

The Philadelphia North American suggests an apt answer to those who say that the men and women who protest against torture and cruelties in the Philippines are assailing the honor of the army when it very pointedly remarks: "The only way to preserve the honor of the army is to expel from the army every man who disgraces his uniform."

Preserving  
Army  
Honor.

It has not escaped the attention of a great many people that the United States government did not have special representatives at the inaugural ceremonies of President Parra. The representatives of this government stationed in Cuba seemed to provide sufficient representation; and yet, when a king is to be crowned on June 26th, in the administration's view it will be necessary to send a special delegation to participate in the ceremonies.

No  
Special  
Delegation.

In an address delivered before the Iowa bankers' association May 22nd, Charles G. Dawes, former comptroller of the currency, made a speech against the Fowler bill. Speaking particularly in opposition to the proposed asset currency, Mr. Dawes said, "What we want is a currency circulation which will help us out in times of panic, and not an asset currency which, when we are out of a panic, helps us into one." Mr. Dawes is rapidly approaching the "copperhead" class. One or two more statements like this and he will be read out of the republican party and perhaps banished to some island of the sea.

Banish  
Mr.  
Dawes.

Some one, referring to the treatment accorded Cuba by the United States, said, "The country of Washington has covered itself with glory higher and purer than that of arms." These are very acceptable tributes and yet every tribute of this character directs our attention to our policy toward another people struggling for liberty, a policy in which the country of Washington has not covered itself with glory; it is a policy which that eminent republican statesman, George F. Hoar, says, "has succeeded in converting a people who, three years ago, were ready to kiss the hem of the garment of an American and to welcome him as a liberator, into sullen enemies possessed of hatred which centuries cannot eradicate."

Glory  
and  
Arms.

It is to be hoped that the St. Louis Republic speaks advisedly when it says, "The people have long ago accurately sized up the trust situation. They know that the great combinations in restraint of trade are a menace of the gravest import to the general good. They have seen these organizations created and fostered by republican policies. In every important political campaign they find the trusts aligned solidly on the republican side, contributing heavy sums to the republican campaign slush funds and using all their influence to compel their employes to vote the republican ticket." We cannot, in fact, tell whether the people have "accurately sized up the trust situation" until they gather at the ballot box and array themselves against the party behind which the trusts are aligned solidly.

The Ballot  
Box  
Will Show.

In a speech in the senate Mr. Carmack of Tennessee made an interesting point when he said that the American people have a right to demand that the party in power shall define its policy in the Philippine islands. On this point Mr. Carmack said "You asked us to wait until the treaty had been ratified, and we waited. Then you asked us to wait until the insurrection had been suppressed, and we have waited for that. You have exhausted the last pretext, and no other excuse stands between you and the performance of your plain duty. The American people and the people of the Philippine islands alike demand that you shall frankly declare your intentions in this matter, and both have a right to know. They are not willing to trust blindly in the wisdom of your secret designs. You are trying to lead two peoples blindfold, one into a policy of imperialism, contrary to all its history and traditions, the other into a condition of political servitude, contrary to all its just hopes and expectations. You have objected that you would make no answer to men who came to you with guns in their hands; but, sir, the people who have been knocking at your door, the people whose memorial lies upon your table, did not come with guns in their hands.

Define  
the  
Policy.

They came with nothing but a peaceful petition, and they came as the accredited friends of your government and the supporters of your sovereignty in the Philippine islands. They are the men by whose help, as Governor Taft testified, more has been done to pacify the Philippine islands than by all your armies in the field. By their long, faithful, and effective service they have a right to be heard and a right to be answered. They will not patiently submit to your acts of sheer despotism and trust in your vain and delusive promises forever."

Those people who have been persuaded that "the trusts have come to stay" and are an essential element in progress and prosperity, are provided with food for thought by the New York Evening Post, in this: "Many examples could be given

Trusts  
and  
Progress.

of the inevitable suppression of initiative and enterprise by the great combinations of the day. One huge consolidation, including gas works and electric lighting, has quietly thrown aside a plan to reduce the cost of producing electricity simply because, in the merger, old plants were given an artificial value and could not be disturbed or suffer the loss of their business by a competitive method. We hear of one great monopoly which has bought up useful patents and pigeon-holed them simply because it was not willing to incur the initial expense and labor of putting them into operation."

In a dispatch to the New York World under date of Havana, May 20th, General Maximo Gomez, the Cuban patriot, said, "In the midst of this joy and pleasurable excitement that surround me on this day of national happiness, as I cast a glance on our sad and bloody past, I then perceive the greatness of this Cuban people, and the greatness also of the American people that helped us with its blood to make real our longed-for ideal—the republic." Is it not regrettable that a similar message cannot come from the people of the Philippine islands? Their longed-for ideal, like that of the Cubans, is the "republic." The Cuban people owe their greatness to their persistent struggle for liberty. The Filipinos have made a similar struggle. Is it not gratifying that the Cuban people have so good an opinion of this nation? And would it not be equally gratifying if the Filipinos could entertain for us the same affection?

Gratification  
and  
Regret.

Miss B. M. Hull of New Haven, Conn., who is teaching school in the Philippines, has written an interesting letter, extracts from which are printed in the New York World. In this letter Miss Hull says, "Somebody made some money out of this educational movement. At the outset \$136,000 was spent for books, which were sent around to probably half of the towns in the archipelago. It would be no exaggeration to say that fully \$100,000 of that money was thrown away, for it went for books that can't be used here in a decade. We have here histories that no child in my school will be able to understand in five years, geographies that dismiss the Philippine islands in two sentences and arithmetics that no child will be able to work with until he has had at least two years' training in English. This might be forgiven and attributed to the ignorance of the needs when first sending out books, were it not that only recently we have received another installment equally valueless." Every day or two something leaks out to cultivate the suspicion that the half has not been told to the American people concerning the situation in the Philippines. Somebody is evidently making money out of the entire Philippine movement. We know it is not the government, and we know that the American people generally are not profiting by it; but it stands to reason that a policy so entirely at variance with American principles, so expensive to our public treasury and so wholly unpromising as to practical benefits, must be productive to some people, else the elephant would not be on our hands.

Another  
Philippine  
Leak.

In an editorial entitled "The Republic of Cuba," the New York Tribune says, "It is believed that Cubans are capable of enlightened and successful self-government. It would be ungracious to suspect them of tendencies toward such a state of affairs as has too often prevailed in the Central and South American countries." What reason has the Tribune to believe that the Cubans are capable of enlightened and

Cuban  
and  
Filipino.

successful self-government? They have not been tested, and do not republicans tell us that they cannot give the Filipinos self-government because they have not shown themselves fitted for it? Why would it be "ungracious" to suspect the Cubans of tendencies toward such a state of affairs as has too often prevailed in some Central and South American countries? We suspect the Filipinos of this tendency, and yet we do not seem to think it "ungracious." Is it not true that there are many republican statesmen who believe that the Cubans will fail in their self-government experiment? And yet they have given the Cubans the opportunity to make the experiment. Why not give the Filipinos a similar opportunity? Why be "ungracious" toward the Filipinos when we are so careful not to be "ungracious" toward the Cubans." No less an authority than Admiral Dewey, referring to the Filipinos, said, "These people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races." And, in a later communication, Admiral Dewey reiterated this opinion and added, "Further intercourse with them has confirmed me in this opinion."

The Red Wing, Minnesota, Argus, makes an interesting suggestion to Attorney-General Knox.

Taking  
a "Cure"  
Home.

The Argus suggests that the "water cure" might be tried in dealing with men who conspire against the public welfare in this country. The Argus says, "Witnesses from the Philippines say it is harmless and refreshing. When they suspected natives of having guns, they applied it, and, they add, 'we got the guns.' The government suspects these men of using instruments of warfare against the people of the United States, but the evidence is concealed. Imagine one of Knox's lieutenants coming in to report: 'We applied the water cure,' and grinning, 'we got the evidence.'" It is very likely that if this suggestion were ever made seriously and any attempt were made to act upon it even in a mild way, men who now find very ready apologies for the "water cure" would incline to the notion that, after all, the "water cure" is hardly the thing to be practiced in the name of a civilized people.

The Sioux City Journal, republican, referring to the beef trust, says: "The only question remaining is whether the packers have fixed meat prices at a higher figure than should be warranted by the increased cost of cattle, and the increased demand for meat, particularly the better qualities. That is a question for expert determination." When the increase in the price of meat is so enormous that a very large number of people throughout the country are required to curtail their consumption of meat, while many others are forced to do without meat altogether, it would not seem to require a very great amount of "expert determination" to show that the prices fixed are "at a higher figure than is warranted by the increased cost of cattle and the increased demand for meat." One need not be of a very high order of intelligence to understand that something is wrong when laborers' wages and salaries have so far failed to keep pace with the increase in the price of the necessities of life, that a considerable number of people are required to economize on their consumption of food.

Questions  
for "Expert  
Determination."

During the debate on the Philippine bill, Mr. Carmack of Tennessee, addressing Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, said, "I will say to the senator from Massachusetts that one part of the amendment proposed by me is a declaration against statehood in the American Union for the Philippine islands. I should like to know of the senator from Massachusetts if he will vote for that proposition?" Mr. Lodge replied, "I have said to the senator that I would answer in my own time and in my own way, which I presume is my right." Mr. Carmack retorted, "Of course, Mr. President, I am not attempting to trespass upon the right of the senator from Massachusetts, and I suppose I have a right to ask the senator the question, which he has a right to decline to answer. I am not in the least degree trespassing upon his rights. It is a question which might have been answered 'yes' or 'no.' If the senator chooses to answer it in some other words, which do not mean either 'yes' or 'no,' of course that is entirely satisfactory to me." The characteristic republican way of answering a question that might be answered by "yes" or "no" is to answer it in some other words which do not mean either "yes" or "no."

The  
Artful  
Dodgers.