

## ANTI-EXPANSION SENTIMENT.

The country has begun to show signs of antagonism to expansion. The glamour of adding foreign colonies to our home territory dazzled the people, highly strung by brilliant victories over Spain: and at first the imperialistic idea took possession of them. But, since they have had time to meditate on the matter, the glamour has, to a large extent, died away; and, having begun to weigh the disadvantages of the acquisition of such territory as the Philippines against the glory of the possession, they are inclining to change their minds, and to believe that we'd be better without the encumbrance of these Pacific isles, with their hordes of semi-savages. When the people have begun to view the matter in this light, it will not take long for the same anti-imperialistic ideas to percolate through to senators and representatives; and this, in conjunction with the powerful anti-annexation element already existing in congress, is what gives us the hope that neither treaty nor resolution which includes the annexation of the Philippines may commend itself to the judgment of either house even in the republican Fifty-sixth congress. — New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem.).

Governor-elect Lind of Minnesota, who carried a state, solidly republican for thirty years, for a democratic-fusion ticket on a persistent, red-hot anti-imperialistic campaign, would be a good man for the people who are slating the recent election as a grand sweep for expansion doctrine to consult.—Boston Record (Rep.).

To acquire the Philippine islands would necessitate a war lasting probably ten years (it has taken nearly 300 years to conquer India, and only forty years ago the horrors of the Sepoy mutiny occurred) and the loss of thousands of lives of Americans. In a campaign of less than six months the lives of nearly 3,000 soldiers were lost. In a campaign of at least ten years in the tropical jungles of the Philippines it seems safe to conclude that the lives of 50,000 American soldiers would be sacrificed, and the cost of such a war would probably not be less than \$40,000,000 a year. It is generally estimated that a military policy would cost between \$60,000,000 and \$100,000,000 a year. It is admitted that the commerce of the Philippine islands is not tempting enough to justify such an expenditure. It is probable that before the campaign in the Philippines had progressed five years, the sober sense of the American people would refuse to justify any further waste of life.—Boston Advertiser.

Colonel Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market club, has at last but with very apparent reluctance come to realize that the protection theory and the expansion idea do not hitch horses. And, moreover, in his address at the annual

meeting of the club yesterday afternoon, he very frankly states that he does not see why manufacturing may not be successful under American management in the Philippines as it is under English management in Bombay, thereby exposing "our industrial population to unrestrained competition with the low-priced, ill-conditioned and coolie labor." With such an open recognition of the tremendous industrial menace, involved in the annexation of 8,000,000 Malays, it is incredible how any intelligent man can tolerate the annexation proposition, while, at the same time, harping on the old cry of protection. The industrial danger of Philippine annexation should be enough of itself to put a stop to this expansion folly; but it is only one of the many dangers, difficulties and responsibilities with which the administration needlessly proposes to saddle the American republic by its Philippine policy.—Boston Post.

Neither as permanent settlers nor as temporary ones doing fighting or garrison service does the United States want to furnish human sacrifices in further repetition of these historical lessons. It may be in order for it to take the Philippines temporarily—that may be the shortest cut to more fitting disposition of them—but it wants to get rid of them as soon as possible, and to stand in no other relation to them than to other far-off quarters of the world to which its territorial possessions do not extend, and in which no conservative American citizen wants them to extend, though the conditions are such as to excite just as much sympathy for the people in such regions as for those of the Philippines.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (Rep.).

It will be fortunate for the country if Mr. McKinley is brought to see the gravity of the situation as plainly as Mr. Hoar comprehended it. There has been no more serious condition in this country since the civil war.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Chicago negroes in a meeting at Bethel Methodist church Tuesday evening adopted resolutions relative to conditions in the South, among which was one expressing opposition to the acquisition of more territory by the United States until the government can protect its citizens at home. This protest is very significant. When the nation is unable to insure to its own citizens, within its own domain, the rights solemnly guaranteed by the constitution, because of race prejudices and animosities, it should hesitate before taking into the United States still other alien races.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

Of course, free trade between the United States and the Philippines would not operate to the advantage of the sugar-cane growers, the sugar-beet growers, and the tobacco manufacturers. Two trusts are vitally concerned in discriminating duties against Philippine products; but if the interests

of these trusts are of paramount importance, then the Philippines are worthless to the United States, except as a naval station. On the other hand, if the principal argument of the expansionists is based upon fact, if the trade of the Philippines is of vital importance to the United States, if the development of these islands will furnish a fertile field for American capital, there is no justification for the policy that the president contemplates.—Detroit Tribune (Sil. Rep.).

Whether an overwhelming majority of the American people desire the retention of the Philippines and Cuba remains to be seen. To retain the latter, unless its people desired it, would be deliberately to violate a most solemn pledge, and the retention of the Philippines and their annexation to this country without their consent would be to repudiate an implied promise and to turn our backs upon the fundamental principles of our government. We do not believe an overwhelming majority of the American people want to do these things. There is hardly a single newspaper in the state of Maine supporting this policy, and only a single member of our congressional delegation is known to favor it, while most of them are known to be unalterably opposed to it.—Portland (Me.) Press (Rep.).

The Dispatch publishes elsewhere a collection of interviews with all classes on the subject of the proposed annexation of the Philippines. Since the allegation is widely made that there is an overwhelming popular demand for this measure, it is cogent to point out that these inquiries among business men, professional men, politicians and labor leaders show the reverse of that statement, so far as Pittsburg is concerned. The drift of the expressions quoted elsewhere is that more business men are opposed to the imperialist policy than in favor of it; the clergy and bar are divided about equally; the representative women frankly confess that they do not understand the subject sufficiently to form a judgment, and the two most significant features are that even the politicians are divided on the question, and the labor element is dead against it.—Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.).

When eight million Asiatics of mixed origin, inheriting all the debasing tendencies of six thousand years of an inferior ancestry, shall have become transformed into intelligent men and women, acquainted with the English language and the American constitution; when these new subjects of ours in far-off Luzon and Mindanao and Samar and Mashate, with the sluggish blood of the tropics coursing through their veins, shall have learned the significance of American citizenship and become imbued with Anglo-Saxon sturdiness and self-control—when all these things and a few others that might be mentioned have come to pass,