tories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress."

Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the command er of our forces in the Philippines:

"The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that, in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and re-Belous rights."

Sent a Commission.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1809, a commission consisting of Jacob Gould Schurman of New York, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Charles Denby of Indiana, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, and Major General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. Their instructions contained the following:

"In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila, and to announce by public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to affeviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends.

Given Careful Instructions.

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political state of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local goverpment, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of improvements. They will report · · the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem

to them wise and useful. "The commissioners are hereby authorize to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose. . .

Avoided Harsh Measures.

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the Islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the ideals, customs and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United

"It to also my wish and expectation that the commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American Republic, duly 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 con-

On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States, and the Congress immediately appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th

As early as April, 1809, the Philippine commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace the Islands by repeated conferences with leading Tagalogs representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept.

Pleased the Natives.

So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of gov ernment proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the ection thereon is shown by the cable mes sage following:

"May 5, 1899. Schurman, Manlla: Yours 4th received. You are authorized to propos that, under the military power of the President, pending action of Congress, government of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a governor general appointed by the President, cabinet appointed by the governor general, a general advisory council elected by the people, the qualifications of elect ors to be carefully considered and determined, and the governor general to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent, principal judges appointed by the President. The cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard to fitness.

"The President earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed and that the people of the Phtlippine Islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good

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 hand. They assured our commissioners they would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did.

As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalog representative favorable to the plan of the commission, it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army and sentenced to twetve years' imprisonment.

The views of the commission are best set

forth in their own words: "Deplorable as war is, the one in which We were attacked by a bold, adventurous

status of the native inhabitants of the terri- and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

Had to Remain.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our ob igations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag de manded that force should be met with force Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insur gents are reduced to submission.

"The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our force from the islands either with honor to our selves or with safety to the inhabitants." After the most thorough study of the peo 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 spite of their mental gifts and domestic virnes, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-oper ate with the Americans in the administra tion of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to Amer ican control or guidance (as may be found necessary) the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. . . .

Would Invite Anarchy.

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speed ily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse if 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 pine commonwealth at all conceivable. . .

"Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coin cides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archi pelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the com mission is strongly persuaded that the per-formance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands."

Satisfied that nothing further could be ac complished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and de siring to place before the Congress the resuit of their observations, I requested the commission to return to the United States Their most intelligent and comprehensive report, was submitted to Congress.

Duties of the Commission.

In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly lesiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission William H. Taft of Ohio, Professor Dean C Worcester of Michigan, Luke I. Wright of l'ennessee, Henry C. 1de of Vermont, and Bernard Moses of California. My instrucions to them contained the following:

"You (the Secretary of War) will instruct the commission * * * to devote their at ention in the first instance to the establish ment of municipal governments. In which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall 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 supervision and control which a care ful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, or ier and lovalty.

Awaits the Report.

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

Begianing with the 1st day of Septem "Begianing with the 1st day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval through the Secretary of War, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legistative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the Islands to this commission, 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 establishment of the civil central government for the Islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until Congress shall otherwise provide.

Legislative Author'ty.

Legislative Author ty.

"Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders hav-ing the effect of law for the raising of reveing the effect of law for the raising of reve-nue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establish-ment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the or-ganization 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 are other matters of a civil nature of which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided."

Rules for the Interim.

that:

"Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules: 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 use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the with nesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searchers and selzures shall not be violated; that neither sinvery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or expost facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

Extending Education.

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occa-sion, to improve, the system of education already inaugurated by the military authoriwe are now engaged was unavoidable by us. ties. In doing this they should regard as of the were attacked by a bold, adventurous first importance the extension of a system

New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber trade and reduce high price of lumber trade and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for last quarter days and the interview between Admiral bewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this intervent of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

"Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the visiands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal digity which the people of the United States ire accustomed to require from each other.

All Pledges Kept.

"The articles of capitulation of the City of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, considering the material states and proper corporation franchise tax, impairing the property of all descriptions, are blaced under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and honey of the same placed under the special safeguard of the lith and of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship, and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community.

* Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

* "Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a 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 are accustomed to require from each other.

All Piedges Kept.

"The articles of capitulation of the City of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words: 'This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the failth and honor of the American army.

"I believe that this pledge has ben faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity 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 inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look hack with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereiguty and the protection of the people of the United States."

Amnesty Proclaimed.

That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed Gen. MacArthur, the millitary governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of annesty, which contained among other statements the following:

tained among other statements the following:

"Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.—By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty, with complete immunity for the past and absolute itherty of action for the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since if Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall, within a period of ninety days from the date there of, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a dec-

No Sign of Alliance.

Working for Humanity.

"Creation of central government within eighteen months, under which substantially nil rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

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

government and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second and a second and a second an

Striking Phrases from President McKinley's Letter.

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

We accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another and 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 prepare 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 or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our sovereignty or allenate a foot of the territory thus acquired.

Every effort has been directed to their (Fllipinos) peace and prosperly, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement or for pride of migni, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization.

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

Honest co-operation 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 monopolies and control prices should

Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the Congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially.

. . .

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 sailors.

Economica de la constante de l

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither 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 Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean 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 vulnerable 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 away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the encury's feet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. 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 President had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not.

So long as the sovereignty remains in us it 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 Philippines if Congress had declared its purpose to give independence to the Tagal Insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of Congress. They assumed 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 Bacon resolution was under discussion, on Feb. 4, 1890, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders and to fire upon them except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. before it occurred.

Only One Course Open.

Only One Course Open.

Their unprovoked assault upon our soldlers at a time when the Senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandoment would have prevented the fighting, and leaves no doubt in any fair und 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 counseled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, 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 nurpose to establish in the Philip.

to act further with them, and here the issue was made.

It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare 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 aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

Plea for Consistency.

bave 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 guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their multification is openly advocated while their multification is openly advocated while their multification is openly advocated.

United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of eighty or more inhabiting the archipelago, a faction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the ireaty 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 loyal to us, to the cruelties of the guerrilla insurgent bands.

Demands Cannot Be Met.

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 sta-ble government in the interest of those who

bie government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without. from without.

This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our solverients. A military appropriate and support sovereignty. A military support of author-ity not our own, as these proposed, is the very essence of militarism; which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most officiality form.

No Premium on Murder.

will end this and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officerd, will be efficient forces for malutenance of order, and will permit early material reduction of "Turning islands over to coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight fair prospects of commons improvement, drive out capital, make life and property secuing and religious most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conserva, and will get fair the people are not now fit for self-government, and religious most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have alded Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and religious fit is most offiensive form.

No Premium on Murder.

The American people will not make the methylanguage in the color of the proposed of the convey it is essential of our own soldiers and saliors. The American people will not make the methylanguage in the color of the proposed of the convey it is essential on the proposed of the convey it is expected. The methylanguage is all marines and to all; the brave men who, though assembled under many standards, but only of the proposed to t

to another power, which is without experi-ence or training, or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless 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 obligations last. In the language of our platform. 'Our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the

establish our authority in every part of the islands.

No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, justice and stable conditions as ours. Neither Congress nor the Executive can establish a stable government in these islands except under our right of sovereignts, our authority 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 sovereign power we can initiate action and shape means to ends, and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government.

and self-government.

As a protectorate power we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to follow and uphold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can protect 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.

Besides, if we cannot establish any government of our own without the consent of ernment of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents contend, then we could not establish a stable govern-ment for them or make ours a protectorate without 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 provocation for conflict and possibly costly wars.

provocation for connect and possibly costly wars.

Our rights in the Philippines are now free from outside interference and will continue so in our present relations. They would not be thus free in any other relation. We will not give up our own to guarantee another 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 Senate of the United States for its ratification. The Senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their constitutional assent, and the Congress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated \$20,000,000 provided by the treaty.

Title Is Unquestionable.

Title Is Unquestionable.

Title Is Unquestionable.

If any who favored its ratification believed 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 sovereignty 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 sovereignty 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 sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embatrassment of a protectorate, which draws us into their troubles without the power of preventing them.

Obligations of War.

There were those who two years 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 treaty of peace, but now protest against its obligations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations, and when they make treaties must keep them.

pines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare 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, and as rapidly as they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under may constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelage.

Plea for Consistency.

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 Strain of Hypocrisy.

senators and Representatives of the people of all parties.

Senators and Representatives of the people of all parties.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abanden our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our other. If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our they evil can result from the hopes raised by our they evil can result from the hopes raised by our they evil can result from the hopes raised by our they evil can result from the hopes raised by our they evil can result from the hopes raised by our they evil can result from the hopes raised by our they have no right to discredit the good faith and particles of the majors liv of the people who are opposed to them. They may fear the worst form of imperialism with the helpiess Fiftyliness in their bands, but if they do it is income they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the virility of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

Prolongs the Rebellion.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has alled the necessity for the continuance of a large than the necessity

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln there would be no fear for the safe-ty of our institutions at home or their frightful influence in any territory over which our fing floats.
Empire has been expelled from Porto Rice

Empire has been expensed from Porto Rices and the Phillipplines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful soverelgny. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty. education and free institutions, or stea away, leaving them to anarchy or imperial

isin?

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 imperial-

The country has been fully advised of the urposes of the United States in China, and purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already

Sufferers in Pekin.

The nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our owa blood, who for two months had been subjected to privations and peril by the attacks of pittless hordes at the Chinese capital, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter under their own flag.

The people not alone of this land, but of all lands, have watched and prayed through the terrible stress and protracted agony of

the terrible stress and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Pekin; and while at times the dark tidings seemed to make all hope vain, the rescuers never faltered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble task. We are grateful to our own soldlers and sallors and marines, and to all the brave men who.

Until Congress Sull take action I directed

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

Pay offered for Rifles. "In order to mitigrate as much as possible

be effectively restrained.

"In order to mitigrate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1856 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino solidiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rine in good condition."

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 under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity

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 falsehoods of unscrapulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility, and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement is furtemper of people. This improvement is fur-thered by abuses of insurgents. Large num-bers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United States.

"Insurgents not surrendering after defeat divided into small guerrills bands under gen-eral officers or became robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. ""All northern Luzon, except two provinces, substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting, and asking for municipal or-ganization. Railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, not mo-lested for five months. "

Plans Native Militin.

"Tagalogs alone active in leading guerrilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Rombion, Mas-bate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other phil-lippine Islands little disturbance exists, and ippine Islands little disturbance exists, and 'ivil government eagerly awaited. *
"Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of islands have created unsettled conditions. * Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which defenseless 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 United States troops.

directed to their peace and prosperity, their 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 auring the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty.

I directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement 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 population who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanskarny was to enter the city that they ish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sym-pathy with their selfish and trencherous de-

Civil Service to Rule.

Civil Service to Rule.

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 Manila they had resolved, if the commander of the American navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously 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 independence. To such let me repeat the facts:

On the 26th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

The American people recognized and the power archipelago conferred upon the Tagalog processes.

Prolongs the Rebellion.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebeilion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large the necessity for the continuance of a large in 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 against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by Gen. MacArrhur under my direction. But for these faise hopes a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small date of June 6, 1898:

cause 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

Denies Any Compact.

In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said:

"No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaido nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time."

General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral 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

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 to-ward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insur-gents as carly as July, 1838, before the pro-tocol was signed, white we were still en-gaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army. Filipinos Took No Part.

On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine