

the liberals and all the Irish members present support, but many of the conservatives abstained; and with 280 members present and voting, the normal majority of which would have been 100, Mr. Balfour's side got only 34 majority.

This vote was astonishing to both sides of the house, and reveals the weakness of the conservatives on the question. The vote's full significance is that the liberal party in parliament—that is, the practical politicians composing it—has now resolved to do what the party everywhere outside parliament is urging—present the taxation of land values as a leading, if not the leading, party measure.

This is not the single tax; that is to say, it is not also proposed to abolish all other taxes, but it is many steps in the direction of single tax, since the greater the tax on land values the less the burden upon industry and the fruits of industry. All that is needed is a continuance in this direction to concentrate the whole of taxation upon land values and entirely exempt everything else; and to that end many liberals in and out of parliament are working.—Henry George, Jr., in *New York Journal* of March 4.

TWO STRUGGLES FOR LIBERTY.

While Americans are asking whether the Filipinos deserve independence and are able to govern themselves, there may be interest or profit in a glance at some phases of the Philippine conflict which seem remarkably like certain conditions in the American revolution. It is said that the Filipinos are unworthy of independence or incapable of self-government because they are not a united majority; they are mercenary; they wage guerrilla warfare; they have a naked, poorly-armed crowd that cannot be called an army; they have no navy; they have no government but that of a dictator; they are dishonest; they try to advance their cause by bureaus of agitators, called juntas; and great numbers of them can never be persuaded to submit voluntarily to orderly government.

John Adams said that more than a third part of the principal men in America were opposed to the revolution against England, and of those who agreed with the principles of the revolution thousands thought them not worth fighting for. Twelve colonies, without New York, resolved for independence in July, 1776. Rhode Island had to be forced, by a threat of commercial boycott, before she would ratify the constitution in 1790. Vermont was never in the confederation that existed

previous to the government of the constitution. Lecky says: "New York privateers preyed on the commerce of the revolting states" in swarms over neighboring seas. "The ardent loyalty of the town of New York was exceedingly encouraging to the English," and "6,000 of its own armed citizens" were ready to defend the city against the rebels.

Washington wrote:

While our army is experiencing almost daily want, that of the enemy in New York is deriving ample supplies from a trade with the adjacent states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut which has by degrees become so common that it is hardly thought a crime.

Is lack of patriotism charged to the Filipinos? Lecky says:

The great mass (of Americans) were indifferent, half-hearted, engrossed with their private interests or occupations, prepared to risk nothing till they could clearly foresee the issue of the contest.

Washington wrote:

Men may speculate as they will; they may talk of patriotism; * * * I know patriotism exists, and I know it has done much in the present contest; but I will venture to assert that a great and lasting war can never be supported on this principle alone. It must be aided by a prospect of interest or some reward.

Then he speaks of

the frequent defection of officers seduced by views of private interest and emolument to abandon the cause of their country.

Says Lecky:

In the face of an enemy of overwhelming numbers, in the very agonies of a struggle upon which the whole future of the contest depended, company after company came forward, claiming instant dismissal.

It was a common rule that troops would not serve without ample pay. Congress and the states continually offered bounties to get men, and then did not get them. Men were threatened with imprisonment if they refused to serve. Negro slaves and even children were enlisted. Washington says:

Excepting about 400 recruits from the state of Massachusetts Bay (a portion of whom, I am told, the children, hired at about \$1,500 each for nine months' service), I have had no reenforcement to this army since last campaign.

Again he says:

The large fortunes acquired by numbers out of the army afford a contrast that gives poignancy to every inconvenience from remaining in it.

Apathy and dissension existed in many quarters. Said John Adams:

I am wearied to death with the wrangles between military officers, high and low. They quarrel like cats and dogs. They worry one another like mastiffs, scrambling for rank and pay like apes for nuts.

The Filipinos are said to have swept the islands of Spaniards except for Manila. At no time, though in a longer contest, could this have been said of the Americans in the colonial war. The American way of fighting had been like

that of the Indians—from behind trees or singly—and not by skill in maneuver. Every American soldier was a sharpshooter.

As to guerrilla warfare, Marion, the "Swamp Fox," was a terror to the British in the south, and could not be forced to open battle. Washington declared once that he planned, in case the English whipped him in the coast region, to take to the mountains and the wilderness of the Ohio valley with his men and there defy the Britons. Washington's army never had a commissary department, and his men often starved or went ragged, while the country people were feeding the English troops. Mob law often ruled in Boston and elsewhere. Nobody seemed responsible for the Boston tea party or for the burning of the Gaspee. Aguinaldo's army is criticised as a body. The army of Washington was never uniformly armed and equipped. When he took command for the first time, Green says, many of the troops had only clubs and pitchforks for weapons! In 1776 the entire continental army was reduced to 2,700 effective men. During a great part of the war congress was either inefficient or unable to meet, and Washington was necessarily a dictator, to all practical purposes. There was no cabinet, a semblance of which Aguinaldo has. When Washington was trying personally to keep his men together during the awful winter at Valley Forge the congress was traveling about from place to place in an effort to keep out of the hands of the English.

Have the Filipinos been dishonest in their schemes? Was there not some ground for accusing Franklin of dishonesty in his publication of Hutchinson's private letters to an English friend? Timothy Pickering, United States quartermaster general, admitted that in 1782 he clipped coins for the gain of the American government.

There is a striking likeness between the Cuban and Philippine juntas and the American committees of correspondence, without which it is said the revolution would not have been possible.

It is affirmed that there is or has been more than one visible revolutionary party in the Philippines, and that a recognition of independence would induce public disorders. During our revolutionary period every state inclined toward a position of absolute sovereignty. The constitution was enacted because congress, during the war and under the confederation, was powerless over the various contending commonwealths. After the war there

were such threatening insurrections that Washington declared he seemed under the "illusion of a dream." Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts was a revolt against the government. The speaker of the Massachusetts convention of 1788 said of the American soldiers:

They would rob you of your property, threatened to burn your houses, obliged you to be on your guard night and day.

Vermont withdrew from New York in 1777 and remained during the entire confederation "without representation either in the New York legislature or in congress." Commercial tyranny caused the revolt alike in the Philippines against Spain and in America against England. Distance from the mother country and natural obstacles in the rebellious territory were problems that both England and Spain had to face. France, according to some authorities, aided the colonists secretly while protesting neutrality, just as today Germany is accused of playing double with the United States. English sympathizers sent assistance to the Americans, and now it is said that Americans in China may possibly have sold arms to the Filipinos.

Some points of unlikeness in the two struggles are noticeable. The Americans declared independence and were aided openly by France and Spain; the Filipinos declared independence, but their belligerency even is not recognized. France intervened at a time when, without her help, the colonists must have been defeated, but France did not take possession of the American colonies; the United States intervened, to the defeat of Spain, and has assumed sovereignty over an unwilling people. The Filipinos destroyed Spanish rule in their islands, but are compelled to repeat their struggle with the intervening power.—William P. Lovett, of the University of Chicago, in *The Chicago Record*.

AMERICA'S RECESSIONAL.

With Acknowledgments to Rudyard Kipling.

Faith of our fathers, loved of old—
Inspirer of their noble plan—
Whose strong yet gentle hands uphold
The ever sacred rights of man—
O God of Love, wipe out the blot,
We have forgot—we have forgot!

The horrid sounds of battle rise—
The captains and the hosts are red
With blood of glory's sacrifice
On plains thick-strewn with heaps of dead.
O God of Peace, wipe out the blot,
We have forgot—we have forgot!

Far sail our ships to many lands,
On sea and bay they spread death palls;
Struck by the power of mailed hands,
Lo! Freedom in her temple falls,
Lord God of Wrath, wipe out the blot,
We have forgot—we have forgot!

Drunk with the wine of power we loose
Tongues that extol imperial sway—
Such boastings as the conquerors use,
Whose hearts from pity turn away—
Lord of the Law, wipe out the blot,
We have forgot—we have forgot!

For brutish pride that puts its trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All vallant dust that bulds on dust,
And fails the righteous law to guard—
For cruel deed and frantic word,
Have mercy on Thy people, Lord!
Amen.

—George S. Johns, in *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

JOSE RIZAL, FILIPINO PATRIOT.

Selections from the address of the Rev. H. S. Bigelow, delivered at the Vine Street Congregational church, Cincinnati, Sunday night, February 12, 1899. From the author's manuscript.

There came into my hands the other day a pamphlet containing a biographical sketch of a great man. Very few will ever see this pamphlet, yet its contents should be known to every American. I consider it to be my duty, therefore, to assist in publishing the facts of this life.

The pamphlet contains a translation from a life of Rizal, written by a German professor in the University of Leitmeritz, Austria. It is translated by a man who knew personally both Rizal and Aguinaldo. It is dedicated to Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, who is characterized as "the liberator of his country, a chivalrous and brave warrior."

Jose Rizal was a native of the island of Luzon, of which Manila is the capital. He was therefore a Malay, with the brown complexion, black eyes and straight, black hair which are the physical characteristics of his race. He graduated from the University of Madrid as doctor of medicine and philosophy. He pursued his graduate studies in Paris, Heidelberg, Leipzig and Berlin. Returning to his home in Manila he wrote and published a novel which excited the wrath of the government by its anti-Spanish sympathies, and by its exposure of the corruptness of the church on the islands. For the crime of telling what he believed to be the truth he was banished. He came to the United States, and from here he went to London, where he devoted himself to further study. About this time he produced another political novel. He then settled as a practicing physician in Hong-Kong. From here he went to Borneo, where it was his intention to found a colony of Filipinos. In 1892 he returned to Manila, presumably for the purpose of recruiting his colony. He went at once to the home of his family, leaving his baggage in the customhouse.

This baggage was opened, and in it there were found certain pamphlets of an anti-Spanish character. It has been charged that these pamphlets were smuggled into the baggage by some fanatical monks, and that the type from which they had been printed were found, still set up and in the possession of these monks. However, Rizal was banished a second time. This time he was sent to the island of Dapitan, where he was held a political prisoner under the close watch of Spanish guards. While he was on this island and under the eyes of his guards, another insurrection in the Philippines broke out. Though for the last four years he had been a prisoner on a distant island and under the constant surveillance of the authorities, still, when the insurrection broke out, he was taken to Manila on the charge of having incited the uprising; and, after the forms of law had been complied with, he was condemned to death, and shot on the 30th of December, 1896. Such is the brief outline of the story of his life.

Rizal was a profound student of anthropology and ethnology. He was incited to master these studies by the behavior of the Spaniards, who always treated the natives as though they were by nature inferior. As a schoolboy he was often cut to the quick by their arrogance toward his people. He could not see why he should be despised because his skin was brown and his hair straight. He took delight in standing at the head of his class, just to prove to himself that the Spaniards were no better than his own people. He observed that when Europeans came to the islands they seemed to regard the natives as a species of animal fit only for menial service. What moral right, he asked, has the white man to look down on the men who have similar thoughts and studies as they and similar abilities, just because their skin is brown or their hair is straight? He resolved to probe the matter to the bottom and see if there was any foundation for the claims of the haughty Spaniard.

In the schools of Manila he came to the conclusion that ability did not depend upon color. While pursuing his studies abroad he kept his eyes open to see what truth there was in the doctrine that he was an inferior being—a doctrine which his soul hated. In Madrid he became very bitter when he saw how great a contrast there was between the freedom which Spain enjoyed and the theocratic absolutism of his fatherland. He became disgusted with the selfishness of the Spanish politicians.

He noticed, also, that ninety-nine out