

less driver clawed his ears off. As the hot trunk dipped for a cooling draught, our Elephant saw, mirrored on the surface of the water, what manner of mahout had led him this wild chase. In a flash the dripping trunk had the now yelping Pup in its grasp, and a swift backward toss landed him in the nearest ditch.

Sane but sad the Elephant turned from that fountain. A wave of repentance, as when the big river flows its muddy banks, swept over him. Slowly, with downcast head, he retraced his steps; and the naked little children from the keddah led Dharmadas home.

One should not presume to speak of beasts and men in the same breath. Yet, brother, when I see a good man, or a party of men, for that matter, driven by some cheap demagogue into disgraceful paths, I recall how an Elephant once flung a Bull Pup into a ditch, and I take heart of grace.—Alonzo Rothschild, in City and State, of Philadelphia.

WHAT THE CITY OF CLEVELAND MIGHT ASPIRE TO.

The following letter of acceptance was read by ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, to the Committee of Fifty, Harry Payer, chairman, which waited upon him on the 6th of February, with a petition signed by 15,682 democratic voters of Cleveland, requesting him to allow his name to go before the primaries of that city as a candidate for the democratic nomination for mayor.

To the Committee:

Knowing of your intended visit and its object I have prepared the following:

I have, up to the last, hoped that this situation would not arise. I much prefer my original plan of being active in politics without running for office. At the same time, I feel deeply sensible of the honor of being asked to stand as a candidate for mayor of this city.

If elected I would endeavor to give to the people as much of a business administration of public affairs as is possible under existing statutes. I believe the greatest good can be accomplished by some fundamental changes in the laws governing the city. The people of Cleveland should have local option on the subject of raising their revenues, and more freedom in the control of their expenditures.

The principle of home rule should prevail in purely local questions. We should have the right to exempt some classes of property from taxation, with a view to stimulating manufacturing enterprises and encour-

aging the building of homes. We should be at liberty to supplement the expenditures of the national government in our harbor improvements, and engage in other public works which will greatly promote our material prosperity. Generally, we should pursue a progressive policy in keeping with our wonderful growth.

The most important business question ever before the people of this city is that involved in the efforts of the street railroad companies to secure renewals of their existing franchises.

In dealing with this question, the city, while recognizing in the fullest the franchise and property rights of the present owners, should not hastily decide all doubtful questions against the people.

The best way to secure reasonable rates of fare is by inviting competition as the statutes now provide, the ordinance requiring as a condition precedent the payment by the successful bidder to the owners of the full and fair value of all property and unexpired franchises.

Under no circumstances should a renewal be granted that would permit a greater charge than three cents cash fares, with universal transfers. Low rates of fare, rather than revenue, should be the aim.

Personally, I advocate municipal ownership of street railroads and some other public utilities, in their nature monopolies; and believe in the philosophy of Henry George as the best rule of conduct in governmental affairs, whether local, state, or national. Taxes should be so levied as not to retard the production of wealth, but should be made a charge on monopoly and privilege.

I am willing to become the democratic nominee if the primaries so decide. If elected, I will serve the best interests of all the people. Yours truly,

TOM L. JOHNSON.

ECHOES FROM THE COLUMBUS BANQUET.

Extracts from speeches delivered at the banquet of the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln club, Columbus, O., on the evening of the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, February 12.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS TO JEFFERSON.

Never has this nation been more in need than it is to-day of an earnest and thorough revival of Jeffersonian principles. While other statesmen, appearing at different crises and meeting the responsibilities of their respective times, have made partial

application of democratic principles, Jefferson is the only one who formulated a democratic code applicable to all times, all situations and all people.

Though the champion of the common people, he was born among the aristocrats and was as intimately acquainted with the members of the House of Have as with those who struggled to meet by daily work their daily wants. He was called a demagogue by his enemies, and yet he exhibited a moral courage which none of his detractors has ever possessed, and in behalf of a righteous principle he would oppose the world.

At this time, when the money changers are in absolute control of the government and are shaping the government's financial policy in their own interests, without regard to the welfare of the people at large, we need to recall Jefferson's scathing arraignment of those who demand the surrender into their hands of the sovereign functions of government.

At this time, when corporate monopoly is fast extinguishing industrial independence, we need a revival of the Jeffersonian spirit which demands a government administered according to the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

At this time, when commercialism is searing the conscience of the nation, when the worship of mammon is leading the people to ignore inalienable rights, when the ideals bought with blood and sacrifice are to be bartered away for the specious and delusive promises of empire—at this time, I repeat, we need to have our faith in man as man and our love for man as brother rekindled by the memory of this mighty patriot, philosopher and democrat, whose brain comprehended the height and depth and breadth of government and whose heart embraced the human race.

MR. ALTGELD SPEAKS TO JACKSON.

There is a fact, my friends, that should give us hope. Everything in this universe is governed by laws, laws that are immutable. There are laws of disintegration that never sleep, that never rest, that never tire. The world long ago discovered that thieves fall out, and I say to you this law of disintegration will, in its own time, and in its own way, tear to pieces that combination of vulgar exploiters that is to-day controlling the American government.

In all serious situations there are comic incidents, and amid the disaster to republican principles in the late

campaign there is one very comic incident.

The smoke of battle had scarcely cleared away when there was noticed a commotion in some political graveyard. Men with hunger in their eyes, with the mold on their faces, with the moth in their hair crept over to the fence and kindly offered to reorganize the democratic party. And there was a commotion in some republican kitchens; men who had once called themselves democrats, but who, for several years had been eating republican soup, hurried over to tender their services for the purpose of reorganizing the democratic party. But, unfortunately for these men, they have a record. The country is familiar with their careers. Their doings are yet fresh in the minds of the American people. The people remember that these men were in power only six years ago and that during a brief period they destroyed the democratic party. The people recall the fact that under the Cleveland administration nearly every cabinet office and every important position in the government was filled at the dictation of the corporations and the incumbents proved to be only a convenience for the great corporations.

What would Jackson do with the private monopolies that are being fostered by the McKinley administration and that are devouring the substance of the American people?

He would destroy them. How, I cannot tell you. He could not tell you in advance if he were here, but we know that wherever there is a fierce determination there is a way to succeed, and he would furnish that fierce determination. Understand, it is not the idea of a monopoly that is so obnoxious, but the idea of a private monopoly that is intolerable. There are many monopolies in this country to-day that are the natural outgrowth of the civilization and the industrial and economic conditions of the times that cannot be wiped out, and which we do not want to have wiped out. But in all that class of cases the whole people must own and get the benefit of the monopoly.

Let me say here, my friends, if we never do anything more, we did the country a service in 1896 by bringing the democratic party up out of the swamps and underbrush, and taking a position in the sunlight on the highlands.

We are not offering the young men offices, but we want what is a thousand times greater than all the offices put

together, and that is a career, an opportunity to work in the vineyard of mankind, to fight the battle of the lowly; an opportunity to help the man that is doing the world's work, to protect the children that are being robbed of their bread, to protect the weak from the greed of the strong.

We offer no palace on the hill, but we offer what is a thousand times greater and better, an opportunity to assist in lighting the hovels of the poor, in driving want and hunger from the cheeks of toil and lifting the hopes of the sons of men.

WHAT THE FILIPINOS ASK.

A letter addressed by Signor Sixto Lopez to Robert Treat Paine, Esq., president of the American Peace society, Boston, dated at Washington, January 29, 1901.

Dear Mr. Paine: I have to thank you for your most interesting and sympathetic letter, which reached me via Chicago and Philadelphia, and I now hasten to reply.

I fear that you have misunderstood my statement of the terms upon which the Filipinos would be prepared to end this most deplorable war. The Filipinos will never accept American sovereignty in the sense in which the word is generally understood. Whether they would accept suzerainty would also depend upon the definition of the word and the powers which it implied. But let me now briefly state what I intended to convey to you on January 1:

The administration is demanding certain rights in the Philippines. These are, so far as I can discover:

1. The right and the means to fulfill certain (unspecified) obligations to other nations.
2. The right and the means to protect life and property—foreign and native.
3. A basis of trade and military operation for the far east.
4. Coaling station.
5. The right, or the desire, to raise us—by a process called "benevolent assimilation"—out of a condition of savagery which does not exist in our country.

In order to obtain these rights the administration demands that our people shall surrender unconditionally and submit to American sovereignty.

The Filipinos, on the other hand, demand one "unalienable right," namely, independence, or the right to "institute" a government "deriving its just powers from the consent," not of any foreign nations, but "of the governed." It is only by the exercise of this right that the Filipinos will be able to secure equitable laws, insure just administration and prevent the exploitation of their country and its resources.

But, while firm in this demand, the Filipinos are prepared to yield to the United States everything included or implied in the above list from 1 to 4 inclusive. In addition to this they are prepared to repay, in whole or in part, the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain, if the demand be made by the United States.

As to paragraph 5, the Filipinos do not want and will not accept anything in the form of benevolence or charity from any nation in the world. But if any American citizen or citizens desire to embark in missionary enterprise and if they really think that there are those in the Philippines who need special enlightenment they will be at liberty to spend their missionary zeal without let or hindrance. The Filipinos would only reserve the right to recommend that such missionary zeal be expended on Spain or Turkey or Russia or the east end of London or perhaps in some parts of America, where education and enlightenment are more urgently needed than in the Philippines.

It will therefore be seen that every demand that the administration is making with the exception of that denied to George III. will be granted by the Filipinos.

Now, therefore, if the administration will say to the Filipinos: "We will not deny you one right which you claim and which we enjoy; we will grant you your independence, but we reserve the right to take such steps as are necessary to enable us to fulfill our obligations and conserve our rights," the Filipinos will lay down their arms at once.

If the acceptance of this offer entailed some definitely defined form of suzerainty or if it necessitated joint action in foreign affairs, the retention of American troops or the appointment of a customs commissioner the Filipinos would raise no objection provided that these conditions were not to be made perpetual. These and all such questions are matters of detail and could be included in a treaty.

I do not think I could more clearly define the nature and degree of independence demanded by the Filipinos. As to whether this definition would mean "absolute independence" or "limited independence" is a mere matter of terminology. The Filipinos are interested in the fact, not in the name. Nevertheless, since words are the symbols of things, there should be no shrinking from the fact that the Filipinos do demand independence as defined above. And there can be no hope of ending this war until that independence is granted to them.

The Filipinos ardently desire peace