

with the reading of President McKinley's annual message to congress (printed on page 2). After disposing of the message, memorial resolutions on the death of the late Senators Gear and Davis were adopted and W. P. Dillingham, of Vermont, was sworn in as successor of the late Mr. Morrill. Mr. Stewart introduced a bill on the 4th to create a supreme court for the Philippines, composed of five judges, with a salary of \$20,000 a year each, which was referred to the committee on Philippine affairs. Mr. J. P. Dolliver was sworn in as senator from Iowa to succeed the late Senator Gear, and the senate took up senate bill 727, entitled "An Act to Promote the Commerce and to Increase the Foreign Trade of the United States," more commonly known as the shipping subsidy bill, upon which Senator Frye spoke at length in favor of the passage of the bill. The consideration of this bill was continued on the 5th, when Mr. Frye finished his speech. On this day a bill was passed naming December 12 as a public holiday in the District of Columbia and providing for a celebration in honor of the centennial anniversary of the occupation of Washington as the nation's capital. No business of importance was transacted on the 6th, and on the 7th consideration of the shipping subsidy bill was resumed, after which the senate adjourned until Monday, the 10th.

House.

Speaker Henderson called the house to order on Monday, December 3, to listen to the reading of the president's annual message to congress. A bill providing for the centennial celebration, on the 12th, of the occupation of Washington as the nation's capital was passed on the 4th, and on the following day the house in committee of the whole began the consideration of the army reorganization bill, which authorizes the president to maintain a standing army with a minimum strength of 53,000 men and a maximum of 96,000. McCall (rep.), of Massachusetts, made a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill, the consideration of which was continued on the 6th when Littlefield's anti-canteen amendment, which is printed on page 111, was adopted after a lively debate, and the bill finally passed by a vote of 169 to 133. On the 7th consideration of the bill for the regulation and taxation of oleomargarine and other butter substitutes, commonly known as the Groust oleomargarine bill, which is printed on page 135, was begun, and after an interesting debate and the rejection of a substitute bill (printed on page 151), finally passed by a vote of 196 to 92. Nothing of importance occurred during the session of the 8th.

MISCELLANY

OUR CLOUDED STARS.

For The Public.

When that fair Queen of the Tropic Seas,
Beautiful Cuba, bleeding lay
At the tyrant's feet, and the southern breeze
Bore us her wall, each passing day.

We drew from its sheath our Sword of th' Free,
And smote the oppressor "hip and thigh,"
Resolved, that never, this side the sea,
Should Justice languish nor Freedom die.

And the world's best conscience said:
"Amen,"

And honored Our Flag and our heroes
there;

We were doing God's righteous service
then—

What of our service other where?

What of Our Flag in the farthest East?
Our childish greed and our broken faith?
Our bridal unbridaled of court or priest,
Whose dark bride pales to a pallid
wraith?

Do Our Stars still shine in the Philippine
sky?

"We bo't them," 'tis said, and 'twas well,
perhaps;—

Spain's greed and injustice we did not buy,

That freedom and progress and love
might lapse.

"Results accomplished," are words we hear,
As though an accomplished wrong must
stand,

And, despite the pitiful moan and tear,
A slave, once branded, must keep his
brand.

Black shame to us, now, that Our Stars are
dim,

That a cloud looms dark in our bannered
blue,—

Have we lost all reverent love for Him,
Whose golden precept still rings true?

"Do unto others," the Master said;—

We know the rule, with its shining gold,
The lesson that needs to be ever read;—

Is there yet time to find the fold?

UNION VETERAN.

A UNIVERSITY LOST.

An extract from the San Francisco Star's editorial on the recent dismissal of Prof. Ross from the faculty of Stanford university, published in the Star of November 17.

This week the state has lost what promised to be a great public institution, and has received in exchange a sort of sycophantic monument to the memory of Senator Stanford. Such an exchange is an incalculable loss to the state at large, and the loss is rendered greater by the fact that the institution which has been so degraded still masquerades under the old name.

Stanford university is no longer what its title implies. It is simply one more establishment for the glorification of its founder, and for the dissemination of such theories as its founder believed in. It is no more a university than is any subsidized newspaper or any penny-a-line biographer willing to depict his patron as having every virtue and all wisdom.

Stanford university has practically been reduced to the grade of a college during the past week, through the disclosures of narrow, arbitrary, and unprogressive management on the part of its absolute ruler—Mrs. Jane L. Stanford.

It has this week been made plain that it is intended to teach at this institution, not the truth as the brightest and most highly trained minds may see it, but the opinions of those who pay the salaries of the professors.

"A GHASTLY TRAGEDY."

A portion of a private letter written by a former captain in the British army, now residing in London, to an American friend.

Our election has gone khaki, as you say, but by no means to the extent that the physical force party expected—they expected to gain at least 50 seats.

In some respects I am sorry they did not. Five years of unrestrained indulgence in the brutalities of mili-

tarism would, I think, have done much to kill the evil thing.

But people are getting somewhat sobered over here. Given a spell of declining trade, which is by no means impossible, and the pinch would immediately be acutely felt. As it is, we are threatened with an enormous increase in the bill for human butchery appliances, apart from South Africa.

I ventured to predict that this latter affair would ultimately develop into a mere war of extermination, and it is so. Lord Roberts is proving himself better at that game than Weyler, and, in some respects, the equal of Alva and Tilly. The hopeless part of it is that he has the approval of the greater part of the people. A large number of the better-hearted and clearer-headed folks are against it, but what can they do now against the great mass of the brutalized who revel in this war, because it is with them one of revenge and hatred? As their apostle, Rudyard Kipling, puts it, "They are wiping something off a slate."

I cannot see how any profit is coming out of it. The war will cost from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds. If the mines have to bear the burden of it, there can necessarily be little left for the stockholders, because the capital will have to be repaid in 30 years. Few, if any, of the mines have more than 30 years to live. In addition, being a wasting security, stockholders have to replace their own capital. How they are going to do it, I don't know.

It is a ghastly tragedy, look at it how you will. The feather-brained democracy thought the business of stealing these two republics could be concluded in two months, at a cost of about ten or twelve millions. Their bestial press, the Times, Telegraph, Standard, Daily Mail, assured them of it. And, behold! 12,000 English slain, or died of disease, 40,000 more practically dead for all the good they will ever do in this world, and Christianity—where? It is a shameful, an infamous episode in the career of a nation that calls itself great. It bodes no good for the future.

FRENCH INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A news article translated for The Public from the Revue Diplomatique of November 18. The Revue Diplomatique is published in Paris every Sunday, 17 Boulevard Haussman; August Meulmans, editor.

The representative of the Philippine republic in Paris has communicated to

the newspapers a long telegram on the situation in the archipelago.

According to that information the greatest disorder reigns in Manila, and the commander in chief of the American forces, not being able to conquer the resisting Filipinos, employs the same processes of coercion which the English are using in the Transvaal.

The natives who refuse to comply with the municipal decrees, which require that they should recognize the American sovereignty, are imprisoned. At Cebu, 411 Filipinos have thus been incarcerated, and there only remain 71 electors to constitute the municipality.

All attacks of Filipino troops upon American detachments are immediately punished by the pillage and burning of the villages and the imprisonment of the inhabitants without defense, including women and children. The prisoners are employed upon public works.

At Mongondo, in the province of Cavite, the Americans forcibly entered the house of the Filipino Gen. Riego de Dios, and carried off all articles of value, after having ill-treated the aunt and the sister of the insurgent chief.

The American prisoners who were in the hands of the Filipinos at Mindoro. Arayat and Abra, have been set at liberty. Twenty of them have requested to be allowed to enter the ranks of the Filipino army.

In spite of all the violence which has been brought to bear not more than 1,000 Filipinos out of 10,000,000 have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

A manifesto signed by 2,000 inhabitants of Manila has just been addressed to the American congress, asking for the independence of the islands.

The Filipino representative in Paris, Mr. Agoncillo, is also addressing the American people on the eve of the presidential election, requesting them to apply to the Philippines the principles of their own declaration of independence. He declares that the insurgents will persevere without ceasing in their struggle for liberty—a struggle which it would have been impossible to sustain until now, had they not had the support of the whole Filipino people.

In his capacity of president of the Philippine republic, Aguinaldo signed last August a decree in which, inspired by the most liberal considerations, he ordered all the American prisoners to be put at liberty, only requiring that they should deliver up their arms, and furnishing to them the necessary means to reach such destination as they should fix upon. The American

soldiers who should give themselves up were to receive 80 pesos for each rifle, and might, if they wished, establish themselves in the country under the protection of the Filipino authorities; they would not be admitted into the ranks of the native army.

A PETITION FOR A PETITION AGAINST AMERICAN ATROCITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

For The Public.

For the sake of humanity, let us do something to stop this horror. Innocent multitudes are made homeless and are even murdered by American soldiers in our imperial colonies.

No, I do not refer to the war of subjugation in the Philippines. I refer to what no civilized man calls war, but looting and massacre. If we can trust reports in republican papers, this devastation has already begun; but it is as yet as nothing compared with what it soon will be if the "feelers" in the shape of propositions of "military experts" for "sterner" measures in suppressing the rebellion should meet with approval from the American public.

It is of no use to protest against the war itself. Our last election proved that we stand on too low a level of civilization yet to repudiate the basest war of subjugation in history. But I do hope that we have yet enough manhood left to demand that in this war our soldiers obey the rules of civilized warfare.

The following barbarity is proposed, and it seems already sporadically practiced: Wherever the American soldiers are shot at, the whole neighborhood is to be devastated, and the destitute inhabitants—women and children among them—driven into the woods to perish by hunger and exposure. Prisoners of war, especially if caught singly, are to be executed for murder and arson.

If every man in the Philippines were a rebel, this would still mean the murder of countless innocent women and children who never have lifted their hands against the august power of the American empire. And one must go back to the darkest days of the Thirty Years' War to find another instance in history where nations calling themselves civilized executed prisoners of war.

And if our college presidents, professors and bishops, in and out of the Philippine commissions, have not lied to us in their very expensive reports, the majority, the vast majority of the natives want American rule. The rebels are only a small minority of des-

perate adventurers. Then how enormous is not the crime of destroying a whole loyal village just because a band of robbers happen to invest the neighboring jungle!

Fellow citizens, can we stand this?

No! Every civilized person rightly outside of prison and madhouse can have but one opinion on this subject. **THESE ATROCITIES MUST STOP.**

Could not the "Public," the "Nation," and, for that matter, every paper that claims to stand for civilization, start a crusade against this the deepest disgrace of the American name? Could not petitions be started by these papers; and could we not thus exert a sufficient pressure on congress to have this "crowning" shame of the nineteenth century stopped before the beginning of the twentieth?

All decent people would sign such a petition. Only thugs and human hyenas would think of refusing. I have many republican friends and acquaintances, and though they voted to continue the war, not one would want to authorize a massacre. Most of them voted for the war on the impression that thus would peace and quiet be most quickly restored in the unhappy islands. So I feel confident that I voice the sentiment of every respectable American when I propose that we demand **THAT THE AMERICANS MUST BEHAVE AS CIVILIZED BEINGS, EVEN IN THE PHILIPPINES.**

P. M. MAGNUSSON.

St. Cloud, Minn.
Dec. 4, 1900.

WHAT THE SHIP FELLOWS SAY.

"I don't know very much about legislation," remarked the shoe clerk, "but I can't see any great benefit the people will derive by the passage of the ship subsidy bill."

"Mr. Shoe Clerk, your ignorance is appalling," said the inspired idiot. "It is a sad commentary on the boasted intelligence of the American people when a man with your sized head can't see the common advantages coming from a ship subsidy law. In the first place, it is a practical demonstration of the truth that it is a heap better to give than to receive. The revenue stamp act did a little along this line, but the ship subsidy law will bring it home to you in an express wagon.

"The ship companies go down to Washington and say to congress:

"Gentlemen, the American people are paying foreign ship owners more than \$100,000,000 a year for carrying our freight. This vast sum rightfully belongs to American ship owners, whom we are proud to represent. We build the best vessels in the world and