

I not, soon after the senate met, replied to these insinuations and said that they were untrue—I now say that that statement is a willful, malicious and deliberate lie." At this point, says the Record, "Mr. Tillmann advanced to Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina, and the two senators met in a personal encounter." After they had been separated the Senate went into executive session but subsequently removed the seal of secrecy. While in executive session (p. 2172) it had been agreed, 61 to 0, "that the two senators from the state of South Carolina be declared in contempt of the Senate on account of the altercation and personal encounter between them this day in open session;" and, without the yeas and nays, it was therefore decided "that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges and elections with instructions to report what action shall be taken by the Senate in regard thereto." In consequence of this decision the president of the Senate ruled (p. 2174) that neither senator could be again recognized by the chair without the consent of the senate; and a motion to allow them to purge themselves of the charge of contempt was agreed to, whereupon Mr. Tillman arose and apologized, as did Mr. McLaurin. Consideration of the Philippine bill was then resumed, Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi (p. 2174), occupying the remainder of the afternoon and Mr. Pritchard (p. 2177) the whole of the evening. At the close of the latter's speech the Senate adjourned to the 24th.

House.

Soon after the House met on the 17th it received a privileged report from the committee on rules, fixing the procedure for considering House bill 10630 (p. 1890), for the repeal of war revenue taxation. The report evoked sharp discussion, at the conclusion of which a motion to recommit with instructions (p. 1893) to report an amendment permitting the bill to be amended from the floor of the House (the rule as reported confining amendments to those approved by the committee on ways and means) was ruled out of order; and upon an appeal from this ruling a test vote was had, which resulted in sustaining the chair by 166 to 123 (p. 1894). The rule as reported by the rules committee was thereupon adopted (p. 1895) by 153 to 121; and the bill (printed at pages 1896-96 with the amendments proposed by the ways and means committee) was with these amendments then passed (p. 1896) by the vote of 286 to 0. On the 18th consideration of the Indian appropriation bill (H. bill 11353) was begun in committee of the whole and in the course of the debate Mr. Burleson (p. 1932) discussed the question of the tariff and the trusts and coinage; Mr. Gillet and Mr. Boregan (p. 1941) criticized the royalty speech of Mr. Wheeler (see pp. 1792-1810); while Mr. Reid (p. 1941) spoke on imperialism, Mr. Pou (p. 1944) on imperialism abroad and trusts at home, and Mr. Robinson on the subject of race immigration and the far Eastern question. The same bill was under consideration on the 19th (p. 2024), when, also, several irrelevant subjects were discussed. On the 20th the debate confined itself more closely to the subject, and on the 21st, the bill was reported back to the House by the committee of the whole, with amendments, and as so amended passed. After considering private bills, adjournment was taken to the 24th.

Record Notes.—The only measure of general interest introduced was House joint resolution No. 152, amending the constitution with reference to the president's veto power (p. 1900).

The following speeches on the respective subjects named appear at the pages indicated: Oleomargarine, by Representatives Boutel, p. 1865; Grosvenor, pp. 1907, 1912; Hugen, p. 1981; Tawney, p. 2065; Lamb, p. 2067, and Barney, p. 2130; Philippine tariff, by Senator Teller, p. 1965; tariffs and trusts, by Representative Vandiver, p. 2073; toadying to royalty, by Representative Wheeler, p. 2076; taxation and commerce, by Representative Padgett, p. 2123; and war revenue repeal, by Representative Underwood, p. 2128.

First Farmer—I think our assemblyman represents his constituents purty well.

Second Farmer—Yes. Every time the people in New York city want anythin' he's ag'in' it.—Puck.

MISCELLANY

A VISION.

For The Public.

I see a People struggling to be free.
By faith and patriotic pride upborne,
They strike for home, they strike for liberty,
And for a flag that they may call their own.
And long and fierce the contest, till, at last,
The tyrant stands at bay; his gilded shield
Is pierced and shattered; his heraldic sword
Is trembling in a feeble palsied hand.
The end is near; the light of a new dawn
Is in the sky, and tips the mountain peaks
With promise of that liberty for which
Their hearts have yearned as yearn the hearts
of men
Across whose pathway falls at every step,
From infancy to age, at every turn
In life, the blighting shade of foreign rule;
And they are glad.

But see; the scene hath changed.
The old decrepit tyrant's sword hath passed
Into another and a stronger hand;
The hand of one who came in guise of friend,
With Liberty emblazoned on his shield,
And with the smile of promise on his lips.
But, dazzled by the diamond hilted sword
Of old maurauding Spain, sword dripping red
With blood, the blood of conquest and misrule,

This vaunting champion of liberty
Doth snatch, with eager avaricious clutch,
The blood-stained hilt, throw off the feigned disguise,
Put on the vanquished tyrant's royal airs,
Assert the right, unasked, to rule, to crush
The fondest hopes of patriotic men,
And brand as traitors who deny the right!

'Mid fields of rice and bamboo groves I see,
In lines of blue, the moving shapes of men,
The glint of steel, of burnished bayonets,
The sudden flash and smoke of guns; and there,
In front of marching column borne along,
A flag that idly hangs upon its staff,
Except as when, by passing breeze upborne,
Against the background of an azure sky,
'Mid tropic scenes, it spreads its silken folds,
And floating free, reveals the Stripes and Stars!
Is this the flag that waved at Valley Forge,
At Germantown, at Trenton, New Orleans,
At Gettysburg and through the Wilderness?

That led the hosts of Sherman to the sea?
Our country's flag, emblem of Liberty
And justice to all nations and all men?
What mission hath it there in that strange land?

ATRABILARIUS.

MR. M'KINLEY MADE HIM A FREE TRADER.

According to the Detroit Evening News the Junior class of the Detroit College of Law held a special McKinley memorial meeting on the evening of January 31, and "for about two hours members eulogized the character and history of the late President." The News says that "among the short extemporaneous speeches was one by Frank W. Warren, the Mackinaw Island barber, single taxer, and dreamer of dreams about colonizing Africa, who spends his winters

studying law in Detroit." The newspaper reports him as saying:

I was honored with a vice president's seat on the platform in Central Music hall, Cincinnati, in September, 1891, when Mr. McKinley delivered a campaign speech nearly two hours in length, and I had always been a staunch Republican protectionist, prior to that time. Mr. McKinley, who had a reputation of being a great orator, drew a vivid picture of the respective conditions of foreign and American labor; how the pauper labor of Europe was paid pauper wages, and only ate meat once a week, while American laborers lived comparatively like princes, and ate meat every day and every meal, and how a protective tariff was necessary to pay the wages to American labor that their standard of living demanded. Then he wound up his argument on the tariff by showing how protection compelled the foreigners to pay our taxes. After figuring out this proposition I decided that I did not want these poor foreigners to pay my taxes, and have been a free trader ever since.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

The Colorado legislature at its last regular session proposed an amendment to the constitution providing that once in four years the voters of any county in the state may at a general election "exempt, or refuse to exempt, from all taxation for county, city, town, school, road and other local purposes, any or all personal property and improvements on land; but neither the whole nor any part of the full cash value of any rights of way, franchises in public ways, or land, exclusive of the improvements thereon, shall be so exempted. Provided, however, that such question be submitted to the voters by virtue of a petition therefor, signed and sworn to by not less than 100 resident taxpayers of such county, and filed with the county clerk and recorder not less than 30 nor more than 90 days before the day of election."

The object of this amendment is to permit the trial of the single tax idea in any county where a majority of the voters so desire. An effort is being made at the called session of the legislature to withdraw the amendment from consideration. The amendment is supported, first, by the advocates of the single tax, and, second, by those who, although they may not believe in the single tax, are willing that the people of a community shall have the privilege of adjusting their system of taxation to suit their own needs and ideas. Those who have faith in the

doctrine of local self-government and who believe that the people of a community are capable of determining what is best for them, will find it difficult to oppose the amendment. In the first place the experiment cannot be tried unless a majority of the people of the county desire it, and after it has been tried the people of the county have a right to determine whether the system shall be continued or changed. What objection can the people of one county make if the people of another county favor the experiment? Every good citizen is anxious for the ultimate triumph of every correct principle, and the correctness of a principle can only be determined by experiment. A theory must be tested by experience before it can secure any extended indorsement. If the single tax theory proves to be a good one, it will spread. If it proves unsatisfactory, it will be abandoned, but whether it spreads or is abandoned, good and not harm will come from the amendment which has been submitted to the people of Colorado. To withdraw it now would indicate either a fear that the people will not act wisely in their own matters or a fear that the single tax principle may, if tried, prove successful. The democrats and populists of Colorado cannot afford to entertain either fear.—William J. Bryan, in *The Commoner* of Feb. 21.

THE HORRIBLE ROAD WE HAVE ENTERED UPON.

The following article appeared as an editorial in the issue for Dec. 13, 1901, of *The Manila Freedom*, published in Manila, P. I., Edward F. O'Brien, editor. It was read in the United States senate Jan. 28 by Hon. H. M. Teller.

Nothing can be accomplished in the Philippines until force has defeated permanently the enemy. It is useless to fool ourselves. We have tried civil government; we have placed prominent Filipinos in high places; we have prated of Americanism and progress, and with what results? Batangas, Samar, Tayabas, Laguna—and the list might be extended to cover the entire archipelago—all show the results. There is as much insurrection fomenting here as there was three years ago, and there will be as much three years from now.

There is only one remedy. The military must be supreme—must be given absolute control of the situation. There must be an army of at least 75,000 men here, and the desired end will be accomplished sooner with 100,000. The Filipinos must be defeated, absolutely and unconditionally defeated.

They must be swept aside at no matter what cost.

Reconcentration—the same reconcentration which we deplored in Cuba—must be used. Those who evidence a desire to be peaceful must be gathered in camps or towns and protected by American troops. America, unlike Spain in Cuba, must furnish, if necessary, to these people the means of life when their supplies run out. In return they must be made to assist in the erection of trenches and military works.

All source of livelihood must be cut off from the enemy in the field. The navy must furnish sufficient vessels to patrol the island and prevent filibustering, for we are blind when we deny that the enemy is receiving encouragement from the exterior.

Americans must occupy the positions of responsibility. There are places for but few Filipinos in the government until all armed resistance is put down once for all.

The results of a policy of this sort must be severe. Thousands of lives will pay the forfeit, but it is the only way to accomplish the desired end. The captures or death of Lukban and Malvar will not end the insurrection—no more than the capture of a hundred others has ended it. For every leader who falls there are a dozen ready to fill his shoes.

The time has come when the matter must be viewed from the front. We have fooled ourselves, and we have made ourselves the dupes of those whom we have trusted. The money we pay, supposedly for peace, is going to strengthen the insurrection. It is time to admit that we have made a grand mistake and undo the skein we have tangled. We must go back to the crossroads and take the other path.

They tell us that capital will conquer the islands. But when is capital coming? Will it come when it is as much as life is worth to go through the islands without a body-guard? The answer is "No!" Capital will come to the islands only when peace reigns, and according to our present procedure we will never have peace.

We are only fostering a spirit which will eventually defeat us. This may not come about through the force of arms, but it is bound to come about through the taxpayers of the United States who will refuse to sanction an unending and eminently costly warfare.

Let us have peace, and as a sure means of peace let us have warfare

unconditional, and warfare in the sense in which warfare is really meant.

DEMOCRACY AND IMPERIALISM.

In embracing imperialism—that is, the doctrine of racial ascendancy and territorial aggression—democracy sins against its own principles. If and so far as it was held that democracy would never sin against its own principles, that is certainly a "shattered delusion." But then it was never at all a plausible illusion. Everything human sins against its own principles, and why democracy should be exempt from the weaknesses that beset all other institutions and creeds there is nothing to show. * * * The errors of democratic imperialism are an argument against ascribing supreme wisdom to any self-governing people, but clearly are no argument against leaving people to govern themselves. It is not democratic self-government but democratic imperialism that is condemned, and the only illusion that is destroyed is the belief, if it ever was definitely held, that a people enjoying self-government could never be imperialist. That was, indeed, a hasty belief, for it implied an expectation that self-government would change human nature. The love of ascendancy is not peculiar to any one class or race, nor does it arise from any special form of government. All men, as Mill long ago remarked, love power more than liberty. All nations are, with opportunity, more or less aggressive. All are firmly persuaded that in their most inexcusable aggressions they are acting purely on the defensive. * * * We in England, through long immunity, had become wholly ignorant of the nature of the passions raised by war. History does not tell us much of these things. It preserves the glory of war, but suppresses its barbarities and its meannesses. It says little of that secondary war of tongues which accompanies the war of weapons and keeps up the flame of passion. It preserves the fair exterior of chivalry, and does not turn its light on the calumnies, the barbarities, the credulity as of savages which luxuriate in the national mind in war time. I remember shortly before the war broke out asking one of the ablest and most consistent opponents of the policy of aggression whether he did not think that those who were then shouting for war would not, when it came, be revolted by its realities. My friend, who remembered the Crimean war, took a very different view, and gave me clearly to understand