign ships. For keep the home to comfort, educate the chil- of the resitsation of these sads.

Big Gains in Trade.

Our trade balances cannot fall to give satisfaction to the people of the country. In 1898 we sold abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than we bought abroad, in 1899 \$529,-874,813 and in 1900 \$544,471,701, making during the three years a total balance in our favor of \$1,689,779,190-nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole longer." period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30, 1897 inclusive.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of gold have been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1896. The law of March 14, 1900, authorized the "We declare it to be our intention to lend refunding into 2 per cent bonds of that part for legislation which shall give to the counour efforts to the repeal of this currency of the public debt represented by the 3 per try maritime strength commensurate with sum of these bonds was refunded in the first more than \$33,000,000, making in all \$330,-578,050, resulting in a net saving of over \$8,

Government Saving Money.

for the fiscal year 1900 were \$79,527,060 in any other power. excess of its expenditures.

While our receipts both from customs and internal revenue have been greatly increas-Civil and miscellaneous expenses for the fis-\$14,000,000 less than in 1899, while on the valuable carrying trade of the world. war account there is a decrease of more | "I now reiterate these views.

of the year, and these sums have gone into trade with the world, and we ought to build the homes and enterprises of the people. them in American shipyards and man them with American sailors. Our own citizens should receive the transportation charges

now paid to foreigners. I have called the attention of Congress to this subject in my several annual messages.

In that of Dec. 6, 1897, I said: "Most desirable from every standpoint of to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved | competitive examination of certain places inand enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do of a strictly confidential, scientific or execunot do it now. We should be the laggard no

In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said: 'Our national development will be one-sided | cretion of the appointing officer. and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority cents due in 1908, the 4 per cents due in 1907 its industrial achievements and with its

"The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows its results for the past fiscal The ordinary receipts of the government | year unequaled in our records or those of

Need of the Canal.

"We shall fail to realize our opportunied, our expenditures have been decreasing, ties, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to cal year ending June 30, 1900, were nearly the necessity of securing our share in the

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.



than \$95,000,000. There was required \$8,-000,000 less to support the navy this year our country is the completion of a great than last, and the expenditures on account waterway of commerce between the Atlantic of Indians were nearly two and three-quar- and Pacific. The construction of a mariters million dollars less than in 1899.

lic expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pen- cation between our eastern and western seasions and interest on the public debt. For ports, demanded by the annexation of the 1809 we expended for pensions \$139,394,929, Hawalian Islands and the expansion of our by removing, on the 1st day of May last, and for the fiscal year 1906 our payments on influence and trade in the Pacific. this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The net increase of interest on the public debt than ever calls for its completion and con

Bonds Speedily Taken.

While Congress authorized the government to make a war loan of \$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds was issued, bearing 3 per cent interest, which were promptly and patriotically taken by our citizens. Unless something unforeseen occurs to re

tures, the Congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially.

Fifty years ago we were selling governare seiling our surplus products and lending

Europe Is Our Debtor.

One result of our selling to other nations so much more than we have bought from have been substantially closed, \$124,421,000 | them during the past three years is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great amounts of capital which have been borrowed of Europe for our rapid, material Instead of diminishing, as was predicted development have remained a constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividends and made our money markets liable to constant disturbances by calls for payever money stringency or panie occurred curities and establishing countervalling credits abroad by our loans and placing our-Our industrial and agricultural conditions, seives upon a sure foundation of Snancial

In the unfortunate contest between Great

Bid What We Could.

It is to be observed that while the South power.

"A subject of immediate importance to time canal is now more than ever indispen-The only two items of increase in the pub- sable to that intimate and ready communi-

"Our national policy more imperatively of 1900 over 1800 required by the war loan tret by this government, and it is believed that the next session of Congress, after receiving the full report of the commission appointed under the act approved March 3 1890, will make provisions for the sure ac

complishment of this great work. Would Restrict Trusts.

Combinations of capital which centrel the market in commodities necessary to the gen eral use of the people by suppressing nat duce our revenues or increase our expendi- ural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the public is taken by the national government. welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies ment bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent in- against the public good, and should be made the government in sid of the roads in the terest. Now we are redeeming them with a the subject of prohibitory or penal legisla-

Publicity will be a helpful influence to check this evil. Uniformity of legislation in the different States should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business purposes. In addition to this, we have exive treatment of this subjec-

Honest co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend restrict business, create monopolies and con- the most part the local constabulary. troi prices should be effectively restrained.

Best Friends of Labor. The best service which can be rendered to

Any change of the present industrial or her new relations to this nation. financial policy of the government would be | For the anke of full and intelligent underdisastrous to their highest interests.

ing foreign market for American products the acts and aims of the administration, I trade and commercial side, as well as the employment should continue to wait upon present at some length the counts of importo exercise its good offices for a constitut of labor, and with the present gold standard tance leading up to the present situation. the workingman is accured against payment. The purposes of the executive are best refor his labor in a depreciated currency. For tabor a short day is butter than a short dot has done and is delugtar. One will lighten the burdens, the other loasens the rewards of tell. The une will promote contentment and independence, the other ponucy and want.

Speaks for Good Wages.

system is safe in its hands. During the present administration as ocamendments were promulgated by executive volving fiduciary responsibilities or duties tive character, which it was thought might better be filled by noncompetitive examination or by other tests of fitness in the dis-

Value of Merit System.

It is gratifying that the experience of more than a year has vindicated these changes in the marked improvement of the public ser-

The merit system, as far as practicable, is made the basis for appointments to office in our new territory.

The American people are profoundly grate ful to the soldiers, sailors and marines who have in every time of conflict fought their country's battles and defended its honor. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care of the nation.

Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the Civil War are still spared to us their numbers are rapidly diminishing and age and infirmity are increasing their dependence. These, with the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be neglected by their grateful countryment. The pension laws have been liberal. They should be justly administered, and will be. Preference should be given to the soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows and orphans, with respect to employment in the public ser-

Kept Faith with Cuba.

We have been in possession of Cuba since the first of January, 1899. We have restored order and established domestic tranquillity. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked, and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the We have stimulated industry, introduced public education, and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the in-

The qualification of electors has been settled and under it officers have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These local governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been reduced from 43,000

to less than 6,000.

An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September under a fair election law already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a constitutional convention, and the convention, by the same order, is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the us obligations which we cannot disregard. island will rest. All this is a long step in The march of events rules and overrules the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees to human action. Avowing unreservedly the the people of Cuba.

Plans for Porto Rico.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States and a much larger measure of self-government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson. A district court of the United States for Porto Rico has been established and local courts have been inaugurated, all of which are in operation.

The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island. While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States, Congress compiled with my recommendation 85 per cent of the duties and providing for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent on the 1st of March, 1902, or earlier if the legislature of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues for the expenses of conducting the

Island Is Profited.

During this intermediate period Porto Rican products coming into the United States pay a tariff of 15 per cent of the rates | ties which are before us, the President can under the Dingley act and our goods going see but one plain path of duty, the acceptto Porto Rico pay a like rate. The duties thus paid and collected both in Porto Rico and more serious complications-administraand the United States are paid to the gov- tive and international-would follow any ernment of Porto Rico and no part thereof other course.

All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898, to June the commissioners the fullest consideration, 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of \$2,250,- and in reaching the conclusion above an-523.21, paid at the custom houses in the nounced, in the light of information com-United States upon Porto Rican products, under the laws existing prior to the above mentioned act of Congress, have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the duty and humanity. The President is not destitute and for schools and other public operations is essential to the wise and effect. pended for relief, education and improvement of roads the sum of \$1,513,084.95.

Military Force Cut Down. The United States military force in the

our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but islands has been reduced from 11,000 to conspiracies and combinations intended to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute for

Under the new law and the inauguration of civil government there has been a gratifying revival omnisiness. The manufactures ippines) are insufficient to pay our war exlabor is to afford it an opportunity for of Porto Rico are developing; her imports penses, but aside from this, do we not owe steady and remunerative employment and are increasing; her tariff is yielding in an obligation to the people of the l'hillipgive it every encouragement for advance- creased returns; her fields are being cultiment. The policy that subserves this end is vated; free schools are being established. the true American policy. The past three Notwithstanding the many embarrasaments years have been more satisfactory to Ameri. Incident to a change of national conditions, can workingmen than many preceding years. she is rapidly showing the good effects of

standing of the Philippine question and to division of the archipelage can being us any With prosperity at home and an increas give to the people authentic information of thing but embarrassment in the future. The evaled and can best be judged by what he and humanity appeal to the President as

Every Move for Peace.

It will be asen that the power of the gov erament has been used for the liberty, the The wages of labor abould be adequate to unly against force which atoms in the way by Spalu to the Cutted States. It was also

Spain and the United States. On May 1. Practical civil service reform has always | 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish had the support and encouragement of the feet in Manila Bay. On May 19, 1898, Maj. Republican party. The future of the merit | Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila and directed among other things to immedicasions have arisen for modification or stely "publish a proclamation declaring that amendment in the existing civil service law | we come not to make war upon the people and rules, they have been made. Important of the Philippines nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in national interest and patriotism is the effort order under date of May 29, 1899, having for their homes, in their employments, and in their principal purpose the exception from their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection."

Some Fortunes of War.

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in attempting to escape from Santiago harbor was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the city of Santiago surrendered to the com-

mander of the American forces. Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August, 1898, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended, and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as commissioners the following distinguished citizers to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: Hon, William R. Day of Ohio, Hon. William P. Prye of Minnesota, Hon, George Gray of Delaware and Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York.

Forced Into Conflict.

In addressing the peace commission before

its departure for Paris, I said: "It is my wish that throughout the negotlations intrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and the fulfillment of high. public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition

of conquest. "Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievouswrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquillity, which! shocked the moral sense of mankind and

which could no longer be endured.

High Sense of Duty. "It is my earnest wish that the United States in making peace should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided itin facing war. It should be as scrupulous: and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action. . . Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting; results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization

rather than to ambitious designs. . . . "Without any original thought of complete. or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms at Manila impose upon purpose which has animated all our and still solicitous to adhere to it, we cannot be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought; us new duties and responsibilities which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career, from the beginning, the Ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and

pledge of civilization." Shirked No Responsibility.

On Oct. 28, 1890, while the peace commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction was

"It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives, which will exalt our nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of

our victory is of the greatest. "It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. . . . Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we invite another power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold

them or turn them back to Spain. Only One Honorable Course,

"Consequently, grave as are the responsibilities and unforescen as are the difficulance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties

"The President has given to the views of municated to the commission and to the President since your departure, he has been influenced by the single consideration of unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence rather than from any real or technical obligation.

Could Not Abandon Them.

Again, on Nov. 13, I instructed the com-

"From the standpoint of indemnity, both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philplace which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course, or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willingly or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we cannot escape. . . . The President cannot believe any indomnity for the cost of the war, are ques-

atrongly that he can find no appropriate ausave but the one he has here marked out." Terms of the Treaty.

those we might yield. They might be wared

or compromised, but the questions of duty

The treaty of peace was concluded on Doc. peace and the prosperity of the Philippine 10, 1808. By its terms the archipeingo, propies, and that force has been employed known as the Philippine Islands, was reded provided that "the civil rights and political