

premises clean, and Amsterdam is the cleanest city in the world. The Dutch law is right. The man who makes the dirt ought to clean it up."

"But everyone doesn't live in a house, as you do," was suggested. "What would you have flat dwellers do?"

"The owners of the buildings should see to the cleaning—not necessarily do it themselves, but bear the expense. They might as well, they don't get their money's worth out of the city street cleaning department. And, besides, doesn't it add to the value of the property when the surroundings are cleanly? Now, come out in the alley and I'll show you something that will open your eyes." And he led the way through "Golden Rule Park," where the new grass is just beginning to peep out of the ground, the tulips and hyacinths are getting ready to bloom and the trees are blossoming out in all their springtime glory. There was a smell of fresh paint in the air and the seats and swing in the park shone brightly.

"You ought to see the park in the summertime," said Mr. Joslyn. "It's a regular Garden of Eden compared to some yards in this town. Come through the chicken yard into the alley, look out for paint there. Now, what do you think of this? Did you ever see such an alley?"

To tell the truth, it didn't look like an alley. The rear of the houses and sheds were the only incriminating features about it. But for these it could have easily passed itself off as a little side street in a real estate folder. The ground was swept as clean as the street in front of the house, with not a tin can, a scrap of paper or a bone in sight.

"Why, this isn't an alley, you have no garbage box," was said.

"What of it! I don't need one. We have no garbage. The refuse from the table and kitchen is put in an iron kettle and given to the chickens. Tin cans are put in a big box in the shed yonder and at intervals are buried in trenches in the yard, where they decay in a year or two.

"Bones are taken care of in the same manner, all inflammable stuff is gathered and at the end of the week is burned and the ashes put in the garden for fertilizer. Bricks and stones are used in making sidewalks and for various purposes. Everything is disposed of in the same way."

"What do you think of small parks?" was asked.

"We can't have too many of them, nor of public play grounds. There,

again, the Dutch are ahead of us. In Amsterdam they have these things. They have had them for many years. They are a good thing, as they keep the children off the streets and give them healthful places to exercise. It is almost as good as the country for them."

"Do you really think that Chicago could be made beautiful if your rules were followed?"

"Not my rules," he hastened to correct, "but if the golden rule was followed, yes."

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

An editorial in the Hong-Kong Telegraph of March 28.

It is always as well to hear the two sides of a question before passing an opinion, and as the Manila papers have been filled of late with statements to the effect that the trouble in the Philippines was rapidly drawing to a close, we took the opportunity of interviewing Dr. Apacible, a prominent Filipino, who has lately returned here from Europe and America. As will be seen from the interview which we publish elsewhere, Dr. Apacible is still as confident as ever of the ability of the Filipinos to prolong the struggle indefinitely, and he thinks, as we do, that were the whole facts of the matter placed before the American public without bias, that a solution of the Filipino problem would be arrived at very shortly.

The United States authorities have all along attempted to pose as the liberators of the Filipinos, but, according to their own constitution, you cannot govern a people without their own consent, and this is just what the United States are now attempting to do in defiance of all their traditions. At the outset as we have repeatedly pointed out, the Filipinos were treated as the allies of the Americans, and although nobody but the persons concerned can say what promises were or were not made before the Filipinos consented to bear the brunt of the fighting and drive the Spaniards into Manila, facts speak for themselves.

The United States profess to be undesirous of acquiring anything but a foothold in Asia in order to establish a base for their fleet. This could be easily arranged, for their independence the Filipinos would willingly grant one or more coaling stations. American trade would flourish, we presume, just as freely under the Filipino as the American flag, and the United States would save millions of dollars and hundreds of lives in rec-

ognizing the independence of the Philippines as suggested by Dr. Apacible. Why not establish a protectorate? It would be far cheaper and more satisfactory, and who knows but that as the Filipinos come to know the American people better, they might not themselves apply to be included in the union?

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. APACIBLE.

This interview is the one referred to in the editorial printed above, and appeared in the Telegraph of the same date.

In reply to a question as to the impressions he had received and the conclusions he had arrived at as a result of his travels, Dr. Apacible said: At present I can only give you a rough idea. I cannot enter into detail until such time as I am authorized to do so. In the first place, however, I saw that the government of the United States is either very badly informed as to the true situation in the Philippines, or else is very insincere in its statements. I incline toward the former supposition, though I fancy that there is a little of both mixed up in the doings and sayings of the government. I am by no means convinced that the whole of the citizens of the United States are antagonistic to us—that is to say wish to drown our independence and force upon us their sovereignty—nor are the bulk of the most conspicuous men, nor the people of the different states against us. The political passions that blind a proportion of them and the greed of a few others are, so far as I have been able to judge, the only factors that keep alive the spirit of expansion and war. The information and reports of their own tools and appointees constitute, if not the only fountain at which the administration drinks, at least the only one utilized. To this end men so appointed have sent reports and information of a most partial character in order to serve the interests of their own party. I am sure that when the American people come to know the truth of what is passing and what has passed in the Philippines, they will insist upon the administration according to us our legitimate demands.

Do you believe in the possibility of such a change taking place?

Yes, certainly, though perhaps not for some time to come. How? By our countrymen prolonging their resistance and so causing great expense to America and touching her heart by the loss of life occurring amongst her sons. This is perhaps

a very horrible method, but it is, apparently, that ordained by providence by which it is possible to force those who are strong and who act by reason of their greed to recognize their error; ordained perhaps that they may thus expiate their transgressions.

But will such a resistance be unbreakable? It is now reported that two of your most renowned generals have surrendered.

Such occurrences as this do not make any appreciable impression upon us. More than three of our generals fell last August. Some were victims of evil fortune, some of treachery and almost all of them were of the highest prestige, yet the war did not come to an end; on the contrary, on many occasions it has been carried on with greater vigor than ever. As for the rest, we all know that not all who start to ascend a mountain reach its summit. We have still many other generals in whose worth, courageousness, energies, intelligence, tact and firmness we have absolute faith. There remains to us still the most renowned of all, our heroic leader, who will not lay down his arms except with his life or on the attainment of our independence. It remains for us, the Filipino people, who though sometimes obliged by force majeure to appear to favor the American cause, though in our hearts we do not, to contribute supplies for the national defense, of which men, money and other assistance are the mother and support.

In that case the formation of the federal party, as it is called, and the many apparent adhesions to it, cannot but be derogatory to your cause.

I believe I may assure you that the formation of this party and the many reported adhesions to it can injure, and undoubtedly does injure, the cause of Filipino independence abroad; in the Philippines it really does not detract from our force. I could show you letters and testimonies in which we are assured that the cause of such adhesions is but the fear of reprisals on the part of the Americans, for he who refuses to join the party is pointed out as a revolutionary or as supporting those who are still in arms. You already know what Gen. MacArthur stated in his proclamation with respect to those who may be considered as such. The Americans now hold about 6,000 political prisoners, and here in Hong-Kong is a family composed of women, children and old men and only one young

man amongst them, who have been expelled from Cebu because there is a member of the family in the Filipino ranks and because they sympathize with our struggle for liberty. This is apart from the deportations to Guam and the houses and towns fired upon, of which even the Manila papers speak. I think that there are not half a dozen persons who are truly affiliated to the federal party at heart. The reason is obvious. The platform of that party does not fulfill the aspirations of the country. I have studied the party since my return from Europe and America, and I see its early downfall, as also that of other parties formed in Manila, despite the active support it receives from the American authorities. A fuller measure of autonomy was promised to us by the Spaniards in the last days of their domination than that demanded by the Parti do Federal, and was not accepted by the Filipino people. With what more reason can the promise of the federals be accepted, now that not even a promise exists, except the vague, the very vague one held out by Mr. Taft, which is even less definite than those held out to us by Admiral Dewey and Consul Pratt? Neither congress nor President McKinley have said anything definite on this subject that I am aware of, and I wonder at the manner in which the Manila papers prate of the liberal offers put forward by the United States.

Then you do not think that peace will be long delayed?

I truly believe that so soon as the true state of affairs becomes known throughout America, a solution of the difficulty will be arrived at, either by a mutual agreement or by one or both making concessions. I have already said what the American administration aims at with regard to the Philippines. On the other hand, the party at present in power is not really the representative of the great majority of the American people. . . . I can assure you that nobody now in the Philippines except Aguinaldo and Mabini have intervened in the creation of the Filipino committees in foreign countries. I can also state that Agoncillo, with whom I spent nearly the whole of January in Paris, has not quarreled with us, as stated by the American press, and had no intention of returning. If he does some day return it will not be because he renounces our ideals and much less because he desires to place himself under the protection of American bayonets in Manila. As for myself, much as I long to return to my country, I can-

not, for I should be obliged to take an oath repugnant alike to my convictions and my honor. I prefer a voluntary exile, long though it be, in any English or European country, where, under the protection of equalitarian and democratic laws, one is at least sure of being respected in his personal liberty and is free to profess and express his political convictions. Of my other companions here, who are not a third of the number stated by the American press, you may take the same assurance.

In conclusion, if you publish this interview, you can declare before the world that we who are abroad work for the independence of our country on the same lines as our countrymen who struggle on the battlefield and lay down their lives. We earnestly hope for peace, we wish for peace at once, for the vapors emanating from the lakes of blood shed in our country reach us here, asphyxiating our souls, and we cannot remain insensible to the desolation wrought throughout the country by war. But the bringing about of peace is not in our hands. America the strong, who has gone to our land and has already satisfied her military honor, is the one who could, who ought to yield. We have no other course to follow than that of attempting to defend our inalienable rights, the independence of our nationality. Until independence is gained, only temporary solutions of the difficulties will be found. The faint spark of tranquillity which may now and again be kindled will be repeatedly quenched long before it can burst into a steady flame. America will lose much if she persists in her dream of sovereignty. On the contrary, she will gain much if she prefers to take upon herself the title of liberator. With it she will obtain for all time our love and the blessing of our young country.

A NOVEL SCHOOL.

The "elementary school of the Chicago university," the "Dewey school," as it is more generally known, because Dr. John H. Dewey, head of the department of psychology and pedagogy in the Chicago university, is at its head also, is a working exposition of ideas and theories and methods directly and diametrically opposed to all the ideas and theories and methods against which the (ordinary accusations against schools) are made. The child's interest in and use for a subject or study is made the test for his need of work in this direction. Children are only trained to read and write as they