# NOMINATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, SEPT. 8.

thus of the native inhabitants of the United States be determined by the Concess. States are the commander of the United States in the determined by the Concess. The Concess of the Conce

cester 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, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of and to announce by public proclamation other powers, and the eventual division of their presence and the mission intrusted to the islands among them. Only through them, carefully setting forth that, while the American occupation, therefore, is the idea military government aiready proclaimed is of a free, self-governing and united Philipto be maintained and continued so long as pine commonwealth at all conceivable. . . necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, of property by such means as may be found conductve to these ends.

# Given Careful Instructions.

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"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control the Philippines, to ascertain what ameliors tion 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 po-Utical state of the various populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public 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 authorized 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 which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United

It is 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 conquering nation."

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

As early as April, 1899, the Philippin commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace to 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.

Be great was the satisfaction of the lusur gent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my setton thereon is shown by the cable mes

May 5, 1859. Schurman, Manila: Yours #th received. You are authorized to propose that, under the nilliary power of the Prestdent, pending action of Congress, govern ment of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a governor general appointed by the President, cabinet appointed by the govern-

Would Invite Anarchy.

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedlly lapse into anarchy, which would excuse,

"Thus the welfare of the Fillpines colucides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archiand to provide for the safety of persons and pelago. 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 desiring to place before the Congress the result 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, 1000, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelage. I anpointed the following civil commission: William H. Taft of Obio, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Bernard Moses of California, My instructions to them contained the following:

"You (the Secretary of War) will instruct the commission \* \* to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which gree of supervision and control which a careful 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 isl auds is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclutheir personal recommendations as to the of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control. . .

"Begianing with the 1st day of September, 1960, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval through the Secretary of War, that part of the power of government 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 Authority.

"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 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 courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments. 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 provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The commission will siso 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."

Nates for the Interim.

# Rules for the Interim.

on self-government.

Quotes the Commission.

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

"Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility, and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement is forthered 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 defeat 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 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 five months. "

Plans Native Militia.

"Tagalogs alone active in leading guerrilla marfare in Nearms Cebn. Romblen. Mass." a governor general appointed by the governor general advisory council election to be carefully considered and determined, and the governor general to have about the council of the Philippines must be important of the Philippine in the Philippine in the important of the Philippine in the Phi convent approach and series of the laterium, and the property considered and determined and the property distribution of the propert

tained among other statements the following:

"Mantia, P. L. June 21, 1900.—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, 1890, 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 thereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a decident of the nation. Every effort has been wards of the nation.

Amnesty Proclaimed.

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

NO CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR DE CONTRACTOR

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.

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.

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

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

aration acknowleding and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. "The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war guring the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty.

Pay Offered for Rifles.

"In order to mitigrate as much as possible

consequences resulting from the various dis-turbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must

during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the miliary authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a ride 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 lababitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

Quotes the Commission.

for self-government.

Every effort has been directed to their (Filipinos) peace and prosperity, their

# Easy to Find Fault,

Easy to Find Fault.

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 they have gone? What port in the Orient was opened to it?

Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of General Merrit to strengthen Dewey in the distant 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?

Aska for Honest Opinion.

# Asks for Honest Opinion

Aska 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 enemy's facet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipeiago. 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 be may be, to uphold that sovereignty mentalism is the matched to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

Begun by Insurgents.

Begun by Insurgents.

It has been asserted that there would have

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 delated in that bedy, and while it was being delated 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 planned for weeks before it occurred. before it occurred.

# Only One Course Open,

Only One Course Open,
Their improvoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the Separe was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting, and leaves no doubt in any fair mind where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

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 exential 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.

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. That I am siming to do under my constitutional authority, and will can the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

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

Are our of so, they mu aration acknowleding and accepting the directed to their peace and prosperity, their

directed to their peace and prosperity, their united lands.

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Civil Service to Ruie.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our solders and the lasurgents 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 mavy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army, they would later turn upon us, which they did manderously 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, 1808, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with they party or faction in the Philippines and the realization of a stable government would be already at hand.

"Have acred 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 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."

Denice Any Compact.

In the report of the first Philippine commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1809, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said:

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General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1838, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the government at Washington said:

"Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most eritical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficuit problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaido, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

Here is revealed the spirit of the insurgents as early as July, 1898, before the protocol was signed, while we were still engaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army. Demanis 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 unintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within 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 foil recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority not our own, as thus proposed, is the very essence of maintains, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most offensive form.

No Fremium on Murder. Demands Cannot Be Met.

Feb. 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds:

"He (Aguinnido) asked me if my government was going 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 histantonity 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," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the blands.

islands.

No government can so certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law. Lettice and stable conditions as ours. Neither Congress nor the Executive can establish a stable government in these islands except under our right of suvereignty, our authority and our flag. And this we are doing.

authority and our fing. 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 cilipinos to self-development 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 bad come.

# Consent of the Governed.

Besides, if we cannot establish any government of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents content, then we could not establish a stable government for them or make ours a protectorals without the like consent, and neither the majority of the people nor a minority of the people have twitted us to assume it. We could not maintain a protectorate even with the consent of the governed without giving prevocation for conflict and possibly costly wars.

Our rights in the Philippines are now free

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

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 constitutions assent, and the Congress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated \$10,000,000 provided by the treaty.

Title Is Unquestionable.

# Title Is Unquestionable.

If any who favored its ratification believed it gave as a bad title they were not sincere. Our title 's practically identical with that under which we hold our territory acquired since the beginning of the government, and under which we have exercised full sorcerlighty and established government for the lubabitants.

ereignty and established government for the inhalditants.

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 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 cears ago were reshing us on to use with Spain who are unwilling now to accept its clear consequences, as there are those among as who advocated the railferation of the treaty of peace, but now protest against its abigations. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations, and when they make treaties must keep them.

the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

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 which ratified the treaty and the Congress which added its sancilon by a large appropriation comprised Senators and Representatives of the people Senators and Representatives of the people of all parties.

Would our opponents surrender to the loss surgents, abandon 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 there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the ratification in their with their success at the polits in November there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the trachipelago conferred upon the Tagalog leaders.

Prolongs the Rebellion.

The effect of a bellef in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has attended to the proposition of the proposition of lade-pendence. That insurant instrument of the insurgents that this will be done has attended to the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the protocological party in the navial class of listing the proposition of the p

in the nwfut clash of lattle, turned its promises into fulfilliared. It wrote into the Constitution the amendments guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship, and
it has never broken them or counselied othces in breaking them. It will not be guided
in its conduct by one set of principles at
home and another set in the new territory
belonging to the United States.

Doctrine of Linco's.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or their frightful influence in any territory over which our flag flags.

tsm?
The American question is between dray
and desertion. The American verdic will
be for duty and against desertion, for the
Republic against both anarchy and twperial-

ism.

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