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BRYAN'S PART IN RATIFICATION.

OMAHA, Aug. 18, 1900.—To the Editor of The Bee: Had Mr. Bryan an official voice in the making or the ratification of the treaty of Paris? If so, in what capacity did he act and by whom was he appointed? Please answer in The Bee and oblige. Yours truly, PETER LIDDELL.

To ratify a treaty requires a two-thirds vote of the senate. This necessary majority could not have been obtained for the treaty without modification, except by the assistance of Mr. Bryan in turning the votes of democrats and populists.

As soon as the treaty had been agreed on by the commissioners in Paris Mr. Bryan resigned his commission in the army for the express purpose of using his influence to secure its ratification.

He journeyed to Washington and brought his personal pressure to bear on the senators subject to his persuasion.

With all his efforts the treaty finally passed by a vote of 57 to 27. A change of one vote from the affirmative to the negative would have caused the defeat of the treaty and sent it back to the peace commissioners to incorporate changes in it in conformity with the views of the senate.

Mr. Bryan admits that he, by his personal efforts, procured the ratification of the treaty by which the Philippine Islands were annexed to the United States. He declares that his motive in favoring the ratification of the treaty was to bring the war with Spain to an end.

The effect, however, was to force the United States into a war with the Filipinos more deadly and costly than was the war with Spain. So long as the treaty was still pending the military and naval forces of the United States were required under the agreement for an armistice not to encroach beyond the boundaries of the territory they then occupied.

The moment the treaty was ratified sovereignty over the islands passed from Spain to the United States and every foot of ground in the Philippines became United States property in which the president was bound to maintain order and uphold the national authority.

His duty to suppress the Filipino insurrection was the same as if rebellion had broken out in New Mexico, Alaska or Hawaii. In other words, had the treaty not been ratified the Philippines would not have been annexed and yet the war with Spain would not have been renewed.

By annexation of the Philippines is the first step toward imperialism and militarism, the blame must attach to Mr. Bryan as much if not more than to any other man.

Mr. Bryan said at Lincoln that "if we dare to exclude the people of Porto Rico from a share in the government in which they live, we will deny our faith in a principle that has been fundamental in this country for a century and a quarter." How about the colored American citizens in the south who are being excluded from a share in the government in which they live? Does not the principle to which Mr. Bryan refers apply also to these citizens, made free by the greatest civil conflict in history and given the rights of citizenship by constitutional amendment?

These American citizens have been disfranchised in several southern states, in violation of the principle that has been fundamental in this country for a century and a quarter and in nullification of the federal constitution, yet Mr. Bryan shows no concern about it. He is very solicitous regarding the rights of the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos, but he does not concern himself in the least about the rights of his colored fellow citizens in the south. He knows that they are terrorized, intimidated and robbed of the dearest privilege of citizenship, that hundreds of thousands of them have no share in the government in which they live, yet he ignores this condition of affairs, which is the greatest of all dangers to our free institutions, and devotes himself to battling for people in far-away islands, a part of whom are warring against American authority and sovereignty. Mr. Bryan might accomplish much in behalf of our own citizens in the south who are being deprived of their rights, were he to espouse their cause, but this he will not do for obvious reasons.

A FALLACIOUS THEORY. Some of those who opposed Bryan four years ago and are now supporting him, while admitting that the principles of Bryanism, as enunciated at Chicago and reaffirmed at Kansas City, are dangerous, reassure themselves upon the theory that as to the principal policy of the Bryanite party—the overthrow of the gold standard—a Bryan administration could do nothing because the senate is republican and is likely to continue so for several years. They say, in effect, that while it is true Bryan stands for a financial policy that would prove destructive and disastrous, he will, elected, be powerless to put that policy into effect.

Now the election of Bryan would certainly carry with it the election of a democratic house of representatives and it is highly probable that the senate would become democratic in the middle of Bryan's term. Mr. McKinley's election secured the control of the senate by his party in the middle of his term and Mr. Bryan's election would be almost certain to secure to his party the control of the senate by the middle of his term. The republican national committee has pointed out that the party majority in the senate might be lost on March 4 next and probably would be if Bryan were elected. Any one who will look at the list of senators whose terms expire March 3 next will see that the senate on March 4, 1901, is very likely to be of the same political complexion as the present.

But even should the senate remain in republican control during the entire term of a democratic administration,

still such an administration would be able to practically nullify the gold standard law. The senate would be a bulwark against the repeal of the law, but it could not prevent the payment of government obligations in silver. There is no question that this could be done, nor is there a reasonable doubt that a Bryan administration would do it. Mr. Bryan would be bound by all that he has ever said to pay obligations of the government in silver and the pressure upon him to do this would be irresistible. It cannot be necessary to point out, at least to practical men, what the result of this would be. In spite of the fact that the gold standard has been fixed in law, the country would be placed on a silver basis and there would be produced one of the gravest financial disturbances this nation has ever known.

The notion, then, that Mr. Bryan would be powerless for evil because the senate is republican is obviously fallacious. Equally mistaken and delusive is the idea of some that a Bryan administration would manifest no hostility to the gold standard law, but on the contrary would faithfully carry it out. The Kansas City platform vigorously denounces that law and demands its repeal. Can any rational man believe that an administration elected on that platform would respect a statute which it has unqualifiedly condemned? Can there be any doubt that such an administration would take advantage of any loophole for contravening the law and would exert all the power and influence at its command for the overthrow of the law?

What a thrill ran through the country and that of a noble and wide-spread nature of the fact that the total appropriations for two sessions of a republican congress amounted to \$1,000,000,000. The present congress has appropriated nearly three-fourths of this amount—\$749,350,862.

It is a good sign of the times that England is at last wearying of the senseless, inexcusable and cruel attempts to crush out of South Africa the one spark of human freedom glowing there. Of course, the war in South Africa has already won a military sacrifice too much blood and money for her rulers to agree to lay down their arms. It would be occasion for world-wide rejoicing if they would abandon their hell purpose, but, in the meantime, let us be thankful that the murmur of protest, the voice which comes across the Atlantic, is evidence that all of the English people are neither heartless nor blind and that the love of human liberty is not altogether extinct in their souls.

Small banks, with a capital under \$50,000, have grown up under the new currency law in those parts of the country where they were most needed, in numbers which give token of the great activity and widespread business requirements. The whole number of national banks up to June of the present year was 3,583, of which 149, mainly of small capital, had been organized since the annual enumeration. They are largely located in the new states, in addition in New England being only a single one, showing that in general its financial machinery is equal to all the strains expected to be put upon it. It is not so in the case of the old states, where in many situations made possible by the wise provisions of the currency bill bring with them an urgently demanded relief. There will be more of them as the years go on.

Chicago Chronicle: Ingalls was a man of ability—of very great ability. He was a bitter partisan, he had a tongue like a whip and a heart like a hammer, but his intellect was as keen and bright as a Damascus blade. He was easily the biggest man intellectually that has come out of Kansas since the war.

Minneapolis Times: Mr. Ingalls was a man of great genius. As a debater he was feared and respected by the ablest of those who opposed him. Few men of his time had as great a mastery of invective; few of the speeches of the period in which he flourished had such literary finish and polish as his. In all admiring of his talents one can only wish that he had builded more.

Kansas City Star: While Ingalls was in the United States senate Kansas was always an object of national attention. He was, by long odds, the most brilliant and aggressive of the speakers in the senate. His fame is as secure as that of Webster or Clay or John Randolph of Roanoke. He will be remembered for extraordinary qualities which have been possessed by few American statesmen and by none who preceded him or came after him in Kansas.

Chicago Times-Herald: His career in public life was no less dramatic than his entry upon the crest of the pandemonium that marked the downfall of Pomeroy in Kansas. He was a man of such a master of invective and sarcasm that he was more than a match for any senatorial antagonist. As a debater he had no superior in the senate during the three terms in which he served in that body. His bracing and political opponents was merciless and severe.

Indianapolis Journal: Senator Ingalls was one of the most brilliant men of his time. In his day he was a power in Kansas—the power to placate enemies by his persuasive eloquence. While he attracted much attention by his speeches in the senate and was its president pro tem, he did not have the influence in that body that less conspicuous men exerted, because he could not be counted on respecting some important questions. His writings for newspapers and periodicals attracted much attention for their brilliancy and originality of expression, but it is doubtful if he has left much in a literary way of permanent value.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: There was a man during his ministerial service that Ingalls was the most interviewed man in Washington, and he had a way of expressing himself that rendered his talks exceedingly interesting. Perhaps he would have been reckoned more of a statesman if he had had the noble side and exercised his powers manfully. His ability had some of the aspects of genius. He will be remembered as a senator and public man of far more than ordinary force.

self an empowered to revise the party names adopted by the different organizations. The only wonder is that the fusionists did not insist upon his changing the designation of the republican nominees when their certificates were filed.

Advantages of Civilization. While the American minister to China is shut up in Peking in a state of siege the Chinese minister to the United States is summing at a seaside resort. Even to the Oriental mind civilization must present some advantages.

Washington Star. People who insist that the present prosperity is fictitious must find some means of convincing the western farmer that what he is receiving credit for at the bank is not real money, but a base imitation, not worth 50 cents on the dollar, invented by Wall street for purposes of deception.

Dangerous to Fool With. The Chinese of Canton must experience quite a surprise if they should see upon the American sea-going monitor Monterey. The vessel is not formidable in appearance, but if it should open up on a Chinese port the Celestials would soon begin to think that they had stirred up a floating volcano.

Beware of the Convert. Webster Davis is doing his new allies little service by his labored efforts to prove that the republicans of this country showed a secret understanding between our government and that of Great Britain. He fails to show wherein such an understanding, if it were possible, would be detrimental to this country, and he simply calls for the aid of a certain senator of the envoys' visit.

Not at All Remarkable. What a thrill ran through the country and that of a noble and wide-spread nature of the fact that the total appropriations for two sessions of a republican congress amounted to \$1,000,000,000. The present congress has appropriated nearly three-fourths of this amount—\$749,350,862.

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The Chinese Minister at London. Sir Chihien Lo Feng Lu, is a highly accomplished master of English, as he proved some three years ago by making a speech on a philosophical subject before a brilliant audience, in which was the lord chancellor himself. He has translated Blackstone's "Commentaries," "The Hundred Greatest Men of the Western World" and other books into Chinese and has lately been engaged on a translation of the works of Shakespeare into Chinese.

It is a remarkable thing about Peking, says a writer in the "Weekly," "that, in a city laid out on an enormous scale, with large avenues, high walls, beautified by pretty pagodas, elegant temples, large yamens containing the imperial palace and sacred grounds, so little is done to lighten the burden of pedestrians and people riding on mules, horses, camels or vehicles. The thoroughfares are never reared, so that the streets are flooded soon after it begins to rain. You cannot walk in the streets at such times. The men of the street are the peculiar sprightly Peking cart, by which one gets full of mud and filth. The mule placed before the cart has to wade through the mud and the wheels sink deep into the mud. With the exception of open canals, which are used by the Chinese to drain their streets."

David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford university, who is spending the summer in Japan, gives a summary of Japanese sentiment on western aggression in the far east in a letter to the San Francisco Call. First, he says, there is the zeal of the missionaries; second, the recklessness of railroad and mining engineers and third, the occupation by foreign powers of the Chinese coastlines. These points are not new. A more interesting point is that the Japanese believe that the western nations have an exaggerated idea as to the speed with which the Chinese provinces can be developed. As Mr. Jordan writes: "Railroads or other enterprises on a large scale cannot be made to pay in China. The nature of the people is such that things have to move slowly. A little at a time China demands progress, but not at any break-neck pace, and not all the Occident can force her to quicken her steps. The movement in the Orient must come from within. Even in progressive Japan, European influence counts for little; European pressure for next to nothing. The Japanese see something in the want—a bicycle, a lamp, a brand of cigarettes or a social custom—and forthwith they take it. Nobody can force it on them."

A Public Pioneer. This country and all the world should look toward the spirit of dignified and unyielding optimism with which the McKinley administration has treated the Chinese trouble from the beginning. Good-natured forbearance and patience such as the government has shown count for a thousand times more against the pessimistic snarling to be heard in one or two European capitals that might be named. Both in official life and private the optimist is a public benefactor.

REPUBLICAN Prospects in NEBRASKA

II.

As mentioned in a former article, the election of a republican legislature in Nebraska is of greater importance than even presidential election, not only for our state, but for the whole union, because it would add two republican members to the United States senate. Therefore the most energetic part of the battle will be fought on this point of the field and the republican party must pay the closest attention to it. The fusionists certainly will. They have already, in anticipation of a possible and even probable defeat of Bryan's effort for the presidential chair, planned to cover his retreat to a seat in the United States senate by electing a fusion majority to the next Nebraska legislature.

The difficulty presented by the legislative election lies in its difference from the presidential election. For the latter the candidates for presidential electors are actually independent of the fusionists who have to deposit the votes which they have been ordered to deliver, and the candidates for whom they have to vote are known. So, therefore, it is rather an indifferent matter who delivers the vote and their personality will not prevent anybody from voting for them.

On the contrary, in the election of a member of our legislature everything depends on the candidate's personality and his political standing. The candidates for United States senators are not known. The fusionists have no way of knowing the candidates for presidential electors are actually independent of the fusionists who have to deposit the votes which they have been ordered to deliver, and the candidates for whom they have to vote are known. So, therefore, it is rather an indifferent matter who delivers the vote and their personality will not prevent anybody from voting for them.

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legislator has his choice among those who will aspire, and he is exposed to all the legitimate and illegitimate means that will be employed to bring about his decision. Moreover, he has also to make laws for the people and disposed of the taxpayers money. For the election of our legislators consequently everything depends on the intelligence, independence and honesty of the candidate's character and on his intelligence, experience and his availability. The greatest carelessness and sagacity is consequently necessary in presenting candidates for our next legislature, and the selection of them must be left to the old railroad-ridden leaders of the republican party, if the party expects