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MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1900.
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WONDERING RUFUS.
C. R. Bacon in New York Life.
"Yes, the white man is a mighty man; He spreads both far and near. An' he beats them dirty heathen With weather shield and spear. 'I know he is the greatest thing The Lord has ever made, An' I know his faith's the only one That ever came and stayed. 'We convert 'em by the million (After killin' quite a few.) But there's one thing that I notice, An' I wonder at it, too— 'That 'converts' ain't no numerous Nor makin' 'em such fun. When the poor, benighted heathen Gets a first-class gun!"

THE VARIOUS WARS OF CIVILIZATION.
In South Africa the war of the English against the Boers is advertised to be drawing to a close. The finishing touches of the bloody drama will hardly be put on before the holidays. In the Philippines, Americans at home are startled by an occasional announcement of the capture of a detail of their soldiers, and the Filipinos are playing a waiting game.
No nation is applauding either the English or the Americans for what they are doing. They have the glory all to themselves. The afterglow, or halo of victory is not going to be anything to brag about. If Bryan is elected, or the Conservative party defeated in England, it would be equal to a repudiation of the national policy in carrying on these wars. But that is not likely. A nation generally stands by a war administration, right or wrong.
Still to elect Bryan and call off the war in the Philippines would be cheaper in the long run. It would be a peaceful solution of the difficulty, just as Bourke Cochran pointed out in his great speech in Chicago. Jefferson chose to buy Louisiana in preference to going to war, because it was cheapest. We bought the Philippine islands from Spain but we did not buy the people there. We cannot civilize them at long range and at the point of the bayonet. While Bryan may not be elected it would be a good thing to elect a congress that would declare a policy toward all the islands strictly in accordance with the constitution. Still no man can read Bourke Cochran's speech and not come to the conclusion that the present policy will not lead to the peaceful assimilation and 'civilization' of the Philippines, and if we fail with them we shall always have trouble with all the islands.

OPENING OF THE SHOOTING SEASON.
The opening of the shooting season fills the autumnal air with the sounds of exploding shells, and the man who has stored up his taste for killing game until this time was at it bright and early. All day Sunday sportsmen were going into the shooting grounds to be ready for the slaughter. Many a business man who has not had a vacation takes his turn now and is entitled to his share of the sport.
All sportsmen will do well to observe the rights of others. Careless trespassing and careless shooting toward houses should be avoided. The true sportsman will observe the law to the letter and will favor the enforcement of the law for the preservation of the game. Such sport is respectable, and should not be confounded with willful and ignorant pothunting and disregard of the law. The true sportsman will not wantonly

HE WANTS A CHANGE

Bourke Cochran Demolishes McKinley's Imperialism.

Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase—Issues of the Parties—Trade and the Flag.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—W. Bourke Cochran, of New York, in opening his Western campaign itinerary here spoke to an audience that crowded the Coliseum, built to seat 12,000 persons. The speech was made under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, and attracted thousands who were unable to enter the auditorium. The crash at the doors when Mr. Cochran, accompanied by Mayor Harrison and others, arrived was so great that scores of men and women fainted, and both Mr. Cochran and Chicago's executive were jostled and half-suffocated. United States Senator Jones and his wife were caught in the throng, and only by heroic efforts was Mrs. Jones rescued from injury.

Mr. Cochran was entertained by the Ironopolis Club at dinner. At 8 o'clock, escorted by two bands, the Cook County Democratic Marching Club, city and county officials and several hundred citizens, he proceeded to the Coliseum. En route, the speaker was cheered, his name being connected with that of Bryan. The marching club provided fire works and other means of illumination along the line of parade.

Mayor Harrison introduced Mr. Cochran, who immediately began an attack on the expansionist policy of the government. He said:

"We are told by our Republican adversaries that the issue of this campaign is the preservation of our national prosperity. I accept that issue. I go further and I say that on the results of this election depend not merely the prosperity of the American people, but the prosperity of the whole human race. I believe that Republicans and Democrats will concede that the establishment of this Republic was the most important contribution to human progress since the birth of Christianity. The benefit of this Republic to the human race was not the adoption of a written constitution. It was not the distribution of the powers of this government into various departments. Long before the convention met to deliberate; long before the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed in Philadelphia, executives had administered governments, parliaments had adopted and judges had interpreted laws. But never in the history of the race until the American people came together to frame the system under which they intended to live was a government established, not an infamous assumption of Divine intervention, but upon the consent and on the will of the people to establish justice, to provide for the common welfare and to preserve to the people and their posterity the blessings of civil liberty."

"The fruits of that experiment have been visible all over the world. They have proved that the only sure pathway to prosperity is obedience to the moral law, that justice is the foundation of greatness, material, intellectual and moral, a fountain that flows in ever-increasing abundance among those who remain faithful to the source. That has been one lesson that this country has proved; proved by every benefit which the human race has derived from it; proved by the fact that since this Republic was founded the peace of the world has been preserved, the well-being of this Nation has been advanced, industry everywhere has been made fruitful, the power of the human hand has been multiplied, the extent of human knowledge has been widened and the boundary of human hopes has been amplified. And now we are asked to change this system of Government for a system such as other countries are every day discarding. We are asked to abandon these institutions, which are the supreme fruits of Christian civilization, embodying in themselves all that has been achieved for human rights since the doctrine of human equality was first preached on the shores of Lake Gennesareth, and we are asked to surrender, not because there are any signs of impending failure, but because it has achieved the very plenitude of success. Surely this raises not merely the issue of American prosperity, but the issue of human progress."

"The Republican candidate offers us professions of morality which are the most unexceptionable. We find him shooting down people in the Eastern island and professing the utmost regard for their prospects. He tells us that he is opposed to imperialism and yet he is seeking to establish a government of arbitrary and unlimited powers. He affects to resent the assertion that he is introducing militarism into the United States, and yet we find the Army has been quadrupled during his Administration, and a policy established which will lead to further armament, if it should be successful at the polls."

"Now, I have no disposition to charge the President of the United States with immorality or dishonesty. I prefer to think that he has fallen a victim to high-sounding and misleading phrases, which have often reconciled men of excellent disposition to very questionable transactions. In fact, I believe that it is a source of congratulation to the people of the United States everywhere that this campaign has been singularly free from all manner of personalities. I don't think I have ever known a political contest to be conducted on a higher plane of thoughtful discussion. Both parties are deeply concerned upon the questions before them. They are bitterly divided upon the issue, but I think they are both united in conceding the personal virtues of both candidates."

"The Two Issues.
"Now, I believe that this issue before the people represents the attempt on

one side to overthrow all that has made for human progress, and on the other an honest, enthusiastic desire to defend it. Stated in its narrowest compass, the issue before the American people is the right of this Government to seize alien territory and govern it against the will of its inhabitants, not under our Constitutional Government, but through office-holders to be named by the President, who will administer their functions outside the Constitution, and independently of its limits. Now, I apprehend there can be no difference between a Republican and a Democrat as to the statement at issue. On the other side, the Republicans contend, inasmuch as the extra Constitutional powers are to be exercised outside the United States, that imperialism, so far as this country is concerned, is not an issue of this campaign, and they go on to say that even if it were dangerous they would still be bound to vote for it, because to defeat it by the election of the Democratic candidate would be to bring about a money panic, and that would be too great a price for the security of democratic institutions. The Democrats answer that such a policy would be a violation of the principles that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that it would be infamous to repudiate, in our hour of strength, the principle which we invoked in our hour of weakness. They contend, further, that despotic or arbitrary powers cannot be conferred to the officers of a republican government without endangering the integrity of democratic institutions. And, lastly, they contend that since republican government is shown by the history of the world, since the establishment of this Government, to have been the fountain of the greatest prosperity that mankind has ever enjoyed, its preservation cannot endanger prosperity, but must contribute to its permanence and to its growth."

"Imperialism is not expansion of our political system into new country. It is the erection in distant lands by this Government of another government wholly distinct from it and radically different from it, and, therefore, irresponsible to it. You may prevent this by expanding the scope of our Constitutional system, not the authority of our Government, but is expanding the authority of our office-holders so far as to make it independent of the Constitution which creates them."

"Such a system can only be enforced against the resistance of the nations. It means armies must be put in the field; that American lives must be sacrificed and the lives of helpless people must be destroyed, and if the resistance be subdued, their resentment will be unending. Resentment will seek opportunities and expression in the future. As the man who injures another expects revenge, even when none is planned, so the alien foreign government which has robbed the people of its birthright of liberty constantly fears resistance, even when none is planned, and then must make preparations all the time for conflicts in the field to ensure the safety of its own citizens."

"The Louisiana Purchase.
"To think that such a system should be submitted to the American people and attempted to be justified by the purchase of Louisiana is, perhaps, the most extraordinary instance in our history. No two transactions could have been more dissimilar than the expansion of Jefferson and the imperialism of McKinley. So much has been said on the question, if you will allow me, I will state this evening, briefly as I can, the actual facts of that momentous transaction that hereafter every person in this hall who will hear the sacred name of 'Jefferson' will justify the deed of McKinley, will find the means of refuting the slander and of confounding the person who discredits the most illustrious name in American history."

Mr. Cochran then reviewed the history of the Louisiana purchase, maintaining that to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi River to the Gulf, to which the United States was entitled by treaty right, but which right had been practically nullified by complications between France and Spain, to which the United States was not a party, Jefferson was reduced to the alternative of taking Louisiana, of taking the whole by peaceful means or else taking New Orleans by forcible means. He continued:

"He chose the pathway of peace and it was not the least of his contributions to the greatness of this country or the civilization of the world. (Applause.) When he took it, he took it under this provision: 'The inhabitants of the said territory shall be incorporated with the Union of the United States and be admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion they possess.'"

"My friends, you see, outside of the naked fact that Jefferson took territory and that McKinley is trying to take territory, there is no resemblance between the two policies. On the contrary, in every element that distinguishes them, there is a radical and irreconcilable difference. Jefferson took territory to avoid war. McKinley is making war to take territory. Jefferson took contiguous territory to do justice and avoid the protraction of war in the future. McKinley is taking remote territory, which if he succeeds in subduing, will cause future contests without number. Jefferson took territory to incorporate into the Union of States and extend over the beneficent influence of our Constitution and the integrity of our flag. McKinley is seizing territory, not to expand our Constitutional Government over it, but to turn it over to office-holders to be exploited and plundered by syndicates and favorites."

"We have been told that Jefferson

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