

be placed in the Institution as an exhibit. And in that case some label should be attached to the exhibit, and since the administration does not seem to know the name of this "madness," a reference to some good dictionary might suggest a name which would be more convenient for institute purposes than MacArthur's cumbersome, although accurate description.

The passion which moves a person to serve his country, either in defending it from invasion or in protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions, used to be called patriotism. By all means let us bring to Washington a Filipino as a personification of this strange passion, in order that future generations may see what was at one time common among the statesmen of the United States, but which by oversight has not been placed among other curiosities of former times in our national museum.

Minneapolis.

A. B. CHOATE.

**THE METHOD OF PROGRESS.**

Some folks are discouraged when a party that stands for righteousness and humanity is defeated by the people. But the right is never defeated. It always wins, though usually after those who fought for it are dead.

The things that are popular to-day are the things that noble men were persecuted for, a hundred years ago or more. The man or party with a clear new truth, or standing for the right application, for to-day, of an eternal truth, must expect to be defeated. Defeat is an indication—not a proof, but an indication—of righteous leadership. No man with honest soul and clear vision is ever discouraged by mere defeat.

There are usually two parties, the liberal and the conservative. The liberal party is for the people, but the people are against it. Barabbas, the robber, is more popular in his day than Jesus, the Saviour. The liberal party stands for progress, the conservative for contentment. The liberal party works for a great truth only to be defeated. But the seed has been sown; the leaven is at work; gradually the people see it and believe it; the truth then becomes a tenet of

the conservative party. The victory is won.

But by this time the liberal party has passed on to higher truth to be defeated in that, and the whole process is repeated.

Such is the method of progress. The minority lead and teach.

If you are able to think ahead of the crowd and the crowd elects you, it is a cause for discouragement. You have not been true. You have not told what you know. The defeated man is better off. He doesn't worry about the salvation of his soul.

The defeated party is often better off. When a party wins it stops teaching and commences to rule. But the world grows by teaching not ruling.

When a party wins it draws to it many self-seekers and loses many truth seekers. So it becomes corrupt.

When a party wins it must stand for things that are, and is likely to stop growing.

The democratic party has won the best victory, in standing for human liberty. It should not be discouraged because not given a chance to put its ideas into force. Let its mission be for four years to teach the people what liberty is. When the people understand it they'll want it.

R. C. BRYANT.

Lisbon, N. H.

**NEWS**

The American censorship of news from the Philippines has been at last removed, and information from that source is coming to the United States more freely. But there is no certainty yet that the news will be frankly reported, for Gen. MacArthur has ordered the cable companies to furnish him with a copy of all press dispatches, which indicates an intention of bringing pressure to bear upon correspondents whose reports are disagreeable. The removal of the censorship was ordered on the 15th. It has been in force since the beginning of the American occupation, and was used so strictly to prevent information from reaching the world, that most of the correspondents withdrew. English papers explained their action in recalling correspondents by saying that the censorship made it impossible to publish the

truth. Gen. Otis now disclaims responsibility for this European method of influencing the people by keeping them in ignorance of events. In a newspaper interview at Chicago on the 17th he said: "It was no idea of mine. I was really obeying orders from the war department at Washington." One of Gen. Otis's aids, Maj. Greene, who acted as his censor at Manila, accounts for the discontinuance of the censorship at this time by saying, also in a Chicago interview on the 17th, that "there is nothing now that needs censoring," the islands being "really in a state of peace."

It appears, however, from the now uncensored correspondence, that this "state of peace" is somewhat sanguinary in character. One battle is reported from the island of Panay, and many skirmishes and several small engagements are said to have been fought in northern and southern Luzon; while in Washington it is reported that Gen. MacArthur must have reinforcements to cope with the Filipinos, who are increasing in numbers and harassing the Americans at all points.

Through Ambassador Choate, the president has applied to Great Britain to exclude from the British jurisdiction at Hong-Kong the Filipino junta, whose relations to America on British soil are the same as were those of the old Cuban junta to Spain on American soil.

American casualties since July 1, 1898, inclusive of all current official reports given out in detail at Washington to November 21, 1900, are as follows:

Deaths to May 16, 1900 (see page 91) .....	1,847
Killed reported from May 16, 1900, to the date of the presidential election, November 6, 1900.....	100
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	468
<b>Total deaths to presidential election .....</b>	<b>2,415</b>
Killed reported since presidential election .....	9
Deaths from wounds, disease and accident, same period.....	76
<b>Total deaths .....</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Wounded since July 1, 1898.....	2,348
Captured .....	10
<b>Total casualties since July 1, 1898 .....</b>	<b>4,858</b>
<b>Total casualties to last week....</b>	<b>4,816</b>
<b>Total deaths last week.....</b>	<b>2,474</b>