

and after the date of its inauguration, the United States guarantee to the people of said Philippine archipelago their independence and a republican form of government, and shall protect them against invasion and, upon application by the congress thereof, against domestic violence.

That all male inhabitants of said archipelago 21 years of age and over who can speak and write either the English or Spanish language, or any of the native languages of the said archipelago, and who shall have resided therein for one year, shall be qualified to vote for members of congress and other elective officers, and any person so qualified as an elector shall be qualified to become a member of said congress or to hold any elective office.

The house of representatives shall be composed of 100 members and the senate of 30 members, and shall be apportioned by the United States Philippine commission among the several provinces of said archipelago, so that the distribution of membership in the house of representatives shall be in proportion to their population, as near as may be, and so that the membership of the senate shall be as nearly representative of separate provinces as may be; and when said apportionment has been determined upon, the said commission shall by proclamation order an election of the members of said congress to be held throughout the said archipelago, at such time as shall be fixed by said commission, which election shall be held not more than one hundred and twenty days from the date of the proclamation by the president of the United States hereinbefore provided for, and ample time shall be given before said election to circulate said proclamation throughout the archipelago and arrange for the holding of said election.

Sec. 4. That the members of the congress thus elected shall meet at the city of Manila on a day to be fixed by the United States Philippine commission, not more than ninety days subsequent to the day of election, the time for which meeting shall be stated in the proclamation aforesaid, and after organization the said congress and president, constituting the temporary government herein provided for, shall proceed to the performance of their duties as the temporary government of the Philippine archipelago: Provided, that said congress shall provide by legislation and treaty, irrevocable without the consent of the United States—

First, That there shall belong to the United States, and continue to be the property thereof, such lands and waters as the president of the United States shall designate to the Philippine government, and shall be agreed to by it, for naval, military, and coaling stations, and terminal facilities for submarine cables, the same to continue under the control and sovereignty of the United States.

Second, To carry into effect the treaty obligations of the United States with the kingdom of Spain and for the maintenance and protection of all rights and property acquired under the authority of the United States.

Third, That no inhabitant of said archipelago shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her adherence to the United States.

Sec. 5. That when the election herein provided for shall have taken place and the congress thereby elected shall have convened, in compliance with the provisions of the act, the said United States Philippine commission shall certify the fact to the president of the United States, whereupon it shall be the duty of the president to issue his proclamation declaring the independence of the people of said archipelago and that they constitute an independent state and nation; subject, however, to the control and regulation by the United States of their intercourse with foreign nations during the period of the existence of the temporary government herein provided for.

Sec. 6. That immediately after the president

shall have proclaimed that all organized armed resistance to the United States has ceased in said archipelago, he is requested to proclaim full amnesty to all inhabitants thereof for and on account of political offenses and the bearing of arms against the United States, and all Filipinos or inhabitants of said archipelago who have been deported shall be returned to the place whence they were so deported: Provided, that such amnesty shall not apply to any who have violated the rules of civilized warfare or who have been guilty of murder or torture; that the latter, if any, shall be afforded a speedy trial for their offenses in the civil courts of said archipelago and be punished or acquitted, as the facts and law may warrant.

Sec. 7. That within sixty days from the election of officers under the temporary government to be formed by the people of the Philippine archipelago, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the inauguration of said officers, the president shall cause the armed forces of the United States to be withdrawn from said archipelago as speedily as may be, except such forces as may be maintained in such parts thereof as have been retained by the United States for naval, military, and coaling stations and terminal facilities for cables, and the president of the United States and the secretary of war shall make all needful regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Philippine congress herein provided for to prescribe rules and regulations and qualifications for electors for the election and holding of a constitutional convention which shall be charged with the duty of framing a permanent government for the people of the Philippine archipelago. Said constitutional convention shall be called to meet at such place and at such time, not later than the first Monday of January, 1905, as may be prescribed by said Philippine congress. Upon the completion of the labors of said convention and the inauguration of the government consequent thereupon, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the absolute and unqualified independence of the people of the Philippine archipelago and that they constitute an independent state and nation, and upon the issuance of said proclamation the United States government and the Philippine government shall become and be as fully separate and independent as any other separate and independent nations are: Provided, however, that if the Philippine government request it, the United States government hereby agrees to assume a protectorate over the Philippine archipelago for a period additional to the period of the temporary government herein provided for, said additional period of protectorate not to exceed, however, the period of sixteen years: Provided, further, that the said Philippine government agree during the said period of additional protectorate to surrender to the keeping of the United States government the regulation and control of the foreign affairs of the Philippine archipelago.

Sec. 9. That all terms of office of legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the temporary government hereinbefore provided for, including the term of office of the president, and the terms of office of the senators and representatives in congress hereinbefore prescribed, shall terminate with the existence of the temporary government herein provided for, and said temporary government shall ipso facto cease to exist upon the inauguration of the permanent government to be called into existence by the constitutional convention herein provided for; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the congress of the Philippine archipelago from calling the said constitutional convention at a date earlier than the date herein fixed.

The above is the full text of the substitute offered both in the senate and in the house of rep-

resentatives to the republican Philippine measure. It received the support of all the democrats. It was prepared by a joint committee of the democrats of the senate and house and presents a complete plan for the settlement of the Philippine question. It follows the Kansas City platform and makes an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference. While protection (after independence) is only to be given for sixteen years and then only upon request of the Philippine government, it will be a sufficient answer to the argument that other nations will "gobble the islands up." The issue is now made between the democratic plan, which embodies the principles of self-government and recognizes the binding force of the Declaration of Independence, and the republican plan which builds up a colonial system similar to that against which the American colonists successfully protested in the days of the revolution. Certainly there should be no doubt about the result when the people have a chance to compare the two plans.

Show this copy of The Commoner to your republican neighbors. Our appeal is to the conscience of the American people, and that conscience will yet respond.

The Full Dinner Pail.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, in his address to the public, says:

The total number of persons employed in and around the anthracite coal mines is 147,500; they are employed never to exceed 200 days in any one year, and they receive as compensation for their services an average of \$1.42 for a ten-hour work day. It will thus be noted that they earn annually less than \$300. Such pay may supply a living on a par with some classes of European laborers, but who will say it is sufficient to support American citizenship or to enable parents to educate and maintain their families? True it is that a 10 per cent increase in wages was granted by the coal operators as a strike concession two years ago, but it is also true that a large proportion of this 10 per cent was paid back to the companies to buy the suppression of an old powder grievance. Moreover, according to reliable commercial agencies, the cost of living has increased, particularly in the purchase of food stuffs, from 30 to 40 per cent, so that the purchasing power of a miner's earnings is less than before the strike of 1900.

This is a sample of the prosperity about which the republicans boast so much and it also illustrates the benevolence of the trust magnates, and yet the republican leaders have no time to apply a remedy to these conditions. They are so busy planning great profits for great financiers that they have no time to consider the struggles and privations of the wealth producers. The speculator and the exploiter are reaping a rich harvest under republican rule, but the man who earns his bread in the sweat of his face has no interests in republican policies. How long will the laboring men be deceived by republican promises and coerced by republican threats?

Dividing the Swag.

The following item is worth reading and remembering:

For the fiscal year ending today, New Jersey's state treasury will show a balance of \$2,698,202, which means nearly half a million increase over that of last year. The large amounts received within the last month in taxes from the trusts chartered in 1900 and 1901 make up this big increase. The taxes on the big corporations foot up considerably more than \$2,000,000 annually.

The state government of New Jersey will soon be able, if it is not already, to abandon all other forms of taxation and conduct the state government with the income derived from the trusts. If the trusts continue to grow it may even