

ONLY ONE COURSE

No Withdrawal From the Philippines Is Possible.

SENATOR SPOONER'S ABLE SPEECH

Too Sick to Stand, but More Than a Match for Pettigrew-House Considered Alaska Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In the Senate today, Senator Spooner (Rep. Wis.) made a notable speech in favor of his bill providing that upon the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines, the government of the islands shall devolve upon the President until such time as Congress shall direct otherwise. Spooner was almost too ill to stand, but he defended with characteristic vigor and eloquence the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, maintaining that no other policy, in the circumstances, was possible to have been adopted without dishonor to the country.

Later in the day, Spooner (Rep. Wis.) presented the credentials of Senator Clark, of that state. They will lie on the table for the present.

Wellington (Rep. Md.) presented the resolution adopted by the meeting held in this city Sunday evening last to welcome the envoys from the South African Republic. He gave notice that Monday he would speak on the subject.

Platt (Rep. N. Y.), chairman of the committee on printing, presented a report on its investigation of the private publication of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) inquired of Platt if his committee had taken any action upon a resolution he had introduced providing for the publication of 30,000 sets of the work.

Platt replied that no action had been taken, as the adoption of the resolution would involve an expenditure on the part of the Government of more than \$200,000.

Gallinger said the cost of the work to the Government was about \$7 a set, while the private concern which was printing it sold it to the public at \$24 a set. He thought an arrangement should be made to print the work and sell it at cost. The report of the committee was ordered to be printed.

Allen (Pop. Neb.) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate translations of the constitutions of the South African Republic and Orange Free State. It was adopted.

The resolution introduced by Kenney (Dem. Del.), calling upon the Secretary of War for certain information regarding the situation of affairs in the Philippines and the military operations in those islands, was laid before the Senate, and after some colloquy, objection being made to matters of phraseology, a similar resolution introduced by Allen and reported favorably from the committee on military affairs was substituted for Kenney's resolution, and after being slightly amended, was passed. Kennedy read, as a part of his remarks, the Associated Press dispatch from Manila, published to-day.

The resolution of Jones (Dem. Ark.), directing the Secretary of War to make a thorough investigation of the operations of the North American Company in Havana, its organization and its relations to this Government, was adopted.

A bill appropriating \$120,000 for the erection of a public building at Grand Junction, Colo., was passed.

Spooner then addressed the Senate on his bill, the unfinished business, in relation to the suppression of the insurrection in the Philippines. He provided that when the insurrection shall have been completely suppressed by the military and naval forces of the United States, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands shall be vested in such person and persons, as he shall see fit to exercise in such manner, as the President of the United States may deem for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

Spooner said he supposed it would be admitted that if there had been no war with Spain and she had tendered to us a section of the Philippine archipelago, the proposition of its acceptance would have received hearty approval in the Senate. It would have been very unattractive to the people. He did not believe the problems now presented to this Government were presented because it involved upon the United States to take the islands. While ours is a missionary government, the Government is not a missionary government.

"We have problems of our own," declared Spooner, "and our first duty is to subserve the interests of our own people. In our acquisition of the Philippines there was no lot of empire among the American people, nor in the government. We can give more convincing evidence of the highest devotion to liberty than was given by the American people when they demanded the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba. I did not take kindly to the acquisition of the Philippines by the treaty of Paris, and at one time I think I might have voted against the treaty's ratification. But I have never been killed or wounded. The President could have concluded a treaty with Spain that did not include a cession of the Philippine Islands. That sentiment—the sentiment for the acquisition of those islands—permeated the people."

"It has been contended that we ought to have demanded that Spain relinquish to us the sovereignty of the Philippines," said he, "and then left them to be governed by their own inhabitants; but this could not have been done. We could not quit them to the world, in the interest of philanthropy. There never has been an hour since the acquisition of Manila to our forces, when we have called away from Manila. Our duty was to maintain our honor and to protect the inhabitants of the country."

Spooner then referred to those Senators "who have seemed to seek sometimes in coupling the names of half-caste Filipinos with that of our Washington," and he read a portion of a proclamation issued by one of Aguinaldo's leaders warning the Filipinos in Manila that upon a specified date all others would be exterminated without compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation. "Was there ever anything worse than that?" he demanded.

Pettigrew (Ill. S. D.) interrupted Spooner to declare that no such order or proclamation was ever issued. Spooner replied that it was contained in an official document issued by the Government. "I asked for and received from the War Department six months ago a copy of that very order," interjected Davis (Rep. Minn.), chairman of the foreign relations committee.

"I deny that any such order was ever issued," shouted Pettigrew, "either by Aguinaldo or any of his subordinates."

"I am troubled with the Senator from South Dakota," replied Spooner, "and everybody is a liar who does not help to make his case against this Government." (Applause.)

"I protest against the use of such a document," urged Pettigrew. "It is false, and it ought not to be here."

"Well, it is here," retorted Spooner, "and it is going to stay here. Does the Senator deny that this is an official document?"

"Well, it may be an official report of General Otis," replied Pettigrew, "but it is a contradiction of other information from the Philippines."

"The Senator may have sources of information among his friends in the Philippines, but I may be permitted," suggested Spooner, "to doubt that they are better than General Otis."

Spooner then entered upon a discussion of the Constitutional phases of the Philippine question. He said that the insurrection of 1898 was not much of an insurrection, and he was not prepared to say that the money paid by the Spanish to secure peace had been appropriated by Aguinaldo to his own personal purposes. The Filipinos had surrendered their arms. He repeated that the insurrection was of little consequence, which led Tillman (Dem. S. C.) to interject the remark that it was true that the insurrection of that date was not equal to that of the present time.

"We will have more," responded Spooner, "if the Democrats can't help us."

Continuing, he said the so-called Philippine Republic in existence when our troops first invaded Manila was not such as to command our recognition, as had been claimed was due. There was in reality no Philippine Nation, and it would have been a mistake for us to recognize it. It was a mere pretense, and it would have been a predatory one. But for the arrival of Dewey, Aguinaldo would have remained in Hong Kong, and the Philippines would, but for that event, still be subjects of Spain.

Referring to Tillman, Spooner said our 55,000 troops were in the Philippines for the purpose of maintaining order in territory which had been acquired by the United States. The United States, having acquired the Philippines by the treaty of Paris, Spooner continued, the President could do no less than send troops to that archipelago. He could not have asked Aguinaldo for an armistice.

"Say what you please," Spooner exclaimed, "about the President, he has been grossly insulted in this chamber, but he has done his duty, and done it in the face of the grossest insult. He has done what he was obliged to do; he has sent troops to enforce the authority over territory of the United States."

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CLARK CASE GOES OVER

HIS CREDENTIALS WILL BE CONSIDERED WITH MAGNINIS.

Senate Will Take Up the Matter Next Wednesday—The Commission From Springs.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—An agreement was reached today between the friends of Senator Clark, of Montana, and the Senate committee on privileges and elections to postpone any action upon the Senator's credentials until Wednesday, the 28th inst. in the morning.

Following is the full text of Lieutenant Governor Spriggs' certificate in the case of Senator Clark:

"State of Montana, Executive Chamber, Helena, Mont., May 15, 1900.

"Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation of the State of Montana in the Senate of the United States, caused by the resignation of Senator W. A. Clark; and

"Whereas, the Legislature of said state is not in session, but in recess; therefore, be it

"Known, that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, I, A. P. Spriggs, Governor of said state, do hereby appoint William Andrews Clark, a citizen and inhabitant of said state, to be a member of the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy so caused and existing as aforesaid, to have and to hold the said office and membership until the next meeting of the Legislature of this state.

"In witness whereof, etc.

"A. P. SPRIGGS, Acting Governor.

"By His Excellency, the Acting Governor, T. S. HOGAN, 'Secretary of State.'

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