

before the congressional campaign, but their plan is to pass both it and the ship subsidy bill at the second session, after the election is over. If republicans were as well informed as they ought to be they would seize the opportunity offered by this fall's congressional election to administer such a rebuke to the leaders of the party as to save the party from the disgrace that such legislation would entail.

A Popular Plan.

Two facts are generally recognized. One is that the people of the United States, regardless of political prejudice, are in favor of the proposition that United States senators be elected by popular vote. The other is that the members of the United States senate are opposed to this popular proposition.

Democratic conventions should get in line with this wholesome public sentiment. Democratic conventions should lay down as a rule that candidates for the United States senate, who ask for the votes of democratic members of the legislature, shall pledge themselves that they will advocate and support any and all measures providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by popular vote, and, if need be, to introduce such measures themselves.

No friend of the popular vote plan need be in the least discouraged because the United States senate, as at present constituted, has shown its unfriendliness toward this good plan. By an overwhelming majority the American people are in favor of this proposition. To be sure it is an innovation, but it is an entirely desirable one. It seems that it will be necessary to use a bit of persuasion in order to establish this method.

Let it be understood that no democratic member of the legislature will ever vote for a candidate for the United States senate unless that candidate pledges that under all circumstances he will give faithful and cordial support to the proposition that United States senators be elected by a vote of the people.

What Other Evidence?

The Chicago Record-Herald has made a statement which it says "will clear the air regarding the attitude of President Roosevelt and his administration touching the future status of the Philippines."

"It is not to be taken as a statement issued by the president," says the Record-Herald, "but except that the president of the United States is never interviewed, it can be accepted with the force of an interview."

The Record-Herald then proceeds to say that the president has been asked by some personal and political friends to consider whether it would not be better to change the policy of the United States especially in the direction of giving the Filipinos ultimate independence and to make that announcement so that the islands could know that some time in the future they would be treated as Cuba has been treated.

The Record-Herald says:

These friends have told the president that they were impressed with his speech at Arlington, in which he spoke of the time when the Filipinos might show capacity for self-government, and they have asked the president to go further and consider whether it might not be wise to say now definitely that the Filipinos would be given independence. To this the president has given an unqualified answer in the negative.

It was pointed out by the president, so the Record-Herald says, that if the Filipinos were given assurance that they might expect their independence one, two, or ten years hence, "the result would be nullification of all the work that

has been done there since the end of Spanish rule."

In the light of this statement we may well believe that Mr. Roosevelt meant what he said when he declared that the flag would stay put in the Philippines.

Mr. Hoar, and the very large number of republicans who believe with him, "lay the flattering unction to their souls" that the republican party will yet give independence to the Filipinos. How much more evidence do these gentlemen need to convince them that there is no hope for independence under the republican party? How much longer will they vote with a party that represents notions which they have told us are repugnant to their conscience and hateful to their Americanism?

Anxious for the "Fat Frying."

In a dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald, under date of Washington, May 26, Walter Wellman says:

So great is the anxiety of the republican managers about the coming elections for members of congress that they are endeavoring to induce the president to lend them a helping hand. What they are most anxious the president should do is to aid them in raising money for their campaign expenses. Today Chairman Babcock of the congressional committee visited the White house and had a long talk with the president over the coming battle.

If the republican managers are so disturbed, why do they not urge the republican congress to do something that will allay their anxiety?

It is, however, thoroughly characteristic of these managers that when they become alarmed concerning their party prospects the thing they are most anxious to do is to "raise money for campaign expenses." That is the republican notion. "Money makes the mare go." Whatever wrong the republican party may commit, "money for campaign expenses" will cover a multitude of sins.

The Lawyer's Duty.

The law schools are now turning out another crop of lawyers, and it is as important that the young attorneys should understand the duty of the lawyer as it is that they should be learned in their profession. Some imagine that it is the duty of the lawyer to secure for his client any advantage within his power, and often he is not scrupulous about the means employed. No one who understands the foundations of justice, or appreciates the importance of the lawyer's part in the administration of justice, can hold such a view. The lawyer is an officer of the court, and it is his place to assist the court to understand the facts in the case at bar and the law applicable to those facts. Usually there are circumstances that weigh on each side of a contested case, and it is the duty of the lawyer to see that his client has the benefit of the law and the benefit of such circumstances as affect his rights. But the lawyer who goes beyond this, and prides himself upon his ability to secure for his client that which his client does not deserve, or to shield his client from a punishment which his client merits, will find that he cannot thus prostitute his ability and his learning without ultimately feeling the affect of it upon his own moral character. Those find justice who search diligently for it, and when one accustoms himself to concealing justice he gradually loses his power to discern it, and in the end, not only becomes a different person himself, but becomes less useful to his client.

Not only does the lawyer owe it to himself to maintain his integrity, but he finds in this integrity his most substantial gain. The words of a lawyer are of little value except as they have behind them a character to give them weight. When a judge learns that a lawyer does not deceive him—that when he states a legal proposition he has no mental reservations—he will come to rely upon that lawyer's judgment. When the members of the jury are convinced that the lawyer is trying to assist them in understanding the case

and not trying to mislead or deceive them, his words will have great weight in their determinations. No capital is so valuable to a lawyer as the confidence of the people, and that confidence is never earned nor enjoyed by one who gets the reputation of being tricky. The young lawyer who enters upon his profession with high ideals and a determination to be worthy of the respect of those among whom he lives, will find that in the long run his ideals will determine his place at the bar and in the community. He will be respected by others in proportion as he preserves his self-respect.

Panama Route Selected.

The senate has declared in favor of the Panama route for the canal. The bill as passed by the senate instructs the president to secure if possible the right to such land as is necessary and proceed with the construction of the canal, and in case canal rights cannot be secured at Panama work is to be commenced on the Nicaragua route. While the railroads have been suspiciously active in favor of the Panama project the public is more interested in the speedy completion of the work than in any particular route, and in spite of fears will hope that there may be no more delay in the commencement of this great waterway.

Trial by Jury.

The New York Tribune, commenting on the fact that Senator Lodge offered an amendment to the Philippine bill extending to the inhabitants of the islands the bill of rights, excepting the clause guaranteeing jury trial and the right to bear arms, asks: "What more can the Filipinos ask, and what more can anybody ask for them?"

The guarantee of the right of trial by jury is regarded, in the United States, as a very important provision of the bill of rights. Mr. Jefferson referred to trial by jury as one of the "fetters against doing evil which no honest government should decline."

In a letter to Thomas Paine, Mr. Jefferson said: "I consider trial by jury as the only anchor ever yet imagined by man by which a government can be held to the principles of its constitution."

In the declaration on taking up arms, it was complained of parliament by the American colonists that "they have deprived us of the inestimable privilege of trial by a jury of the vicinage in cases affecting both life and property."

Among the complaints enumerated in the Declaration of Independence, is that King George was guilty of "depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury."

In the reply to Lord North's proposition, that proposition was said to be "altogether unsatisfactory" because it "takes from us the right of a trial by a jury of the vicinage in cases affecting both life and property."

In his first inaugural address President Jefferson said: "Trials by juries impartially selected I deem one of the essential principles of our government and consequently one which ought to shape its administration."

In a letter to Dr. Price, Mr. Jefferson said: "I doubt whether France will obtain, in its proposed constitution, the trial by jury, because they are not sensible of its value."

Another time Mr. Jefferson said: "Trial by jury is the best of all safeguards for the person, the property, and the fame of every individual."

At another time he said: "By a declaration of rights I mean one which shall stipulate trials by jury in all cases."

The New York Tribune explains that trial by jury is denied to the Filipinos because it is "obvious that jury trials among a people even the most advanced of whom have not the slightest conception of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence would be a complete failure. Instead of being a guarantee of justice it would amount to a denial of justice. . . . We guarantee the substance of the Anglo-Saxon liberty freed from forms unsuited to Philippine conditions."

The republican platform promised the Filipinos all the liberty they are capable of enjoying. The republican position, as defined by Senator Lodge and the New York Tribune, would mean that in the courts of the Philippines the Filipinos are to be given all the justice they are capable of enjoying.

We have heard much in this country of trial by a jury of one's peers. We deny that the Filipinos are our peers. We refuse them a trial by a jury of their peers, and, while setting ourselves up as dictators in the making and the execution of their laws, we do not overlook the important fact of seeing not only that their laws are interpreted according to our whims, but that the facts upon which depend their liberties and their property are determined by imperial authority.