

And will not hear nor heed
The earnest cries of Right,
Or comprehend that these appeals for justice
Are but the far-off echo
Of thy forefathers' groans
A century ago.

IV.

O Americans—a sovereign race,
Arise in might,
And cause to cease once and for aye
This unjust, cruel, medieval war
Against thy brothers o'er the Peaceful sea.
Quench not the vital spark of Freedom's
light
Which has been fostered on thine own fair
shores;
But rise to justice, liberty and fraternity
For all mankind!
Let daisies grow in cannon's mouth;
Let children skip from ball to ball;
Peace spread her wings from north to
south,
And muskets rust upon the wall.
Give God-speed to the Philippines,
Which must, and ever shall be free;
And in the Eastern heavens set
The first bright star of liberty!

HELEN SCHLIEMANN EVANS.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT A FILIPINO WEDDING.

Thomas W. Jones, a private in troop G, Eleventh cavalry, writing from Santa Cruz, Philippine islands, tells how 60 members of his regiment were ordered out to kill or capture a famous Filipino general, known to be living in the neighborhood. The general's house was located and the Americans crawled through the underbrush until they secured positions but a few yards distant. Then they discovered that they had unwittingly chanced upon a wedding. There was a large crowd present to take part in the festivities. Most of them, of course, were women and children, but there were about 75 men present, who were armed. The Americans were ordered to fire a volley from ambush, and then charge, which they did with terrible results.

"The scene that resulted was horrible," writes Private Jones. "On the ground near the house lay the body of the bride, whose brains had been blown out. The groom, who had received a bullet in the stomach, was lying near by, dying. Twelve of the Filipinos had been killed and about the same number wounded. An elderly woman was shot through the leg, and a little child had her arm shot off.

"But we got the old general, all right, and we burned the insurgents' quarters before we left," ends the letter.—Washington (D. C.) Telegram to Chicago Chronicle.

THE BOSTON HERALD ON BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan's speech in Indianapolis yesterday, in reply to the formal notification of his nomination, will, of

course, be thoughtfully read. It affords a double surprise. The first surprise is that it refers to no issue except that of "imperialism," so-called. In this respect, it suggests President Cleveland's famous tariff message. It ignores every other issue between the parties as secondary and inferior, and it postpones consideration of them to a more convenient season. The introductory paragraphs, arraiging the republican party for subserviency to the money power, might be thought, in a superficial view, to be an exception to the singleness of the purpose of the speech; but they are not. They are basic with respect to the main argument, for Mr. Bryan's contention is that the policy he calls imperialism is the resulting manifestation of the money greed which has, he claims, taken possession of the republican party and warped its nature. . . . The second surprise is the soberness, dignity and statesmanlike quality of the style of the speech. The Herald, as is well enough known by this time, does not take the same view of the subject discussed that is held by Mr. Bryan, and does not support his candidacy. But to say of this address that it lacks the quality of full manliness, intellectual or moral, would stultify our judgment. It is the utterance of a robust, earnest, competent disputant on a high theme of statesmanship. We have no motive to overpraise it; but our feeling is that this speech will give Bryan higher rank among the statesmen of the nation than he has had before. . . . Hence, we are inclined to regard the challenge of this speech as one that must be accepted. The question must be "threshed out," as the saying is, before the people. It is an important question; none is more important, as respects the future of the nation, its spirit, its prosperity, its fame.

WHY ONE INDEPENDENT WILL VOTE FOR BRYAN.

An extract from a letter written by Francis Fisher Browne, of Chicago, to the New York Evening Post, and published in the Post of July 31.

One can easily understand how objectionable to you are Mr. Bryan's "financial vagaries." They are objectionable to many of your readers who will still, on a general weighing and balancing of considerations, give their votes to him and against Mr. McKinley. At their worst—or best—Mr. Bryan's financial views are something theoretical and doctrinaire; a "barren idealism," it seems to me, in comparison with the frightful and ghastly realities which Mr. Mc-

Kinley has brought actually upon us. Mr. Bryan favors the free coinage of silver on an arbitrary ratio by the United States "without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation." But he does not say "without the aid and consent of congress." He does not propose, if elected president, to revolutionize our currency system, as Mr. McKinley declares war, on his own responsibility. Everything in Mr. Bryan's history and utterances warrants us, I think, in believing that he will stand squarely on the constitution and the laws that he swears to defend and execute. The talk of his election marking the triumph of the forces of lawlessness and disorder, which was so conspicuous a feature of the last campaign, is disappearing from this. There seems to me very little in it worthy the attention of serious and fair-minded men. I have taken the trouble to go carefully through the "Chicago platform," plank by plank, and piece by piece, and am satisfied that even a Chicago platform may not be as black as it has been painted. The clause about the income-tax decision, fairly considered, contains no covert threat against the integrity of the federal judiciary, as has been charged; the clause about federal interference in local affairs is but the pretext, and not the justification, for the charge of sympathy with riots (a charge which, as applied to the Chicago riots of 1894, has been abandoned by even the partisan press of Chicago, as too decrepit for further campaign duty); and the protest against the judicial innovation called "government by injunction" is not more forcible than I have read in the editorial columns of the New York Evening Post. We should not overlook the tariff reform plank of this somewhat maligned platform—a plank which represents Mr. Bryan's consistent attitude during his whole public life, and which we might have expected to see made more of than has been made by a journal so persistently devoted to tariff reform as the one I am now addressing. Those of your older readers who are acquainted with your long and distinguished services in this cause may have felt that more recognition might have been given by you to Mr. Bryan in this regard, and that some offset might fairly have been allowed him, on the score of economic soundness, for the financial unsoundness which you have kept so prominently and unsparingly in view.

But the significant and controlling thing with me, as an anti-imperialist, is that all the issues of this campaign are, by Mr. Bryan's own statement, regarded by him and his party as distinctly subordinate to the issue of imperialism. The democratic platform says: "The burning issue of imperialism involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign." This declaration Mr. Bryan repeats and emphasizes. Mr. McKinley, in his bold avowal of imperialistic designs, since the Philadelphia convention, leaves nothing indefinite on his side. The islands are "ours"—not the people's who live in them, but "ours;" there will be "no scuttle policy," "no abatement of our rights;" "our" authority (not that of the inhabitants of their own country) must be made "supreme." This is Mr. McKinley's position and programme. The policy of death, destruction and dishonor will not be relaxed by him. The issue, so vital to us anti-imperialists, is thus sharply defined and accepted by the candidates of the two great political parties by whom the appeal to the country is to be made. Anti-imperialists should welcome the issue thus presented. The American crime in the Philippines is not yet, thank God, the crime of the American people. It will not be, if, in the coming election, the wicked acts of those temporarily in power are disapproved by a majority of American citizens, and the stain upon us as a nation—lesser only than the stain of negro slavery—becomes, as far as may be, wiped away. This should be, to those holding these views, an end worth the sinking of any lesser differences to attain. It is this that gives the contest its chief moral significance, and stirs deeply the hearts of so many patriotic Americans. On this issue, many of us have already resolved to cast our votes for Mr. Bryan, and to influence as many as we can to do likewise.

A PRAYER FOR THE USE OF ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

The prayer offered by Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, at the opening of the Anti-Imperialist Congress at Indianapolis, August 15.

Almighty God, may the spirit of truth preside over the deliberations of this convention. We know that the judgment of man is fallible; but we believe there can be no honest difference as to the cardinal principles that govern

moral conduct. We seek to prepare ourselves for the work that is before us by making sure of our devotion to those simple precepts that must appeal with equal force to all those who are pure in heart. We believe that Thou hast created of one blood all the nations of the earth. We believe, therefore, that we do not err in judgment merely, but that we commit sin if we treat any of Thy creatures as we would not wish to be treated. We believe that in Thy sight all men have the same right to live, and that when we take the lives of others we do that which we know to be wrong. We believe that the right to live means also the right of self-government, by which men secure their lives; and we believe that when we kill other men to keep them from adopting our political faith, we do that which we would all acknowledge to be a crime if our moral judgment were not perverted by pride or prejudice or corrupted by greed of gain.

We believe that these self-evident moral principles apply with equal force whether we act collectively as a nation or whether we act as individuals. We believe that what is wrong for a man to do is wrong also for the nation. We believe that when a government commits any act which is wrong for the individual citizen, the citizen who votes to support that nation becomes involved in moral guilt and that his loyalty to such a government is treason against the law of heaven. We do not believe that good ever comes out of evil. We believe that national prosperity must be founded upon national righteousness, and that every departure from the path of rectitude must be atoned for either by national repentance or national ruin.

Grant us a Christian citizenship. Hasten the day when men shall cease to vote for policies which they would not execute. May we feel the reproach of increasing armies, and learn to loathe the man who glories in war. May we have too much faith in the sovereignty of Thy laws to fancy that we may lay the foundations of civilization upon the ruins of popular liberty. May we sheathe our dripping sword for shame, and be content to pave the way for the advance of civilization by the practice of plain and simple justice. May the physical courage of the battlefield find a nobler expression in the moral courage to trust the divine intuitions of the soul—to speak the truth and do the right always.

In this and in every moral conflict may we be guided by an unclouded inner light, which, if trusted, will lead

us all aright and keep our hearts in accord with the eternal forces that make for righteousness and peace.

PLATFORM OF THE LIBERTY CONGRESS OF ANTI-IMPERIALISTS, ADOPTED IN INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 16.

This liberty congress of anti-imperialists recognizes a great national crisis which menaces the republic upon whose future depends in such large measure the hope of freedom throughout the world. For the first time in our country's history the president has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power. He has thrown the protection of the American flag over slavery and polygamy in the Sulu islands. He has arrogated to himself the power to impose upon the inhabitants of the Philippines government without their consent and taxation without representation. He is waging war upon them for asserting the very principles for the maintenance of which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. He claims for himself and congress authority to govern the territory of the United States without constitutional restraint.

We believe in the declaration of independence. Its truths not less self-evident to-day than when first announced by our fathers, are of universal application and cannot be abandoned while government by the people endures.

We believe in the constitution of the United States. It gives the president and congress certain limited powers and secures to every man within the jurisdiction of our government certain essential rights. We deny that either the president or congress can govern any person anywhere outside the constitution.

We are absolutely opposed to the policy of President McKinley, which proposes to govern millions of men without their consent, which, in Porto Rico, established taxation without representation and government by the arbitrary will of the legislature unfettered by constitutional restraint, and in the Philippines prosecutes a war of conquest and demands unconditional surrender from a people who are of right free and independent.

The struggle of men for freedom has ever been a struggle for constitutional liberty. There is no liberty if the citizen has no right which the legislature may not invade, if he may be taxed by a legislature in which he is not represented, or if he is not protected by fundamental law against the arbitrary ac-