

make public recantation and adopt the doctrine that the earth was made for the landlords? Surely that were a humane provision; and I realize how sincerely you strive to maintain your reputation for humaneness, a tendency in you which was emphasized in your admirable attitude last April in your excellent display for the poor Filipinos. That you afterward modified your views somewhat is greatly to your credit, for it shows you to be a safe man, and not a fanatic who would go to any extent in the advocacy of an ideal.

One other matter: Your bill should contain a provision somewhat similar to the "lettres de cachet" of blessed monarchical memory. There will be many cases where the undesirable person will be difficult to reach in court, and perhaps unwilling to volunteer to emigrate. Why not allow each senator, each chief of police, and perhaps a few other functionaries, to have such letters with them at all times, so that no formality at all will be needed to secure the prompt deportation of the suspect. We must, as far as possible, guard against open trials, lest the accused may be able, through the medium of the degenerate press, to give their version of their vagaries, and all such contain animadversions on our class. I have in mind one man who would better be deported on a letter of that kind than openly tried. I refer to one Debs, who, on the assassination of our late esteemed president made bold to say: "As long as there is misery at the bottom there will be no security at the top." What is the use of affording the opportunities of a spectacular trial to a miscreant who condemns himself in advance by such utterances?

In making a legal definition of the word "anarchist" for the purposes of your bill, I think you should be careful to avoid employing the term in its etymological or philosophic sense. Better to cling to the definition made by the young newspaper reporter's lexicon.

I was much impressed with that part of your speech of last April on the Philippine situation which you devoted to your pride of ancestry. I realize now, in much greater measure than I did at that time, that in our pride of ancestry may be involved the pride of material inheritance, and you would have done violence to that phase of your pride of ancestry if you had persisted in a

course that might have alienated many subscriptions from our campaign funds. One may well tremble in contemplation of all that might have happened had we possessed less ammunition in the campaign treasury.

If the dangers I have pointed out to you in this anarchistic matter should compel you to take counsel of history I will not be among those to blame you for so-called apostasy. There is no doubt in my mind that you will be guided by our best interests, and that you will adopt my suggestions as being in consonance with the interests of our class, for all progress, all order, in short all the blessings of civilization depend on the continuous comfort of the propertied and enlightened class.

One line of thought, however, disturbs me. Many of us who were in the movement to stamp out abolitionists, as you may remember by recalling your enthusiastic adolescent attitude on that question, later found it to our interests to become identified with precisely what we had condemned; many of us, including your honored self, were against a single gold standard, yet have since found it expedient to align ourselves in favor of that wise measure; we were ardent, enthusiastic anti-imperialists last April and were earnest in our intention to stamp out imperialism, yet by June we had given over all desire to attack the empire, and indeed we do not now merely acknowledge the empire, but we are unbounded in our undying devotion to it. And so, if we both live long enough, may it not chance that instead of remembering our present ardor in the endeavor to stamp out heretical opinions, we may come to adopt them ourselves? It is a gruesome thought, but at our age, respected and venerable sir, we have no longer the luxurious sensation of surprise. Fraternal yours from property rights,

HERMAN KUEHN.

70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Dec. 9, 1901.

A FILIPINO APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Reprinted from the Weekly Springfield Republican of November 22.

A LETTER FROM SIXTO LOPEZ.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 12, 1901.—I have been favored with a certified copy of the appeal sent from Hong-Kong by the Filipino central committee to the president of the United States. In framing this appeal the committee has carefully avoided the discussion of matters of contention, except in

so far as was necessary to a clearer understanding of the real situation. They have also refrained from stating all the facts relating to the growing discontent and the indications of unrest in various parts of the islands. They were anxious, so they inform me, to avoid anything which could be construed as a threat or a defiance. Such a construction would be entirely foreign to their intention, which embraces a sincere desire to provide a possible basis for a friendly settlement of the conflict.

I can state, however, that I have had access to evidence which indicates that the situation is even graver than as stated by the committee. And here in Hong-Kong it has been asserted, by one who has seen much of the Philippines, that "all the officers in Manila, both military and naval, with whom he conversed were of the opinion that the whole of the Philippine archipelago would be again under military rule within two years at the utmost." I cannot, of course, vouch for the truth of this statement, or the probability of its fulfillment, but if the facts of the case, such as they really are, have not been made known in America, it should be remembered that there is a vigorous censorship, which has been admitted as not entirely confined to the interests of military operations.

APPEAL OF THE FILIPINO CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

4 Ripon Terrace, Bonham Road.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 10, 1901.

To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., United States of America—Sir:

Before proceeding with that which forms the body of this communication, we, the Filipino central committee, on behalf of our fellow-countrymen, desire to express our sympathy with the people of the United States, who have been so suddenly and tragically deprived of their distinguished chief magistrate, in the person of the late President William McKinley. In the presence of such a painful circumstance we should prefer to maintain a respectful silence, but the nature of this communication will make it clear that it is impossible for us to longer delay its transmission.

The committee, having authority to act from the general in command of the Filipino forces, beg to submit for your earnest attention and favorable consideration, an appeal, the objects of which are to secure, if possible, permanent peace in our country, and to suggest the establishment of such re-