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Two Oaths of Allegiance.

General MacArthur has notified the War Department that Aguinaldo has taken the "oath of allegiance." The oath to which he has subscribed is as follows:

"I hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine Islands and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America; I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to that government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of the said islands, and will not, either directly or indirectly hold correspondence with or give intelligence to an enemy of the United States, nor will I abet, harbor or protect such enemy; that I impose upon myself these voluntary obligations without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

It will be observed that this oath provides that the subscriber shall conduct himself as "a faithful and law-abiding citizen" of the Philippine Islands, but he also swears that he will "bear true faith and allegiance to the United States government."

Allegiance is not a one-sided affair. No less an authority than Blackstone has described it as "The tie that binds the subject to the sovereign in return for that protection which the sovereign affords the subject."

If Aguinaldo shall fulfill this oath and "bear true faith and allegiance" to the United States government, what will be his political status?

In the McEnery resolution, the United States Senate disclaimed any intention of making the Philippines an integral part of the union, or of making the inhabitants of those islands citizens of the United States. And it is the generally recognized policy of the administration that the spirit of the McEnery resolution shall be carried out.

So while we require Aguinaldo to make oath that he will "bear true faith and allegiance" to the United States government, we, in fact, prohibit him from actually fulfilling that oath; because no individual can "bear true faith and allegiance" to a government which denies to him the privileges of citizenship, which prohibits him, in fact, from "bearing true faith and allegiance" to the government.

The trappings of empire seem strange to American eyes. None are more novel, however, than a so-called "oath of allegiance," wherein a man swears allegiance to the greatest republic on earth, in the face of the fact that that republic will not accept his allegiance in the full meaning of the term.

And, speaking of oaths, it is worth while to compare the oath of allegiance above given with the following oath formerly administered. It reads:

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE FOR NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila, Philippine Islands, } s. s.
I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a native inhabitant of the Philippine islands, and I do further swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

Sworn to and subscribed this.....day of, before me.

Form, 45. Collector of Customs.

It will be noticed that the Filipino is no longer required to swear that he "will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies." This change is eminently proper for, since the republican party has shown itself to be an enemy to the Constitution, the original oath might require the Filipino to resist republican attacks upon the Constitution. The republican party discarded the Constitution in fact some months ago; it seems now to have discarded it in form.

Denmark's Good Example.

The London Daily News is authority for the publication of the conditions to be imposed by Denmark upon the United States in the case of a transfer of the Danish West Indies. Its Copenhagen correspondent says:

"I am enabled to state, on the very best authority, that Denmark has communicated to the United States the following conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies:

"1. Four million dollars to be paid to Denmark.

"2. The population to decide by vote whether to remain Danish or to be transferred to the United States.

"3. If the vote is favorable to the United States, then the inhabitants to become immediately not only American subjects, but American citizens.

"4. Products of the island to be admitted to the United States free of duty.

"It is supposed here that Washington will not readily accept the third and fourth conditions."

A few years ago it would not have been considered necessary for any nation to insist upon such conditions for our nation would have suggested them, but recent events have made it necessary for nations dealing with us to provide for the future welfare of their subjects. Denmark sets a good example but it is humiliating for this nation to be compelled to accept instructions in liberty.

The Young Man's Chances.

The million dollar salary voted to Mr. Schwab by the steel trust caused numerous republican editors to write enthusiastic articles on the opportunities offered to young men by the great corporations. The subject has now been taken up by debating societies and the school boys are investigating the matter for themselves. That Mr. Schwab's rise to fame and fortune has been rapid there is no doubt, neither is there any doubt that his present position is attractive to many, but the very fact that his case has attracted so much attention is conclusive proof that it is extraordinary. He has won the capital prize in the industrial lottery, but where a system of monopoly offers such an opportunity to one man it closes the door of opportunity to thousands of others equally able and deserving.

When all the great industries are controlled by trusts, there will be a few big salaried officials and the remainder of the employees will be condemned to perpetual clerkships with no possibility of independence in the business world.

If the present tendency toward consolidation becomes permanent it is only a question of time when the principal positions in the corporations will go to relatives and favorites, and descend from generation to generation. Competition puts a premium on brains; monopoly puts a premium on blood.

Young men, and old men for that matter, will find that industrial independence will give a sufficient opportunity to a large number of people while the trusts will give an unusual opportunity to a small number of people.

A Disastrous Victory.

In the election of Mr. Wells as mayor of St. Louis, the re-organizers have scored a triumph. The democrats of St. Louis and Missouri will, however, find it worth their while to calculate the cost of the victory and to prepare for the struggle that awaits them.

In November, 1900, the republican national ticket received 60,608 votes in St. Louis, and the democratic national ticket, which Mr. Wells refused to support, received 59,941. At the recent city election Mr. Wells received 43,012 votes—nearly seventeen thousand less than the democratic vote of last fall, while Mr. Parker, the republican candidate for mayor, received 34,840 votes—about twenty-six thousand less than the republican vote of last fall. Mr. Merriwether, a democrat in national politics running upon a municipal ownership platform, received 30,568 votes and Mr. Filley, a republican running on an independent ticket, received 2,068 votes. It will be seen that the total vote cast for mayor was