

war on us. Our soldiers had to fight for their lives. The treaty was ratified on February 7, 1899. Mr. Bryan advised his friends in the senate to vote to ratify the treaty after the battle of February 5 had been fought. He knew that war had begun. He might readily have foreseen what complications might possibly occur out of the existing conditions. Then was the time to have talked about the 'consent of the governed,' and not now, when every speech he makes adds ten names to the roll of our dead, and 100 to the Filipino dead.

"I do not accuse Mr. Bryan of favoring the adoption of the treaty of Paris for the sake of securing a political advantage, but if he really believed the treaty was bad because it conveyed to us the title to the Philippines, surely the plainer and more honorable course would have been to oppose its ratification.

"What he says as to his reasons for his conduct is: 'I thought it safer to trust the American people to give independence to the Filipinos than to trust the accomplishment of that purpose to diplomacy with an unfriendly nation.' He does not wait long to show the cloven foot. His explanation follows: 'I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected.'

Imperialism.

"Here, then, we have the real reason for this strange parody of Jekyll and Hyde. He wanted to create the bogey of 'imperialism' in order that he might fight and overcome the monster! He favors 'the right kind of expansion,' but he does not favor the acquisition of the Philippines. Why, in the name of common honesty, did he not say so when the senate was discussing the ratification? Then was the time for him to speak. Let it be remembered that this extraordinary dread of 'imperialistic rule' comes from a gentleman who has accepted the nomination of the fusion populist or people's party. It is presumed that he is bound in honor to carry out the principles of each one of the three parties of which he is the nominee. The populist platform demands that 'the country should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.' Is that not imperialism?

McKinley's Fair Policy.

"In the course of President McKinley toward the Philippines not an act can be found which indicates that he has ever intended to treat them otherwise than to secure for them the greatest measure of liberty until congress should decide what their status was to be—as the treaty provides it shall do. He has no more right to give up the territory, which had been bought at the instance and request of Mr. Bryan, than Bryan has at this moment. The land is red

now with the blood of Lawton, Egbert, Stotsenberg, Logan and many of their comrades. It has become sacred soil as it is with patriotic people—let some one indicate what the president has done that he ought not to have done, or what he has failed to do that he ought to have done.

Warning to Patriots.

"It is believed by the insurgents that Bryan's election will insure their independence and they are encouraged to hold out. The success of the democratic party means success for them. Will not a flame of patriotism rise up over the land which will testify that at all hazards we will stand by the flag? That come what may we will not turn our backs on the Philippines, a disgraced and dishonored nation? What we may do with the Philippines ultimately is not the question now. If a man believes that they should be independent, this is not the time to urge that solution. As well might the dissolution of the ties between India and England have been advanced as a remedy when the massacre of Cawnpore took place; as well might our troops have been withdrawn from China while our minister was imprisoned. Disguise it as you may, the real question before the people is whether the armies of the United States should be withdrawn at once, now and forever, and the islands turned over to the Tagalos. Mr. Bryan would, as commander-in-chief, have the power to recall the armies, and if he did he would let loose the horrors of a terrible revolution.

Government, Not Independence.

"We should not grant the Philippines immediate independence, because we have assumed by the treaty obligations to the world which we must comply with. We have also assumed obligations to the friendly Filipinos, and we should not abandon them to a dreadful fate. We have promised these people a stable government, and we ought to give it to them. We have property interests in the islands which should be protected. It is desirable for us to have a foothold in the East, so as to foster and increase our commerce. We believe that association with us will elevate the Filipino and improve his condition. We should not promise independence to the Philippines, because such a promise would nullify every effort we might make for the establishment of a government. The Filipino would demand independence tomorrow, or the next day, and possibly another bloody revolution would ensue.

"I am not defending the republican party in this article, but I am defending William McKinley. He has been subjected to more abuse than any president ever was, and he has deserved it as little as any one ever did. In the most difficult period of our history he has

proved himself equal to all the demands upon him. He has acted with an eye single to the good of the country. The war with Spain was not of the president's seeking, but he met the issue with exalted courage. In diplomacy he displayed qualities of the highest order, and in military affairs he was remarkably successful. He eminently deserves re-election."

NEBRASKA'S TRUST LAW.

Section 1. If two or more persons go into business together, it is a trust.

Section 2. If any man thinks of forming a trust, or tells any other man how it may be done, he shall be fined in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars.

Section 3. Any Nebraska corporation entering into a trust shall thereby cease to exist, and its assets shall revert to the attorney-general.

Section 4. If any foreign corporation enters the state, the attorney-general shall see that it does no business; and he shall present his bill to said corporation and the courts shall allow it.

Section 5. So long as the attorney-general's bill is allowed, he may not be required to know the name of the trust nor any particulars in regard to it.

Section 6. It shall also be unnecessary for him to prove* that any such agreement has been entered into by the defendants.

Section 7. Any person may bring charges against any other under this statute, and the attorney-general shall thereupon present his bill to the defendant and it shall be allowed.

Section 8. If the attorney-general agrees to any other arrangement, such agreement shall be absolutely void and not enforceable either in law or equity.

Section 9. If any thing has been said offensive to any laboring man who has a vote, it is hereby retracted; and laboring men are expressly empowered to do everything that is forbidden by this statute.

Section 10. No one need pay for anything he buys from a trust.

Section 11. If any man loses a job with a trust, or fails to secure any job or to make any profit that he had expected from a trust, he shall recover damages and enough to pay his lawyer besides.

Section 12. Trusts and all their employees must attend court, and no one who tells what he knows about trusts shall be liable to punishment, unless he deceives the attorney-general.

Section 13. Firms are persons.

Section 14. This supersedes all former attempts.