# MINATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, SEPT. 8.

nined by the Congress." thereafter, on Dec. 21, the folion was given to the commandes in the Philippines:

ary commander of the United ined to make known to the inthe Philippine Islands that, in the sovereignty of Spain, in former political relations of the nd in establishing a new politthe authority of the United be exerted for the securing of and property of the people of and for the confirmation of all e rights and relations. It will of the commander of the forces to announce and proclaim in iblic manner that we come not or conquerors, but as friends, to natives in their homes, in their ts and in their personal and re-

### Sent a Commission.

to facilitate the most humane, ffective extension of authority these Islands, and to secure, with possible delay, the benefits of a generous protection of life and the inhabitants, I appointed in 1899, a commission consisting of ld Schurman of New York, Adrge Dewey, U. S. N.; Charles Indiana, Professor Dean C. Wor-Michigan, and Major General Elitis, U. S. A. Their Instructions the following:

performance of this duty the comare enjoined to meet at the ssible day in the city of Manila, nnounce by public proclamation ence and the mission intrusted to efully setting forth that, while the government aiready proclaimed is intained and continued so long as may require, efforts will be made e the burden of taxation, to estabstrial and commercial prosperity. ovide for the safety of persons and rty by such means as may be found e to these ends.

### ven Careful Instructions.

commissioners will endeavor, withrference with the military authorihe United States now in control of tippines, to ascertain what ameliora the condition of the inhabitants and pprovements in public order may be ble, and for this purpose they will ttentively the existing social and poate of the various populations, paras regards the forms of local govt, the administration of justice, the of customs and other taxes, the of transportation, and the need of improvements. They will report

the results of their observations and ons, and will recommend such execuction as may from time to time seem commissioners are hereby authorized

fer authoritatively with any persons at in the islands from whom they may themselves able to derive informs suggestions valuable for the pur of their commission, or whom they cose to employ as agents, as may be ary for this purpose. . . .

# Avoided Harsh Measures.

is my desire that in all their relation the inhabitants of the islands the comers exercise due respect for all the customs and institutions of the triber compose the population, emphasizing all occasions the just and beneficent in ns of the government of the United

to also my wish and expectation that ers may be received in a entatives of the American Republic, commissioned on account of their riedge, skill and integrity as bearers of od will, the protection and the richest ngs of a liberating rather than a con ing nation."

the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty ratified by the Senate of the United s. and the Congress immediately ap fated \$20,000,000 to carry out its pro s. The ratifications were exchanged the United States and Spain on the 11th April, 1899. s early as April, 1899, the Philippine

nission, of which Dr. Schurman was ddent, endeavored to bring about peace the Islands by repeated conferences with ing Tagalogs representing the so-called ergent government, to the end that some neral plan of government might be offered m which they would accept.

e great was the satisfaction of the insur at commissioners with the form of gov ment proposed by the American com ssioners that the latter submitted the sposed scheme to me for approval, and my tion thereon is shown by the cable mes ge following:

May 5, 1809. Schurman, Manifa: Yours received. You are authorized to propose nat, under the military power of the Presi ent, pending action of Congress, govern est of the Philippine Islands shall consist a governor general appointed by the eddent, cabinet appointed by the govern general, a general advisory council elect

left to us except ignominious retreat.

# Had to Remain.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the sur render of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our fing demanded 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 insurgents 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 forces from the islands either with honor to our selves or with safety to the inhabitants." After the most thorough study of the peoples 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 virtnes, 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 administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American 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 speedily 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 Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. . .

"Thus the welfare of the Filipines coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands."

Satisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and de siring to place before the Congress the result of their observations, I requested the ommission 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 insur rection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following civil commission: William H. Taft of Oblo, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide 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 tention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the Islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, 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-der and loyalty. • • •

# Awaits the Report.

Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the isiands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to you (the Secretary of War), with their personal recommendations as to the of central government to be estab-

Beginning 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 legislative 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 Authority.

Legislative Author'ty.

"Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature of which the military governor is now competent to proacter. 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.

regeneral, a general advisory council electrons 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 Philippine Islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-gor-terminent consistent with peace and good sirder.

Signs of Treachery.

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 tweive years' imprisonment.

The views of the commission are best set

twelve years' imprisonment.

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

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

We were attacked by a bold, adventurous

Extending Education.

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve, the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system

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 strention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English inspect.

"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 Pledges Kept.

"The articles of capitulation of the City of Manila on the 13th of Angust, 1898, considered 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 faith and honor of the American structure.

"I believe that this pledge has ben faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation resis 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 Thillipple 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 inbors all the inhabitants of the Phillipple Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignity and the protection of the people of the United States."

Annesty Proclaimed.

### Amnesty Proclaimed.

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

mg: "Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.-By direction that the States the "Manila, P. I., June 21, 1990.—By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty, with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since 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-

lands."

They report that there are "calls from all parts of the Islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults Night schools for teaching lengths to admirst are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in tearning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of the people, and in a few years the medium of communication in the courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English.

### Working for Humanity.

"Creation of central government within eighteen months, under which substantially all 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 collightenment."

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

ish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sym-pathy with their selfish and treacherous de-

Civil Service to Rule.

Civil Service to Rule.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facis 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

was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898:

date of June 6, 1898;
"Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

Denies Any Compact.

In the report of the first Philippine com-nission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899, Admiral

ward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1838, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army.

Filipino: Took No Part.

and the second s

Striking Phrases from President McKinley's Letter.

It will be noted that the (Democratic) demand is for the immediate restora-n of the free colonge of sliver 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 win-ing another and we hope a permanent triumph for an honest fluancial system hich 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 archipelage. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired.

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

. . . 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 be effectively restrained.

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 shipyards and man them with American sallors.

Consideration

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

States in and over the Philippine Islands.

"The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reser-

rended to all concerned with persons who bave violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty.

Pay Offered for Rifles.

Pay offered for Riffes.

"In order to mitigrate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidiy, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soidiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the miditary authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition."

Under their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans. of different sections of the country and from 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 to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

Quotes the Commission.

This commission, under date of Aug. 21, 1990, makes an interesting report, from which I quote the foliowing extracts:

"Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd faisefloods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 390 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility, and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United States.

"Insurgents not surrendering after defent divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or became robbers. Nearly all 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 porthern Luzon, except two provinces,

taken the oath of allegiance. "All northern Luzon, except two provinces, substantially free from insurgents. People busy planting, and asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, not molested for ave months.

Plans Native Militia.

"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 cell government cagerly awaited.

civil government cagerly 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 de-

fenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiclously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order, and

judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order, and will permit early material reduction of United States troops.

"Turning islands over to coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property secular and religious most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and relatroduce same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Maiolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other.

Quotes the Commission.

for self-government.

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

the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds:

"He (Aguinaldo) asked me if my government awas goling to recognize his government. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his government, because I had no authority to do so."

"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 is to

### Easy to Find Fault.

Would not our adversarles 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 adversarles condemn the expedition under the command of General Merritt to streugthen 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? ticable moment?

### Asks for Houest 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, 1838, 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 enemy's fieet 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 alienate 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.

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, 1859, the insurgents attacked the American army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not 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 planued for weeks before it occurred. before it occurred.

### Only One Course Open.

Their unprovoked assault upon our sol-diers at a time when the Senate was delib-erating upon the treaty shows that no ac-tion on our part except surrender and aban-donment would have prevented the fighting, and leaves no doubt in any fair mind where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

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.

inration acknowleding and accepting the directed to their peace and prosperity, their grandizement 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 Spanish

Prolongs the Rebellion.

The effect of a bellef in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil governments, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by Gen. MacArrbur under my direction. But for these faise hopes a considerable reduction could have ben 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 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, awalting the ratification of the treaty ful possession under the protocol with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Scuate, and which has since of peace by the Scuate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion agalust 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 popu-lation, which has been loyal to us, to the cruelties of the guerrilla insurgent bands.

mission, 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 difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaido, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army." 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 stable 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.

and against those having ambitious designs 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 sovereignty. A military support of authority not our own, as thus 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 officially form.

No Fremium on Murder.

# No Fremium on Murder.

pinos, and would place at the mercy of dan-gerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners. It would make possible and easy the commission of such

by the men of the North and South in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us.

The nation faces the new century grateful, which now exists, to that of surety. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power of the surety of the notion of the North and South in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us.

The nation faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that they "shall not perish from the earth." Very respectfully yours, WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

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

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 sovereignty, our authority and our flag. And this we are do-

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 enda, and guide the Filipinos to self-development and self-government.

As a protectorate power we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to follow and uphoid 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 the governed, as our opponents contend, then we could not establish a stable government 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.

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

not give up our own to guarantee another sovereignty.

Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believed they were receiving a good fitte 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.

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 tull soverelegaty 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 foreible and arbitrary government of a minority, without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embarrassment of a protectorate, which draws us into their troubles without the power of preventing them.

## Obligations of War.

Obligations of War.

There were those who two years ago were rushing us on to war with Spain who are unwilling now to secept 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.

by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue was made.

It is our purpose to establish in the Philipphies 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 my constitutional authority, and will confine to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the linhabitants of the archipelago.

Plea for Consistency.

Are our opponents against the treaty? It so, they must be remisded that it could not have been ratified in the Senate but for their assistance. The Senate which ratified the treaty and the Congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised Senators and Representatives of the people of all parties.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly discalmed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipinos, that with their success at the polls in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago, the complete independence of the Tagalog people recognized and the powers of the people who are opposed to them. They may fear the worst form of imperial-sing with the belgose Filipinos in their mids, but if they do it is a case they have a religious or represent. The Republican party doesn't have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of the faithers remained unswecuted until the people under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle, turned its promises in the minds of the faithers remained unswecuted until the people, under the lead of the Republican party in the amendments guaranteeing popular and increases. in the awful clash of battle, turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the Constitution the amendments guaranteeing political equality to American clitzenship, and it has never broken them or connsciled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principies at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

# Poctrine of Linco'n. If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln there would be no fear for the safe-ty of our institutions at home or their fright-

ful influence in any territory over which our fing floats.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The fing of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or stead away, leaving them to anarchy or imperiations?

Ism?
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-

ism.

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

Sufferers in Pekin.

The nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our own 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 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 soldiers and saliors of unarines, and to all the brave men who, dgh assembled under many standards, i presenting peoples and races strangers in country and speech, were yet united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the besieged, with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

# Passing of rectionalism. Passing of Sectionalism. Not only have we reason for thanksglving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete unification of the people of all sections of our country that has so happily developed in the last few years and made for us a more perfect union. The obliteration of old differences, the common devotion to the flag and the common sacrifices for its honor, so conspicuously shown by the men of the North and South in the Spanish war, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us.

Filipinos Took No Part.
On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission says:

"When the City of Manila was taken, Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to locting the city and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaido claimed that he had the right to occupy the city. He demanded of General Merritt the palace of Malacaman for himself and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spanlards as spolis of war should be given up, and, above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused." The American people will not make the murderers of our soldlers the agents of the republic to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not make them the builders of the new commonwealth. Such a course would be a betrayal of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Fillipines, and would place at the mercy of dansines. possible and easy the commission of such atroctiles as were secretly planned, to be executed on the 22d of February, 1809, in the City of Mahila, when only the vigitance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate our soldlers and all foreigners and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings.

of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other. Trade Follows Peace.

"Business interrupted by war much improved as peace extends. In Negros more sugar in cultivation than ever before.