NOMINATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, SEPT. 8.

es hereby coded to the United States left to us except ignominious retreat, it be determined by the Congress teren days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the foling direction was given to the command

four forces in the Philippines; the military commander of the United audite manner that we come not ar conquerors, but as friends, to olect the unfives in their homes, in their L 1 in their personal and re-

igious rights

a commission consisting of to Gould Schurman of New York, Ad-George Dewey, U. S. N.; Charles unit of Indiana, Professor Bean C. Worand of Michigan, and Major General Elsell 5, Otie, U. S. A. Their instructions atsized the following:

ners are enjoined to meet at the a industrial and commercial prosperity, d to provide for the safety of persons and property by such means as may be found

Given Careful Instructions.

The commissioners will endeaver, with interference with the milliary author! liccilon of quatoms and other taxes, the trans of transportation, and the need of improvements. They will report the results of their observations and Sections, and will recommend such execuve action as may from time to time seem

them wise and oxeful, The commissioners are hereby authorized confer anthorliantely with any persons caldent in the islands from whom they may cieve themselves able to derive informaon or suggestions valuable for the pur-; see of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be accessary for this purpose. . . .

Avoided Harsh Measures.

It is my desire that in all their relations the the inhubitants of the telands the comideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compone the population, emphasizing spon all occasions the just and beneficent inventions of the government of the United

It is sise my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a namer due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American Republic, or commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and integrity as bearers of the good will, the protection and the richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquerieg sation."

On the 6th of February, 1800, the treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United Flates, and the Congress immediately apprepriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its prorishus. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th

As early as April, 1890, the Philippine commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace the lainted by repeated conferences with rading Tagalogs representing the so-called toxurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept.

Pleased the Natives

to great was the satisfaction of the luxurgent commissioners with the form of govecoment proposed by the American comsteeleners that the inter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my on thereou is shown by the cable message following:

May 5, 1889. Schurman, Mantla: Yours + h received. You are authorized to propose that, under the military power of the President, pending action of Congress, government of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a deernor general appointed by the President, cabinet appointed by the governer general, a general advisory council elected by the people, the qualifications of elect-

and enthusiastic army, No alternative w Had to Remain.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipines and to curselves and our flag denanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may he, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission.

there has been no time since the destruction of the Epanish aquadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to our selves or with safety to the inhabitants."

After the most thorough study of the pea ples of the archipelago the commission re

ported, among other things; Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spile of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to cooperand generous protection of life and ate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Mantia as a center, and to undertake, subject to Amerlean control or guidance (as may be found necessary) the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. . . .

Would Invite Anarchy.

"Rhould our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speed ly lapse into snarchy, which would excuse, f it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philip ine commonwealth at all conceivable. * *

Thus the welfare of the Flilpinos coinides with the dictates of national honor is forbidding our abandonment of the archiescape the responsibilities of government which our sorceeignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands."

Natisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebeliton was suppressed, and de siring to place before the Congress the resuit of their observations, I requested the ommission to return to the United States. Their mort intelligent and comprehensive report, was submitted to Congress,

Duties of the Commission.

In March, 1960, believing that the insur rection was practically ended and extreatly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government to the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission William H. Taft of Ohlo, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Lake I. Wright of Tennesace, Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Bernard Moses of California. My instrucclous to them contained the following:

"You (the Secretary of War) will instruct the commission . . . to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, aball be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable and subject to the least degree of appervision and control which a care ful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of untive control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, or der and loyalty, . . .

Awaits the Report.

"Whenever the commission is of the opin ion that the condition of affairs in the in ands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that concin-sion to you (the Secretary of War), with their personal recommendations as to the of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the

Control.

Begianing with the 1st day of September, 1960, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval through the Secretary of War, that part of the power of government a the Fullippine Islands which is of a leg-clative nature is to be transferred from the silltary governor of the islands to this con-mission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you (the Secretary of War) shall prescribe, until the entablishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until Con-gress shall otherwise provide,

Legislative Authority.

"Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the raising of revenue by taxes, costoms duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature of which the military governor is now competent to promilitary governor is now competent to pro-vide by rules or orders of a legislative char-acter. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, edupower during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and devil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided."

Rules for the Interim.

Exiles for the Interim.

Rules for the Interim.

Until Congress shall take action I directed that:

"Upon every division and branch of the solution veto. Judiciary strong and independent, principal judges appointed by the President. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, favring regard to fitness.

The President earnestly desires the ceasation of bloodshed and that the people of the libility place is largest mensure of local self-government consistent with peace and good eriter.

Signs of Treachery.

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at band. They assured our commissioners they would return after consoliting with their leader, but they never did. As a result of the views expressed by the plan of the commission, it appears that he was, by millitary order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to twelve y cars' imprisonment.

The views of the commission are best set.

Rules for the Interim.

Until Congress shall take action I directed that:

"Upon every division and branch of the spower in the philippines must be imposed these inviolable ruics. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public view without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall end private property shall not be taken for public view without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall end private property shall not be taken for public view without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the secured shall end prove the firm in all criminal prosecutions the scueded shall end proved these inviolable ruics. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public view in property Until Congress shall take action I directed

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us.

We were attacked by a bold, adventurous

Extending Education.

"It will be the duty of the commission to intervention of our government or some other.

Trade Follows Peace.

"Business interrupted by war much improved as peace extends.

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"Manila, state that there was no fittend the insurgents and no promise to them of ladependence. On Aug. 17, 1838, General merric with the insurgents and no promise to them of ladependence. On Aug. 17, 1838, General merric with the insurgents and no promise to them of ladependence. On Aug. 17, 1838, General merric with the insurgents and no promise to them of ladependence. On Aug. 17, 1838, General merric with the insurgents and no promise to them of ladependence. On Aug. 17, 1838, General merric with the insurgents and no promise to them Extending Education.

ship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are pisced under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

"I believe that this pledge has been faithfolly kept. As high and scarced an obligation reals upon the government of the United Rates to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise. If m and unuselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prospertly to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inishitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land inder the sovereignity and the protection of the people of the United Rates."

Amnesty Proclaimed.

That all might share in the regeneration of the Islands and participate in their government, I directed Gen. MacArthur, the sufficient to the proclaimed.

Amnesty Proclaimed.

That all might share in the regeneration of the Islands and participate in their government, I directed Gen. MacArthur, the sufficient to the distance of the Philippines, to last the proclaimed of the Islands and participate in their government, I directed Gen. MacArthur, the sufficient to the distance of the Philippines, to last the people of the United Rates.

"Manila, P. f. June 21, 1900.—By direction

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of the President of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty, with rome plete luminative for the past and absolute all rights described in the bill of rights in the thing of action for the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time ainer Feb. 4, 1860, have been in incurrection significant the United States in either a mill tary or civil rapacity, and who shall, within a period of ninery days from the date there in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contenuent, prosperity, education tary or civil rapacity, and who shall, within a period of ninery days from the date there is an appropriate to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contenuent. This shows to my countrymen what has been and is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every effort has been

imperialism,

New forestry regulations give impetus to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship, and for the ordinary evecentous of a civilized community.

** Especial attention should be at once gives to affording full opportunity to all the people of the Islands to acquire the use of the Kaglish language.

** Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, such as the people of the lands to sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the Islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States.

At1 Piedges Kept.

The article's of capitulation of the City of Manila on the 13th of August, 1808, concided with these words. This city, its in habitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments and its pirate property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the falls and have been of the distant occasions. The commission is confident to pay expenses of efficient to strengthen Dewey in the distant occasions, are placed under the special safeguard of the falls and have been substituted and have been substituted and have been substituted and the distant occasions. The commission is confident to pay expenses of efficient to pay expenses of efficient to strengthen Dewey in the distant occasions, are placed under the special safeguard of the large.

No Sign of Alliance.

No Sign of Alliance.

New forestry regulations of last quart to the own in the fall of the desired power and the interview between Admiral Dewey and the interview between Admiral De

Working for Humanity.

Civil Service to Rule.

Denies Any Compact.

Dewey, one of its members, said:
"No alliance of any kind was entered into

with Aguinaldo nor was any promise of la-dependence made to him at any time. General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a disparch from Ad-miral Dewey to the government at Wash-

miral Dewey to the government at Washington said:
"Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1808, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

Filipinos Took No Part.

Filipinos Took No Part. On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of his and subsequent events the Philippine

Generals Merritt, Greene and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation and until the surrender of

Striking Phrases from President McKinley's Letter.

It will be noted that the (Democratic) demand is for the immediate restora-tion of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. It will admit of no delay and will suffer so postponement.

We accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in win-ning snother soil we hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith.

It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to propase them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it.

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could be should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our savereignty or mienate a foot of the territory thus acquired.

Every effort has been directed to their (Flitphass) peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggracilization for for pride of might, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization,

The American question is between duty and desertion. The American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and

Honest cooperation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions, and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopoles and control prices should be effectively restrained.

Unless something unfereseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the Congress at its next session should reduce taxation very ma-

We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American shippards and man them with American sallors.

(mannen mannen m

For labor a short day is better than a short dollar,

Pay Offered for Rifles.

"In order to mitigrate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various dis-turbances which since 1856 have succeeded

curpances which since 1856 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Pilipino soliders during the transitory period which must lucyliably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will

pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a life is good condition. Under their instructions the commission.

Under their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different political parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government ander civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

Quotes the Commission.

Quotes the Commission.

This commission, under date of Aug. 21, 1900, makes an interesting report, from which I quote the following extracts:

"Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd faisehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 3000 posts has by contact largely dispetled hostility, and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and are willing

hers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United

States.

'insurgents not surrendering after defeat divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or became robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of

the prominent general and politicians of e insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have nee been captured or have surrendered and ken the oath of allegiance.

"All northern Luxoh, except two provinces,

substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting, and asking for municipal organization. Hallway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, not molested for five months.

Plans Native Militia. "Tagalogs alone active in leading guerrilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Rombion, Mas-bate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other phil-ippine Islands little disturbance exists, and

civil government eagerly awaited.

"Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of islands have created unsettled conditions.

Native constabulary and

parts of islands have created unsettled con-ditions. * * Native constabulary and inilitia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which de-fenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order, and will permit early material reduction of lighted States troops.

will permit early material reduction of United States troops.

"Turning islands over to coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property secular and religious most inaccure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Flippinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce same oppression and corruption which

not now fit for self-government, and reintro-duce same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos lo-surgent government during the eight mon he of its control. The result will be factional strife between jesions tenders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other.

to demonstrate how for self-government.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sen power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and if the latter, whitner would they have directed to sail? Where could it have gone! What port in the Orient was opened to it?

Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of General Merrit to strengthen Dewey in the distant occan and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vuinerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

Asks for Honest Opinion.

Asks for Honest Opinion.

Asks for Honest Opinion.

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come awey without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senste of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelage. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our sovereignty or allenate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The Congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the fresident had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was sof. So long as the covereignty remains in usit is the duty of the executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty, and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

Begun by Insurgents.

Begun by Insurgents.

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Phillippines if Congress had declared its purpose to give independence to the Tagal Insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of Congress. They assured the offensive, they opened fire on our army.

Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the Senate, and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Racon resolution was under discussion, on Feb. 4, 1850, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to the upon them except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planued for weeks before it occurred.

Only One Course Open.

Only One Course Open.

Only One Course Open.

Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the Senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that so action on our part except surrender and aban donment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

With all the exaggerated phrasemaking of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention. We are in agreement with all of those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who connecled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great exsential steps there can be no lessue, and out of these came all of our responsibilities. If others would shirk the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made.

It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a reversurent suitable to the wants.

It is our purpose to establish in the Philip it is our purpose to establish in the Paintpines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to
give them for self-government, and to
give them self-government when they are
ready for it, and as rapidly as they are
ready for it. That I am siming to do under
my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine
the neithful status of the inhabitants of the
conditions are them for which the people went to archipelage

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the Senate but for their assistance. The Senate which ratified the treaty and the Congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised Senators and Representatives of the people taration acknowleding and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands.

The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty.

Par effect for Pillar. grandizement nor for pride of might, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization, and for the protection of the vast majority of the popu-tation who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Span-ish army was to ester the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sym-pathy with their selfish and treacherous de-signs.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents or that any promise of independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Mantla they had resolved, if the commander of the American navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish arms, they would later turn upon Prolongs the Rebellion.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil governments, and has inducenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by Gen. MacArthar under my direction. But for these faise hopes a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment is the Philipplues and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereighty of the Inited States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did marderously and without the shadow of cause or justification.

There may be those without the means of full information who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents and that we assured them that they should have inde-pendence. To such let me repeat the facts: On the 20th of May, 1808, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance

On the 20th of May, 1808, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their rause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898:

"Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession." fraction of the population, a single tribe out of eighty or more inhabiting the archipelago, a faction which wantonin attacked the American troops in Manila while in right-American troops in Manila while is rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loys! to us, to the crueities of the guerrilla insurgent bands. In the report of the first Philippine com-

Demands Cannot Be Met.

More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government, and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired apout our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a government, and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldlers, and the maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having smibilious designs from without.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philipplines and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authors live necessary with the full recognition of our second of more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our second of more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of the people not alone of this land, but of all lands, have watched and prayed through covereignty. A military support of authors live necessary with the full recognition of our second of necessity be established in its most offensive form.

No Premium on Murder.

The American people will not make the murderers of our soldlers the agents of the republic to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philipplines. They will not make them the builders of the new common wealth. Such a course would be a betrayed our state of the second of the republic to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philipplines. They will not make them the builders of the new common wealth. Such a course would be a betrayed of our sucred obligations to the peaceful Fillplons, and would place at the mercy of data groups and success that is now the cause of our army prevented the attempt to assample the commission of such attempt the sucred of the "When the City of Manila was taken, Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a riew to looting the city and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city. He demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malcan, a for himself and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and, above all, that heashould be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused."

ence or training, or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpies to perform its international obliga-tions with the rest of the world.

Will Defend Our Title.

To this we are opposed. We should not yield our title while our chilgations inst. In the language of our piacform, 'Our authority should not be less than our responsibility,' and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the islands.

establish our muthority in every part of the islands.

No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore poblic order, establish law, lustice and stable conditions as ours. Neither Congress nor the Executive can establish a stable government in these blands except under our right of sovereignty, our nuthority and our fag. And this we are do-

suthority and our flag. And this we are doing.

We could not do it as a protectorate power so completely or so successfully as we are doing it now. As the severeign power we can initiate action and shape means to ends, and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government.

As a protectorate power we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to fellow and uphold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can provect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerous complications; in the other we could not protect even the Filipinos until after their trouble had come.

Consent of the Governed.

Consent of the Governed.

Besides, if we cannot catabilish any gor-erament of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents content, then we could not establish a stable govern-ment for them or make ours a protectorate sithout the like consent, and neither the majority of the people nor a minority of the people have invited us to assume it. We could not maintain a protectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving protection for conflict and possibly contly wars.

provocation for conflict and possibly contry wars.

Our rights in the Philippines are now free from outside interference and will confinue so in our present relations. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee abother sovereignty.

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the Scoute of the United States for its ratification. The Senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their constitutions assent, and the Congress seems not to have denbted its completeness when they appropriated \$20,000,000 provided by the treaty.

Title Is Unquestionable.

Title Is Unquestionable.

If any who favored its ratification helleved it gave us a bad title they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that under which we hold our territory acquired since the beginning of the government, and under which we have exercised full sovereignity and established government for the inhabitants.

It is worthy of note that no one outside of the United States disputes the fullness and integrity of the cession. What, then, is the real issue on this subject? Whether it is paramount to any other or not, it is whether we shall be responsible for the government of the Philippines, with the soversignity and authority which enables us to guide them to regulated liberty, law, safety and progress, or whether we shall be responsible for the forcible and arbitrary government of a minority, without sovereignity and authority on our part, and with only the embarransement of a protectorate, which draws as into their troubles without the power of preventing them. log them.

There were those who two fears ago were rushing us on to war with Spain who are unwilling now to accept its clear consequences, as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of the trenty of peace, but now princest against its obligations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations, and when they make treaties must keep them.

can destrine for which the people went to war and for which a million lives were of-fered and billions of dollars expended to make it a lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or state.

Strain of Hypocrisy.

have been ratified in the Senate which ratified the treaty and the Congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised Senators and Representatives of the people of all parties.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that he not their purpose, then it should be promptly distained, for only crit can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filiphuos, that with their success at the polits in November there will be a withdrawai of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipeiage, the complete independence of the Tagalog leaders.

Prolongs the Rebellion.

The effect of a bellef in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has all the senate that this will be done has all the senate the senate the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Paping Surrent may describ the constitutional guarantees to the constitutional guarantees to the constitutional guarantees to the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Paping Surrent may describ the people as the people of the people of the people of the people who are opposed to them. They may fear the worst form of imperial thands, but if they do it is because they have of the party which they profess to represent.

The Republican party doesn't have to assert its devotion to the Decharation of Independence. That immertal instrument of the fathers remained unevecuted until the people of the Republican party in the awfur class of the Republican party.

in the awful clash of bottle, turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote late the Constitution the amendments guaranteeing political equality to American clinenship, and it has sever broken them or connactical others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

Doctrine of Linco'n.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or filed frightnee in any territory over which our

and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic new flours over these islands as an emblem of rightful suversignty. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy of imperialism?

The American question is between duty and desertion. The American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the Republic against both anarchy and imperiat-

purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.