

CITY OFFICERS. Nebraska City and all other municipalities in this state should determine to elect a mayor and a common council for business reasons and business purposes rather than for those merely partisan.

Nebraska City can have and will have a population of twenty-five thousand within five years if its affairs are managed in a practical and economical way. The effort of every voter should be to attract capital and people with capital to locate within its limits. Even our populist friends should see the benefit of getting more industrial plants, more money incorporated to grow money right here in our own midst with which to give remunerative employment to more men and women. All partyism ought to be dropped and all good judgment and common sense called into activity to the end that Nebraska City may continue to grow and thrive as the best manufacturing town in Nebraska.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13, 1899.

The full ratification of the treaty with Spain will cause a technical change in the relations of the United States to the Philippine islands, but will afford no reason for any change of the views of the anti-imperialists in regard to the future of the islands, nor will it in the least affect the clear duty of this republic.

We are now engaged in warfare with the inhabitants of those islands. It is unprofitable to discuss the question as to which party began hostilities. No other result could have been expected, when the lines of two opposing military forces were held so close and in such tense condition that little was needed to cause an explosion.

The evidence is very clear that Aguinaldo was brought to the islands by our own warship; that his aid was accepted and desired in our military operations against the Spaniards; that hopes of independence were encouraged by our consuls and other officers; that a parliament of the islands, organized by representatives elected by 186 towns and provinces, chose Aguinaldo president and framed a constitution, which was promulgated, defining the powers and duties of the separate departments of the government with remarkable clearness and ability and that the government so formed fairly represented the intelligence of the people of the islands.

It is also undeniable that on January 5 President McKinley issued a proclamation through General Otis, declaring that on the 10th of the previous month the Philippine islands had been ceded to this country by Spain by the signature of the treaty of Paris, and further ordered him to extend the military government of the United States "to the

whole of the ceded territory," and to demand the surrender of Iloilo, which was then held by the Filipinos in an orderly manner by capture from the Spaniards.

It cannot be claimed in law that this assumption of power was warranted in advance of the ratification of the treaty by both parties, and there can be no doubt that the arbitrary claim greatly aggravated the people of the islands, whose hope of independence seemed thus rudely destroyed.

No declaratory resolution as to the future of the islands was assented to by the administration before the ratification of the treaty by the senate, and none has been made since.

Any right that we assert to ownership of the Philippines must rest, therefore, either upon conquest or upon purchase from their Spanish oppressors, or upon both, and in any case it is, as we believe, inconsistent with the principles of this republic, and fraught with danger to its peace and to the peace of the world.

The first result we already witness, a war of subjugation, which must embitter the people we seek to rule, and which, however successful, must bring disaster and death to our soldiers and unmeasured cost to our people.

Profoundly impressed with the seriousness of the situation it is the purpose of the anti-imperialists to continue the circulation of literature, to assist in the formation of leagues, and by public meetings, and every proper means known to a free people, to agitate for the revival in the land of the spirit of Washington and Lincoln, to protest against the spirit of militarism and force, to oppose the colonial idea and a permanently large standing army and to assert the vital truths of the declaration of independence embodied in the constitution and indissolubly connected with the welfare of this republic.

They urge, therefore, all lovers of freedom, without regard to party associations, to co-operate with them to the following ends:

First. That our government shall take immediate steps towards a suspension of hostilities in the Philippines and a conference with the Philippine leaders, with a view to preventing further bloodshed upon the basis of a recognition of their freedom and independence as soon as proper guarantees can be had of order and protection to property.

Second. That the government of the United States shall tender an official assurance to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that they will encourage and assist in the organization of such a government in the islands as the people thereof shall prefer, and that upon its organization in stable manner the United States, in accordance with its traditional and prescriptive policy in such cases, will recognize the independence of the Philippines and its equality

among nations, and gradually withdraw all military and naval forces.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Vermont.

JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio.

DONELSON CAFFERY, of Louisiana.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN, of New York.

WM. H. FLEMING, of Georgia.

HENRY U. JOHNSON, of Indiana.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, of Washington.

FELIX ADLER, of New York.

DAVID STARR JORDAN, President Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

WINSLOW WARREN, of Massachusetts.

HERBERT WELSH, of Pennsylvania.

LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, of Connecticut.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts.

SAMUEL BOWLES, of Massachusetts.

I. J. MCGINITY, of Cornell University.

EDWARD ATKINSON, of Massachusetts.

CARL SCHURZ, of New York.

REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland.

HERMANN VON HOLST, of Chicago University.

MOORFIELD STOREY, of Massachusetts.

PATRICK A. COLLINS, of Massachusetts.

THEODORE L. CUYLER, of New York.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, of Massachusetts.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, of New York.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, of Harvard University.

W. G. SUMNER, of Yale College.

C. H. PARKHURST, of New York.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

The Leland Stanford University, located at Palo Alto, California, is in a most satisfactorily flourishing condition. It is one of the best institutions of learning in the United States. It has a president of broad mind, great culture and splendid executive force and judgment.

David Starr Jordan is the peer of any educator in America. He is vigorous, honest and fearless.

Today's CONSERVATIVE contains a paper by Mrs. Stanford which will be read with avidity by all good women and men who wish the advantages of a liberal education placed within the reach of youth who are ambitious to acquire it by industry and self-reliant effort.

A recent visit to the Leland Stanford University, and a glimpse into its possibilities, which was afforded us through the kindness of Prof. Emory E. Smith, impressed us with the value and usefulness of its methods and facilities. More at another time.

Oregon is after good roads. The Oregonian who has wide tires on his vehicles receives a rebate on his taxes.