BRYAN IS ANSWERED

Arguments of the Democracy Demolished.

SPEECH BY SENATOR BEVERIDGE

Impossibility of Carrying Out the Opposition's Programme in the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Sept. M .- Senator Beveridge of Indiana, was the chief speaker at a Republican mass meeting held tonight in the Auditorium under the auspices of the Marquette Club. There was a great audience to hear the Senator. Mr. Beveridge

Westward the star of empires takes tts way." Not the star of kingly power, for kingdoms are everywhere disco in the increasing rights of men; not the star of autocratic oppression, for civili-zation is brightening and the liberties of the people are broadening under every fing that floats. But the star of empire, ne Washington need the word, when he called this Republic an "empire"; as Jef-ferson understood it, when he declared our form of government ideal for extending "our empire"; as Marshall under-stood it, when he closed a noble period of an immortal Constitutional opinion by ning the domain of the American peo-"our empire." This is the "empire" of which the prophetic voice declared "Westward the star of empire takes its -the star of the empire of liberty and law, of commerce and communica-tion, of social order and the Gospel of our Lord-the star of the empire of civilization of the world. Westward that star empire takes its course. And today it illumines our path of duty across the Pacific into the islands and lands where Providence has called us. In that path the American Government is march-ing forward, opposed at every step by those who deny the right of the Republic to plant the institutions of the fing where events have planted that fing itself. For this is our purpose, to perform which the opposition to the Government declares that the Republic has no warrant in the Constitution, in morals or in the rights of man. And I mean to examine tonight every argument they advance for their policy of reaction and retreat.
It is not true, as the opposition

that every race is naturally self-governing without instruction and guidance. If ermment. Our America—or is America ours?—belonged to them, whether they were or were not capable of self-government. If they were capable of self-gov-ernment, it was not only wrong, but it was a crime to set up our independent government of their land without their consent. If this is true, the Puritans, instead of being noble, are despicable characters; and the patriots of 1776, to which the opposition compares the Filipinos, were only a swarm of land pirates rebelling against their captain. If the opposition is right, the Zulus, who owned the Transvaal, were capable of self-gov-ernment, and the Boers, who expelled them, according to the opposition, deserve

phorrence of righteous men. But while the Boers took the land they occupy from the natives who peopled them, while we peopled this country in spite of the Indian who owned it, and while this may be justified by the wei-fare of the world which those events advanced, that is not what is to be done in the Philippines. The American Govas a government, will not appropriate the Filipinos' land or permit Americans as individuals to seize it. It will protect the Filipinos in its possessions. If any American secures real eshe buys it from the owner. Under American administration the Filining who owns his little plot of ground will experience a security in the possession of his property which he has never known before. The English in Egypt and India have not taken the land from its owners; they have confirmed the occupants in their ownership. In Hawali we have not taken the land from its owners; we have se cured its owners in their peaceable session. And our administration in the Philippines will also establish there that security of property and life which are the very beginnings of civilization

Tropical Countries Governed by Caucasiens.

If it be said that tropical countries cannot be peopled by the Caucasian race, I answer that, even if true (which is not yet proved), it is no reason why they should not be governed by the Caucasian is ruled by Great Britain to the advantage of India and England alike. Who denies that India's 300,000,000 are better off under English administration than the bestial tyranny of native rulers, to whom the agony of their subjects was their highest form of amusement? tion India, I remind you that famine was formerly so frequent as to be a familiar condition, and not the hideous exception whose rarity now exches the pity of the orld; and that with famine walked the pestilence now nearly unknown. Dare Mr. Bryan say that he would have India it? If he dare not, he is answered. Dare he say that he would withdraw English rule now! If he dare not, he is answered. Dare he say that he would take the elish residents from the Malay states turn them back again to the tiger rule of the brutal lords? If he dare not. he is answered. Dare he say that the Beers should restore the Transvani to its original owners? If he dare not he is answered. Dare he deny that the greatest progress shown upon the map of the earth today is the progress of Egypt dur-ing the last 20 years under English rule? If he dare not, he is answered. And he there not. If he proclaims his trust in the Filipino people, who know not the meaning of self-government. I declare my faith in the American people, who have developed the realities of liberty.

Grant, for the purposes of argument the opposition's premise that the white man cannot people the Philippines. Grant, also, that the Malays of those islands cannot, unaided, establish civilization there; build roads, open mines, erect schools, maintain social order, represe piracy and administer safe government thout the archipelago. And this must be granted; for they are the same race which inhabit the Malny Peninsula What, then, is the conclusion demanded by the general welfare of the world Surely not that this land, rich in all that man requires, and these people needing the very blessings they ignorant el should be remanded to savngers and the wilderness! If you say this, you say that barbarism and undeveloped resources are better than civilization and the earth's resources developed. What is conclusion, then, which the logic of civilization compels from these admitted premises? It is that the reign of law must be established throughout these isliands, their resources developed and their ole civilized by those in whose blood of administration resides the gen Lawton and MacArthur and our Civil Commission are higher agents of civiliza-tion than Aguinaldo. The Stars and Stripes is a surer emblem of liberty and

law than any Malay standard that ever was or ever can be raised. Separate Government for Cuba Ar

If the opposition declare that we ought set up a separate government over the Philippines because we are setting up a separate government over Cuba, I anseparate go that such an error in Cube does not justify the same error in the Philippines. Francisco because it is nearer—this is

I am speaking for myself alone, but speaking thus, I say that for the good of Cuba Cuba, more even than for the good of the United States, a separate gove ment over Cuba, uncontrolled by the American Republic, never should have been promised. Cuba is a mere exten-sion of our Atlantic Coast line. It commands the ocean entrances to the Mis-sissippi and the Isthmian canal. Jef-ferson's dearest dream was that Cuba should belong to the United States. To possess this extension of American soil has been the wish of every far-seeing statesman from Jefferson to Blaine. Aunexation to the greatest nation the world has ever seen would have been a prouder Cuban destiny than separate nationality. As an American possession, Cuba might possibly have been fitted for statehood in a period not much longer than that in which Louisiana was prepared for state-hood. Even now the work of regeneration—of cleansing cities, building roads, establishing posts, erecting a system of universal education and the action of all the forces that make up our civilization —is speeding forward faster than at any time or place in human history—American administration! But yesterday there were less than 10,000 Cuban children in time or place in administration! school; today there are nearly 150,000 Cu-ban children in school-American admin. istration! But yesterday Havana was the source of our yellow fever plagues; to-day it is nearly as healthy as New Orleans-American administration! When we stop this work and withdraw our re-straint, revolution will succeed revolu-tion, as in the Central and South American countries; Havana again fester with the yellow death; systematic education again degenerate into sporadic instances and Cuba, which under our control would have been a source of profit, power and glory to the Republic and herself, will be a source of irritation and loss, of danger and disease to both. The United

States needs Cuba for our protection; but Cuba needs the United States for The resolution, hastily passed by all parties in Congress, at an excited hour, was an error which years of time, pro-pinquity of location, common commerce, mutual interests and similar dangers mutual interests and similar dangers surely will correct. Our great President, jealous of American honor, rightly anx-ious for the good name of the Republic above every other consideration, justly counting the fulfillment of National engagements the most exalted National achievement, considers that resolution a promise. And American promise means performance. And so the unnatural ex-periment is to be tried. What war and Nature-aye, what God hath joined to-gether is to be put asunder. I speak for myself alone, but speaking thus, I say that it will be an evil day for Cuba when the Stars and Stripes comes down from Morro Castle. And I predict that within 25 years we shall again be forced to assume the government of Cuba, but only after our commerce has again been paralyzed by revolution, after internal dissension has again spilled rivers of Cuban blood, after the yellow fever has again and again crossed over Southern Coast from its hotbed in Havana harbor, and after we have as-sumed hundreds of millians of dollars of Cuban debt to prevent this island from falling into the hands of a foreign power.

Opposition's Plan in Philippines. Consider, now, the opposition's proposed method of procedure in the Philippines. It is to establish a stable government there. turn that government over to the Fill pinos, and protect them and their government from molestation by any other nation. It is thus admitted that we must 'establish a stable government." If we "establish a stable government," we must see that that stable government is maintained. For if we are not going to take care that this stable government, which the opposition says we must establish, is kept stable, why should we establish it? If the government we establish ceases to be stable after we turn it over to the Filipinos, how can we prevent interfer-ence by other nations, the lives and properties of whose citizens would be imper iled and destroyed unless we re-enter and restore the government's stability? "Fs-tablish government?" Why should we? Have the Filipinos asked us to "estab-lish government" for them? How does Mr. Bryan know that the Filipinos will "establish government" for them? infomation on this subject which the American people have not?

Suppose the opposition's plan in operais established, turned over to the Filintnos and American troops withdrawn. The new government would experience feuds, factions and revolution. This is the history of every new government. It was so even with the American people. Witness Shays' Rebellion against the National Government, almost shaking its foundations: witness the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania, which required the first exercise of armed National power to maintain order with a state of the Union. And we were of a self-governing race—at that period we were almost wholly Anglo-Saxon. How can we expect the Philippine Malays to escape this common fate of all new governments? If American Government has been on the point of dissolution by reason of Internal disturbance, how dare we conclude that the Filipinos, those children of sedition. schooled in the practices of revolution against authority, would not resist and against authority, would not resist and rend in pleces their own government? Remember that they are Malays. Re that civil cohesion which binds a people into a nation. Remember that every isl of every other one; and envious that in each island every officer is a general, jealous of his dignity, intrigu-ing for advancement. How long would this stable government, which the opposition asks us to establish, remain ble, if we withdraw our forces? And if resistance broke out in the Visayas, if revolf sprang into fiame among the mur-derous Moros, what would be our duty? It would be to re-enter where we had withdrawn and restore the stability the government which the opposition declares that we shall establish before we withdraw. And so the opposition pro-gramme constantly defeats itself and compels us to do over and over again the work which we must perform at the beginning. And all this without benefit beginning. And all this without be to the Philippine people, without provement to their lands and with surable loss to ourselves recouped not from a single source of profit. But the American flag floating means not only established liberty, but

permanent stability. Commercial Advantages.

I do not advocate this high course fo commercial reasons. All men who understand production and exchange, understand the commercial advantage resulting from our ownership of these, the richest possessions that ever belonged to any nation. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philipping productors. Philippines producing what we need and cannot so well produce, we producing what they need and cannot so well produce constitute the very ideality of reciprocal trade. And with these possessions ours, that reciprocal trade, established in nature, would be sealed to us forever control. If Spain exported \$26,000,000 of er products annually to Cuba, we would in a decade have been exporting 000,000 of our products annually to Cuba For under Spain, Cuba's people were op pressed and her resolutions repressed; and under us, her people would have been unlifted and her resources developed. If Spain exported \$5,000,000 of her product innually to the Philippines, our commerce with that archipelago in a decade will multiply Spain's trade ten-fold. For who denies that we will do ten times more in developing Philippine resources than Spaniards? Already our exports have, in a single year, increased over 1800 per cent in spite of war and paralyzed commerce. Before annexation our exports to Hawaii were less than \$5,000,000 annually today they are nearly \$14,000,000 annually, an increase of over 175 per cent in les than three years. Cubs and Porto Ricc are the commercial stepping-stones to South America; Hawaii and the Philippines are the ster the stepping-stones to China e East. We trade with Brazi from New York easier than from San

self-evident, with South America from Santiago easier than from Boston; with Mexico from Havana easier than from Baltimore. We can trade with China, Australia and Asia's unnumbered millions easier from Manila than from Port lions easier from Manila than from Portland; and we can trade through Manila from San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and the harbors of the West easier than from New Orleans, because it is nearer—this is self evident. And if we have Santiago, Havana, San Juan, Hawaii, Manila, Appari, No Ilo and Cuba, we will have trading noints with those

we will have trading points with the regions to which even now our increasing roduction is driving us.

Today our trade in manufactured articles, as well as in the products of the farm, is chiefly with Europe. Our agri-cultural trade will always continue to dominate Old World Markets, although it will not absorb all our surplus. But our manufactured trade with them is nearly at its senith. Why? England is making ore than she can consume, and seeking foreign markets for her surplus France is making more than she can consume, and seeking foreign markets for her surplus. Germany is making more than she can consume, and seeking foreign markets for her surplus. Russia, alone, for decades will be necessarily devoted to territorial development. We, too, are manufacturing more than we can consume, and more than we sell to Europa. We are raising more than we

most progressive people of the world-this common conclusion of the ablest statesmen of other nations—be baseless? Militarism Prevented and Not Caused by Colonisation.

If the opposition say that this pro gramme, written not in the statutes of man, but in the nature of things, will smother our institutions with a myriad of soldiers. I answer that the world today demonstrates that it will result in the reverse. If they point to Germany and other nations with vast military establishments, to prove that colonization and administration over land held as possessions and dependencies results in the supremacy of the soldiery over the com-mon people, I answer that the examples do not sustain, but destroy, the propo-What is it that establishes sition. itarism in Germany? On the west, the immediate proximity of France, her he-reditary foe, determined on Germany's destruction. On the east the immediate on the south the immediate proximity of a hetrogenous of a hetrogenous empire, des-tined to dismemberment in the swiftly approaching future. What is it that es-tablishes militarism in France? The im-mediate proximity of Germany on the east, her hereditary foe, against whom she has sworn a national vendetta; the immediate preximity of England on the can consume, and soon more than we north, an enemy at whose hands cencers sell to Europe; and we, too, must secure new foreign markets for our surplus. We cannot go to Europe for a proximity of Italy on the south, the third market for much more than we now sell of the Anti-French Dreibend. These are



SENATOR BEVERIDGE, OF INDIANA, WHO OPENED THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS YESTERDAY.

with her 400,000,000 consumers, to which the Philippines give us quicker access than even Japan; to South America, to which Cuba and Porto Rico give us easier access than any nation in the which again the Philippines give us easier access than England herself.

The canal is a future certainty. That canal, too, will be ours; but whether ours, or whether the lofty conseption of Secretary Hay be realized, and it be made a neutral waterway, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines will, nevertheless, give us almost commercial control, of the world's chief ocean highway of trade -with Cuba we should have more com-plete control. The commerce from Eu-

England's annual exports are over \$1,420,000,000 in value. Over \$420,000,000 of these exports are purchased by England's colonies. And those colonies command a market for several hundred millions more of England's exports. ...at would English workingmen do without those markets? And what, if better markets than these were buying the surplus products of the American laboring man, and calling still for more? And England's conial markets are only examples. Consider, on the other hand, what we con sume. Every year we buy \$300,000,000 of tropical products. Today we pay much of this vast amount in money. Suppose w paid for this in products which our artisans and mechanics make and our farm ers raise? Think of the markets that mean for every American factory arm! And remember that wages and farm! and prices depend on markets, not money and prosperity depends on wages and prices. And consider the incalculable prices. And consider benefit to both if this trenfendous trade is between the American people and their own possessions! And then contemplate the magnitude of the markets which those possessions command in addition to their own markets!

But while all this means employment to every American workingman on farm, in factory, shop, store and mine, on rail-road and in ship; while means plenty in the American home for a hundred years and maybe centuries to come; while it means the commercial and industrial lordship of the world by American labor and ments. I waive them all as insignificant compared with the master argument of the progress of civilization, which under God the American people are henceforth o lead until our day is done. For hence forward in the trooping of the colors the nations they shall cluster around and follow the Republic's Banner of the Stars

the master flag of all the flags of earth. The mercantile argument is mighty with American's in merely mercantile times and it should be so; but the argument of hour of destiny, and it should be so. The American people never yet entered on a great movement for merely mercantile reasons. Sentiment and duty have started and controlled every noble-current of American history. And at this historic hour destiny is the controlling consideration in the prophetic statesmanship which

conditions require of the American peo-It is destiny that the world shall be res cued from its natural wilderness and from savage men. Civilization is no less an n than the changing forms of animal and vegetable life. Surely and steadily the reign of law, which is the very spirit of liberty, takes the place of arbi-Surely and steadily the trary caprice. nethods of social order are bringing the whole earth under their subjection. to deny that this is right is to deny that civilization should increase. In this great work the American people must have their part.

History establishes these propositions: First—Every people who have become great, have become colonizers or administratora Second—Through this colonization an

administration their material and political Third-Their decline is coincident with their abandonment of their policy of pos-session and administration, or departure from the true principles thereof.

And as a corrollary to these propo-sitions is this self-evident and contem poraneous truth: Every progressive nation of Europe to-day is seeking lands to colonize and governments to administer. And can this common instinct of the

there, for that market will soon be glut- the things which establish militarism in ted. Where shall we turn? Ask, rather, where have events turned us? To Innot obedience to the great natural law dia, with her 300,000,000 consumers, to which the Philippines give us almost trary is true. If France, Germany, it ly, equal access with England herself; to Austria, would devote themselves to the world's great work of rescuing the wilderness, of planting civilization, of extending their institutions, as England has done, as Germany is beginning to do, as the American Republic, under God, is goworld; to Australia and all Oceanica, to ing to lead the world in doing, the arma-which again the Philippines give us easier ments of these European military powers would necessarily dissolve, because there would be no longer occasion for them; and because all their enegries would be required in the nobler work to which they would thus set their hands. To produce the same militarism in America that curses Europe, it would be necessary for Canada, on the north, to be an equal power with us, hostile with present rivalry and centuries of inherited batred; and for Mexico to be the same thing on the south. And even then we should have only half the conditions that produce militarism in any European' nation. Separate government in Cuba is the only proposed step that creates conditions of militarism in America. Militarism in extending American authority! No! The wider the dominion of the Stars and Stripes, the broader the reign of peace.

Our Institutions Follow the Flag. The institutions of every nation follow its flag. German institutions follow the flag of the Fatherland. English institutions follow the banner of St. George French institutions follow the tri-color of France. And just so, American institu-tions follow the starry banner of the Republic. Nay! Our institutions not only follow the flag, they accompany it. They troop beneath its folds of glory. Wherever an American citizen goes he carries the spirit of our institutions. On what-ever soil his blood is shed to establish the sovereignty of our flag, there are planted the Imperishable seeds of the institutions of the Nation; and there those institutions fourish in proportion as the soil where they are planted is prepared for them. Of these institutions, the American Con-stitution is the highest, noblest and ulti-

mate expression; and so our Constitution can grow only where the simpler forms of our institutions have already prepared the way. Therefore, our Constitution may follow the flag, but our institutions do follow the flag. Our Constitution did not create our institutions; our institutions created or Constitution. Our Constitution did not give us liberty; liberty gave us our Constitution. Even some of those most strenuously fought for American independence resisted the adoption of the Constitution as the prison-house in which, if adopted, liberty would expire. Patrick Henry, who said, "Give me lib-erty or give me death," opposed the adoption of the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration, accepted the Constitution with reluctance, Our Constitution is not and never was in tended to be anything else than a method of National government, an ordinance of National unity. As such, it is the noblest product of American institutions. And therefore our institutions follow the flag when our institutions have worked out

their results among the peoples where have sent them. If the opposition say that our Constitu tion forbids the American people to hold and govern possessions as their situation may require, I demand that they show me the denial of that power in the Con-stitution. We are a Nation. We can acquire territory. If we can acquire terri tory, we can govern it. If we can gov ern it, we can govern it as its uation may demand. If this is not true, we cannot acquire any territory except such as may be governed as a part of the Nation, with its inhabitants as our fellow-citizens of the Republic. But this would forever prevent the American people from acquiring places of power and commercial advantage at the world's strategic points. So important a limitation upon our power, otherwise in herent in us as a Nation, must be expressed in undoubted terms in our Constitution. I defy the opposition to the Government to find such a prohibition in that great instrument. I defy the oppoto the Government to find such sition our history as a separate people. I defy the opposition to the Government to find nce of such a limitation upon na tional power in the whole history of the administrating, expanding, colonizing race of which the American people are the most vital, progressive branch. But not only is no such limitation on our power as a Nation found in our Con-stitution, but on the contrary, the Con-

stitution, in express terms, gives the

government of the Republic power to govern possessions in any way that may be "needful" within the great fundamen-tal limitations of human rights expressly marked out in that instrument.

Porto Rico is territory belonging to the United States. The Philippines are terri-tory belonging to the United States. The Constitution says that, "Congress may make all needful rules and regulations respecting" them and may even "dispose of them." If the opposition say that this power is too broad, I answer, first, that broad or narrow, that that power is there; and, second, that it is not broader than the future of the Republic now with in sight of living eyes requires. No! not broader than even the situation of today demands. Prophecy has been confound by the progress of the American peo

If the Opposition declare that Filipino labor will come into competition with our labor, because the Constitution, following the flag, already extends over the Philip-pines, and with the Constitution, unre-stricted trade, I answer that the Op-position were in favor of free trade with all the world but yesterday, and declared that free trade with all the world would benefit, and not oppress, American labor If they were right yesterday, then surely free trade with an inferior race, peopling a small part of the world, and that belonging to the Republic itself, cannot injure American labor today. But I waive this inconsistency, and ask:

If it is true that the American Consti-tution follows the flag, it is already over the Philippines as well as Porto Rico; if the Constitution is already there we must have free trade with those islands; and so I ask how the opposition will get rid of that free trade. If they say that they will get rid of it by getting rid of the islands themselves, I answer that no power can separate from the Republic any territory over which the Constitution has already extended. If the Constitution is already over these islands, they are a part of the Republic forevor. No power can cut loose a part of the Republic from the rest of the Republic. That proposition was settled at Appomattox. And therefore, if the opposition is right, it would have no power to cut adrift from the Philippines, Cubs and Porto Rico, even if it controlled Presidency and Congress, because, according to the opposition, the Constitution follow ing the flag, is already over them; they are thereby already a part of the Republic: their inhabitants are thereby already embryo citizens of the United States; and free trade with them for weal or woe is thereby already fastened upon the American people till the end of time. This is the proposition of the opposition to the Government. I deny and denounce it. I affirm that the Constitution has not followed the flag over the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba; but that this ocean empire is a possession of the United States, between whom and the Repub-lic, the American people, through their servants in Congress, can establish a tariff if interest or justice demand it, or establish liberty of trade if that course will be best for the Nation and our wards. If the opposition is right, the Philippines ought not to be ours, but nevertheless are fastened to us forever. the Government is right, the Philippines ought to be ours; but nevertheless we have power to sell them, surrender them, set up an independent government over them, keep them or do with them whatever the American people may determine. And the future is safe in the hands of the American people.

The opposition cite the Porto Rican law as proof that we will not pursue the proper policy, even conceding that we have the power. But that law proves the reverse. The law on the statute books is not the proposed act which caused the original opposition. The law as finally enacted is a compremise of all opinions within the Republican party. In the Sen ate there were Republicans who believed, and still believe, that commercial policy and sound statesmanship require procity between the Republic and its possessions; and we battled for our op There were those who believe in a tariff with our possessions; and they battled for their opinions. The result was a composite of the views of all, as every practical law must be, as the Declaration of Independence was, as the Constitution of the United States was. The act that finally passed and is now the law was the Senate civil government bill, which, while not perfect, is the best legislation to that law a section was engrafted which, as finally modified provides free one way immediately, and free trade both ways, as soon as the government of the island is established. trade with Porto Rico is our declared and enacted policy. ing views of Republican levislators were considered. The conflicting views of Reonsidered. The conflicting views of Republican voters of the country were con-sidered. And this is the greatest glory of the Republican party; it is the political organization in the world that permits liberty of thought. No man die tates to the Republican party its policies, as the great chieftain of the opposition dictated his policies to his convention at Kansas City. Every Republican is bon-ored within the party for the maintenance of his convictions. And those convictions are a consideration in the formation of any law which a Republican majority passes or any platform which a Republican convention adopts. But the Democratic party tolerates no independ ent thought. It concedes nothing to a ority, no matter how wise, honest and heroic that minority.

War Will Cease With McKinley's Election. The opposition demands that the shedding of blood shall cease. So does the Government. But blood will continue to flow until American sympathy with the insurrection is repudiated by the American people. The Philippine people-aye, world-look upon this campaign as trial before the American people of the course of the American Government in the Philippines; and the election will mean to them American endorsement or rebuke of the American Government. Since men in America began to hold out to the rebels in Luzon hope of success through change in National Administra-tion; since the unappreciated efforts of our peace-loving President through the Civil Commission to stop the war con-vinced the Malays that we feared themevery phase of this conflict has been planned and pursued with reference to In the Senate of the United States, or

January 9, I said that: "It is the de-clared intention of the Filipinos to resist, harass, break up into small bands resort to guerilla warfare, and by al means to continue resistance until th next Presidential election." repeat that statement now.

Every development of insurgent resistance for more than a year was understood and openly talked of in Luzon last May and June. If from the first there had been united support of the American Government in holding aloft the American flag in the Philippines, no bloodshed would have been necessary, no lives of America soldiers required keep it floating there. Our dead soldie The American graves in that land or The vacant chairs, flag-draped in the homes of the Republic! subject too sacred for speech. And those who cheered the misguided natives on to shoot those soldiers down! Those held out hope to insurrection against the Flag! It is a subject too terrible for thought. What said Lawton-Lawton, In diana's pride and the Republic's Bayard "without fear and without reproa-These are Lawton's words of fire:

I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men because . . . the continuance of the fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America." Who will wear on his forehead the everlasting brand which Lawton's words burn and shall burn while American soldlers tinue to fall under the Flag in the ppines: I appeal to no passions: I state the facts. The defeat of the opposition to the Government here is the defeat of the opposition to the Government there.

DAVITT AND THE BOERS DO YOU GET UP

WHY THE IRISH LEADER CHANGED HIS OPINIONS.

Saw Them Run Before the British and Became Thoroughly Distllusioned-Kruger's Purpose.

LONDON, Sept. 18.-Tuesday.-The Pretoria correspondent of the Standard, in a recent dispatch, throws an entirely new light upon Michael Davitt's expein the Transvaal and his feelings toward the Boers. In view of Mr. Davitt's contributions to the American press during and subsequent to his visit to the seat of war, the Standard's dispatch is of interest. It is as follows:

Michael Davitt left Pretoria on May 15, "broken and sick at heart," according to the words he himself used on the railway train. Rev. H. J. Batts, a Bap-tist minister, has recorded them, and they are testified to by Rev. Henry W. Goodwin, Congregational minister. "He told me," says Mr. Batts, "that he had that morning advised the Transvaal Gov ernment that if they would commend themselves in the eyes of the world and obtain the sympathy of European na-tions, they should at once wire Lord Rob-erts to this effect: 'Now, that the Free State is conquered and we are quite un-able to resist alone the might of Eng-land, in the interests of humanity, and to prevent further bloodshed, we will surrender.' 'Instead of doing this,' said Mr. Davitt, 'they have sent a message of a threatening character, telling Lord Roberts that they will blow up the mines Roberts that they will blow up the mines or destroy Johannesburg if some terms are not made. What the terms are they do not state, and they do not really mean to carry out the threat. Their whole action will cover them with ignominy and contempt before the civilized world. Their purpose is to prolong the business without seriously meaning to fight for without seriously meaning to fight for the one object of heaping up the bars of gold they are taking from the mines and of accumulating and hoarding them in obedience to the dictation of that old man, Paul Kruger.'

"That old man Paul Kruger," con-tinued Mr. Davitt, 'is engaged in a sort of spiritualist seance business with some blind boy predicting events that are to happen on certain days. I came out he at my own expense. It has cost me £300, I was full of enthusiasm for these peo-ple. They know me, they knew my feelings, but they have never trusted me. Today, they refused to give me information as to the situation for my papers, and I go away broken and sick at heart. I am thoroughly distillusioned. For me to remain is no longer possible. I cannot endure it. They ask me, "Why go away so soon? Things are not as bad as you

"'What,' said I, 'when 10,000 men retire as at Kroonstadt and practically run away without firing a shot? I went down to Kroenstadt and saw their positions. They were excellent. The Boers thoroughly deceived me. They assured me that they would dispute every inch of ground and would sell their liberties with their lives. What happened, you know. All along the line I have been refused their confidence and have been thoroughly deceived. I wrote to my papers—this rubbish about the grand stand that was to be made at Kroonstadt-speaking through them to Europe, I would give £100 to withdraw what I have written, I go away today, but do not know that I can get a British passport from Dela-

goa Bay 'But,' interposed Mr. Batts, 'there are English journalists here beside other

yourself. "'Yes,' replied Mr. Davitt, 'but I am journalist plus politician. There is a dif-

"A French Baron came up at this mo-ment. 'He has,' said Mr. Davitt, 'fought through the war. He has given up everything for their cause. Now he is going away a pauper, utterly neglected; without money enough to pay his fare."

ACROSS THE TRANSVAAL.

War Which Began on Cape Border

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The Duke of Devonshire has replied to the challenge from Delmeny, and Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain, the Earl of Kimberley and scores of canvassers havbeen speaking within 24 hours. But Lord Rosebery's letters have imparted the chief impulse to the Liberal canvass, while Lord Roberts has done the most effective work for the Unionists. He has fully confirmed the earlier reports of the upation of Komatipoort by the British Army and the appearance of the rem nants of the Boer commands in Portuguese territory, after a few rifle shots had been fired.

The guards' brigade which has held the post of honor throughout the campaign, led the way into Komatipoort, the final shiective point of Lord Roberts' strategy. That brigade has marched in the cours of the year from De Aar to Magersfontein, under Methuen, and to Bloemfontein Pretoria and the Portuguese frontier, under Lord Roberts, and it now atands guard over the back door of the neutral base through which the Dutch received their arms and supplies.

The war has ended with the destruction

of guns and ammunition on the edge of frontier and with the disarming o the refugees by the Portuguese offi-Every mile of railway in the two Dutch is now under British control, and every important town is garrisoned. Lord Roberts has finished his work and can return to England, after proclaim state of peace in which belligerents will be liable to summary punishment as outlaws and murderers.

The Delagoa Bay Railroad, which has played an important part in the Boer plan of campaign, will now become an instrument of peace. It is nominally owned by a Holland company, but has virtually been the property of the Trans-vaal Government. The Holland directors, in order to prevent the confiscation of this railway by the British military au thorities, will be anxious to clear the line and put it in working order to Pretoria for supplying the army of occupation and for the resumption of mining operations on the Rand. The interest of the Portuguese traders are identical with those of the directors. The neutral base without which the

Boers could not have armed themselves and kept up a year's campaign, is con-verted by the completion of Lord Roberts' campaign into a center of commerce with the victorious army and mining camps which are behind it. The Boes refugees are disarmed and even impris oned, and the merchants of Delugoa Bay are settling down at once for a period of brisk trade with Pretoria and Johan-nesburg. The railway bridge at Koma tipoort has been saved, probably through the good offices of the Portuguese, and raiders who interfere with the prompt resumption of business all along the line will have no friends in Delagoa Bay. The entire influence of the neutral base will now be thrown on the British side against a prolongation of a hopeless struggle by train wreckers and roving ands of guerrillas. Incidents which now fill Lord Roberts' on several matters.

WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the news-papers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, De y the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

it is the great mediteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is

wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not reo ommended for everything but if you have kid-ney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mall, also a book ing more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and RE send your address to Dr. Klimer & Co., Bing-hamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Roos, dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

daily bulleting and the meagre dispatches received by the London press are details of police work rather than acts of war. Methuen has captured large droves of cattle and sheep. Paget has broken up the camp of Erasmus' commando, and other commandoes are picking up wagand here and there squads of famished and desperate burghers. These are the closing episodes of a campaign which has cost more in blood and treasure than any war of the Queen's reign, and the Unionist press finds it convenient to display them with large headlines for po-litical effect as proofs that hostilities have really ended and that the electors are called upon to decide whether the soldiers of the Queen have fought their battles and shed their blood in valu

Favorable as are the dispatches Komatingort, there are groakers in the military clubs who forecast a long period of brigandage and plunder in the conquered territory, and assert that the British commanders will find the last stage of Dutch resistance more difficult to deal with than guerrilla warfare, encumbered with its trains, wagons and droves of cattle and sheep. They assume that the thorough disarming of the Boers will require years of systematic surveillance, since guns, rifles and ammunition have been sown like dragon teeth among the kopjes and mountain fastnesses. Police work of this kind will, however, cease to be dignified as warfare and will pass without observation.

After Steyn and Reits. LONDON, Sept. 26.-The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Loures

'Heavy fighting is reported across the Sabi River. This means that the British are intercepting Steyn and Reitz, who, with their forces, are attempting to push northward, and to effect a junction. A commendo is said to be surrounded near

A HUNG JURY.

Disagreement in the Case of James Howard.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 25.—The jury n the Howard case reported at 5:13 o'clock this afternoon that the jurges had been unable to reach a verdict. The jury took the case at 2:20, and nearly three hours were spent in the jury-room in an effort to reach an agreement. A hung jury has been generally predicted. Judge Cantrill did not discharge the jury, and it will report again at 9 o'clock tomorrow. It is generally believed the jury is hopelessly hung, and that a verdict will not be found, as it is supposed the jurors are divided on the question as to Howard's guilt or innocence, and not as to the degree of punishment.

Snow Storm in Colorado.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—Dispatches from various points in the Rocky Mountains show that there has been a heavy snowfall. At Red Mountain, near Ouray, the is reported three feet deep. At Leadville there are about two inches of snow on the level. The snow was no companied by a high wind, which made the weather decidedly disagreeable. cold rain is falling tonight cast of the

DENVER, Sept. 25 .- A special to the News from Telluride, Colo., says that it has been snowing in that section for two days incessantly. On the mountains the snow is from 214 to four feet deep. The trails to the mines are becoming blocked. As yet, ratiroad traffic has not been af-

Train Robbery Frustrated.

DENVER, Sept. 25.-What is regarded as an attempt to rob Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 15 was frustrated early today by the courage of Brakeman Ross Miller. When the train stopped at the point where the Rie Grande crosses the Santa Fe road, near Florence, Miller was ordered by a man who had a revolver leveled at him to hold up his hands. Instead of complying, Miller struck the fel-low on the head with his lantern. The would-be robber shot at the prakeman just as he jumped back into the car. Miller then procured a revolver and fired several shots at the desperado as he disappeared in the high weeds which line

Nicaragua Canal Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-The Isthminn Canal Commission stated today that it would be able to submit a report to Congress sufficiently comprehensive to serve as a basis for the action of that body at the approaching session, if it should be desirable to act. The field parties have all reported, and only a few of the hy-drographic parties and several boring parties remain on the isthmus clearing up the work.

McKinley's Callers. CANTON, Sept. 25.—President McKin-ley and Mrs. McKiniey today drove to Osnaburg, five miles east of the city There was a long list of callers during

Rev. S. L. Hamilton, of Los Angeles, alled on his way to a church meeting at Pittsburg, stopping over to pay his respects and to confer with the President

Apollinaris

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")