NOMINATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, SEPT.8.

status of the native inhabitants of the terri- and enthusiastic army. No alternative was of primary education which shall be free to New forestry regulations tories hereby ceded to the United States left to us except ignominious retreat. shall be determined by the Congress."

Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the folwing direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines:

"The military commander of the United tates 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 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 retigious rights."

Sent a Commission.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with wise and generous protection of life and ate with the Americans in the administra Japuary, 1899, a commission consisting of miral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Charles Deaby of Indiana, Professor Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, and Major General Elwell 8. Otis, U. S. A. Their instructions

contained the following: "In the performance of this duty the com missioners are enjoined to meet at the earfiest 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 alleviate 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

Given Careful Instructions.

conducive to these ends.

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 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 seen 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 pur poses 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 in of the workings of native control show to be tentions of the government of the United

Had to Remain.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag 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 peo ples of the archipelago the commission reported, 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 vir tues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most the least possible delay, the benefits of a that can be expected of them is to co-operproperty to the inhabitants, I appointed in tion of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to Amer-Jacob Gould Schurman of New York, Ad- 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 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 scape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the con 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 acomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring 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 insur rection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelage, 1 appointed 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 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 ocal 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 canacities and observation

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States." Amnesty Proclaimed. That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their gov-ernment, 1 directed Gen. MacArthur, the sue a proclamation of amnesty, which con-tained among other statements the follow-"Manila, P, I., June 21, 1900. – By directed tribes will be English. "Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900. By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announces annesty, with com-plete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future, to all per-sons who are now, or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a mili-tary of 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-

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Striking Phrases from President McKinley's Letter.

It will be noted that the (Democratic) demand is for the immediate restora-tion of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is 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-govern-ment, 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 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.

The American question is between duty and desertion. The American verdict il 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 conspirates and combina-tions intended to restrict business, create monopolles and control prices should be effectively restrained. . . .

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

Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our ex-penditures, 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 sailors.

Feb. 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this inter-view Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds: "He (Aguinaido) asked me if my govern-ment. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity: that I could not ac-knowledge 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 au-thority should not be less than our responsi-bility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the islands. islands.

Islands. No government can se certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, fustice and stable conditions as ours. Neither Congress nor the Executive can es-tablish a stable government in these islands except under our right of sovereignty, our authority and our fag. And this we are do-ing.

ing. We could not do it as a protectorate power

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. As a protectorate power we could not ini-tiate action, but would be compelled to foi-low and uphoid a people with no enpacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can pro-tect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerons complications; in the other we could not protect even the Filipinos until after their trouble had come.

Consent of the Governed.

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 inder which we hold our territory acquired inder which we have exercised full sor-creignty 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 preal issue on this subject? Whether it is preamount 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. Inw, safety and progress, or whether we shall be responsible for the norible and arbitrary government of a mi-mortly, without sovereignty and authority on our part, and with only the embarrass-ment of a protectorete, which draws us into their troubles without the power of prevent-ing them. ing 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 accept its clear conse-quences, as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of the treaty of pence, but now protest against its obliga-tions. Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations, and when they make treatles must keep them.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's ficet to Manila to capture and de-stroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dis-patching it there, would they have with-drawn it after the destruction of the Span-ish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed to sail? Where could they have directed to sail? Where could they are concerned to the original sectors opened to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedi-tion 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 prac-ticable moment?

Asks for Honest Opinion.

Easy to Find Fault.

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 Way 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 destruc-tion 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 alienate a foot of the terri-tory 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 fit

Filipines until after their trouble had come.
 We have come away attribut dishonor at any we have come away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treat we have come away without dishonor at any time after the rentileation at the peace treat we have come away without dishonor at any time after the rentileation at the peace treat we have come away without dishonor at any source land without a stain upon our good name? Could not establish a stable governate, and neither the mercent of the consent of the governate, and neither the mercent of the consent of the governate and not establish a stable governate should have left the Philippine architeken or out of the peace was ratified at the the we could not establish as table governate were need to the the provide as a protectorate even with the we have come at the peace was ratified at the we not the state the the consent of the governate without the consent of the governate without the the action of the specific have for the peace was ratified in the between the difference and will continue to sovereignty or allenate a foot of the territy. The be attacked to suppress its assignants. Notice the attacked to suppress its assignants. Notice the treaty was mains in ust the between the difference and will continue to the between the difference and will continue to the specific have for the speci

Only One Course Open. 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. 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 sup ported the war with Spain, and also with those who counseled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great es-sential 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. With all the exaggerated phrasemaking

cas made. It is our purpose to establish in the Philip-This our purpose to suitable to the wants pines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government, and to

"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 ings 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 appropriated \$20,000,000 to carry out its prorisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

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

Bo great was the satisfaction of the insur 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 action thereon is shown by the cable message following:

"May 5, 1899. Scharman, Manila: Yours ath received. You are authorized to propose 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 elected by the people, the qualifications of elect-ors to be carefully considered and deter-mined, and the governor general to have ab-solute veto. Judiciary strong and ind-pendent, principal judges appointed by the

der and loyalty. . . .

consistent with the

Awaits the Report. "Whenever the commission is of the opin

ion that the condition of affairs in the isl 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 control.

control. ••• Begianing with the dst day of Septem-ber, 1300, 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 leg-islative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this com-mission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military gov-ernor, under such rules and regulations as you (the Secretary of War) shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central control.

until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph or until Con-gress shall otherwise provide.

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 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 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 pro-vide by rules or orders of a legislative char-acter. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to other such afficers under the indical, eduoffice such officers under the judicial, edu-cational and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided.

Rules for the Interim.

Until Congress shall take action I directed

solute veto. Judiciary strong and independent, principal judges appointed by the pendent. The cabinet and judges to be thoses from natives or Americans, or both aring regard to flues. The resident earnestly desires the cesaries the property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all the periods at an early date shall early without due process of law; that principal judges appointed by the right to a speedy and public trial, to be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all the property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that is a strong of bloodsheel and that the people of the formed of the nature and cause of the people of the nature cause and that the property shall not be the rest of the nature and cause of the people of the stated that the trans shall be passed; that no have shall be passed; that no have shall be free exercise in the trans of the commission the trans and sentence to the nature to religions profession and worker presenting. The the

"In order to mitigrate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various dis-turbances which since is to have succeeded each other so rapidity, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must

some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the mil-tary 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 in-telligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable government un-der civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government.

Quotes the Commission

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 orig-inally aroused by absurd falsehoods of un-scrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility, and steadily improved temper 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.

States. "Insurgents not surrendering after defeat divided into small guerrilla bands under gen-eral officers or became robbers. Nearly all of the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaido, have

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 Militia.

Tagalogs alone active in leading guerrilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Rombion, Mas-bate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bobol and other phil-ippine Islands fittle disturbance exists, and over government eagerly awaited. "Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of islands have created unsettled con-ditions. 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 emist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order, and will permit early material reduction of Tagalogs alone active in leading guerrilla

indiciously 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 Taga-log politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property secular and relig-ious most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conserva-tive Filipinos who have alled Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self government, and reinfro-duce same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Maloios in-surgent 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. "Trade Follows Peace. The whom matter are too make of the man promise of acceptance ensered with them and promise of acceptance ensered the tax to but of a training regression of a training regression of a training regression of a training regression of the pression and pression and corruption whole a term pression of the pression and the commission are bear and the training tr

intration acknowleding and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the tuited States in and over the Philippine Islands. The perivilege herewith published is ex-rended to all concerned without any reser-vation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the taws of war during the period of active iostilities are not embraced within the scope of this annesity. Pay offered for Rifles. "In order to mitigrate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various dis-

Denies Any Compact.

In the report of the first Philippine com-mission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1859, Admiral

mission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1869, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said: "No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo nor was any promise of in-dependence made to him at any time." General Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1858, and a dispatch from Ad-miral Dewey to the government at Wash-ington said: "Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Sonalsh may

"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 Agninaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening to-ward our army." Here is revealed the spirit of the insur-gents as early as July. ISIS, before the pro-tocol was signed, while we were still en-gaged in active war with Spain. Even then the insurgents were threatening our army. Fillinging Took No Part

Filipino . Took No Part.

Filipinos Took No Part. Filipinos Took No Part. On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of tios and subsequent events the Pallippine toomsion agy. When the City of Manila was taken. Aug. A the Filipinos took no part in the attack but came following in with a view to loost doing the city and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaido claimed that he had to fight to occupy the city. He demanded of demail Martilt the palace of Malacaman for himself and the cession of all the but was should be given up, and, above all that he should be given up, and, above all that he should be given the atms of the spanish prisoners. All these demands were spanish city. No Promises Made.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Prolongs the Rebellion. The effect of a belief 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 array. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil governments, and has influenced many of the insurgents agalast accepting the liberal terms of annexity offered by Gen. MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines and the establishment of a stable government would be already at hand. The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the built of the source in the philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of eighty or more inhabiling the archipelago, a faction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in right ful possession under the protocol with Sphin, awaiting the ratification of the reatification of the reatification of the reatification of the source been in active, open rebelilon against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small ulmority in the silands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the conclusion, which has been loyal to us, to the silands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us, to the conclusion of the guerrilla insurgent bands.

Demands Cannot Be Met.

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

Cruelties of the guerrilla insurgent bands.
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 size the government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a size for an source against those having ambitious designs from without.
This would require an army and navy fairs the new comment in the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority be exceeded on the Philippines and still more in excess of what with the full recognition of our sovereignty. A military support of authority to our own, as thus proposed, is the very the blessings of their points to course the blessings of theory will be are required to as already and any fair medicers of our soldiers the agents of the sublished in the republic to course the blessings of theory will not a success that have a succed to be brave men who, and marines, and to all the brave men who, and marines, and to all the brave men who, and marines, and to all the brave men who, and marines, and to all the brave men who, and marines, and to all the brave men who, and marines, and to all the brave men who, and marines and to all the brave men who, and marines and to all the brave men who, and marines and to all the brave men who, and marines and to all the brave men who, and marines and to all the brave men who, and marines and to all the brave men who, the assembled under many standards, there we all project of the subject.