

Port Eads, at the mouth of the Mississippi, when a transport loaded with troops was passing out to sea. In reporting the passing out of the transport, as was his duty, the quartermaster added to his message to headquarters the fact of display of signal, which was received with great enthusiasm by the troops. He was severely reprimanded by return message over the wires."

#### A CHICAGO ALDERMAN GOING TO A COUNCIL MEETING. Set to Descriptive Music.

Alderman Mahoney leaves his saloon. This is charmingly expressed by the muted trumpet. As he gets nearer the city hall the "franchise" motive takes a stronger hold. The harmonic leadings of the second and fourth measures suggest that the gang will stand firm. Mahoney arrives at the council chamber and the precipitous harp glissando expresses his joy at arriving without being held up by one of his own constituents.

The council gathers. A mixture of the "reform" and "franchise" motives.

Mahoney has an ordinance in his pocket. He arises (heavy beats of the kettle drum and trilling strings). The "street and alley committee" motive dominates here and the cadenza for the harp shows his agitation, for he knows that a brass band (expressed by the tuba and muted brass) waits for him in the corridor. He gets the mayor's eye (tremolo and an ascending run in woodwinds). He moves that his ordinance be referred to the joint committee on streets and alleys. Fortissima attack of tuba and trombone expresses the agitation of the reform aldermen.

Aldermen Lienbenbrock proposes a substitute and again the franchise theme appears in the trumpets and trombones. A sharp word duel expresses by the most incoherent dissonances. Harp glissando, loud beating of the kettle drums and wind machine. Referred to city hall committee (religious passage). Alderman Mahoney goes homeward sadly (long held note on the bassoon). He feels that agree chills are about to shake him (violins). Thinks he's getting the grip. First introduction of "the grip" motive (represented by tuba and flute). He takes three grains of quinine (oboe and bass clarinet in solo passage). Goes to bed and sinks to his mellow sleep with the "franchise" motive still running through his mind, accompanied by trombone and harp glissando. Sleeps. Finale!—Raymond Maxwell, in Chicago Chronicle.

#### OUR DUTIES TO THE FILIPINOS.

Extracts from a speech made in the United States Senate on Jan. 10, by the Hon. Wm. E. Mason, of Illinois, speaking to the following resolution:

Whereas all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the Government of the United States of America will not attempt to govern the people of any other country in the world without the consent of the people themselves, or subject them by force to our dominion against their will.

There is no vicarious atonement for a nation's crime. I care not what your religious faith may be, no nation has ever committed a crime against a weaker nation or against her own citizens that the law of compensation has not demanded settlement. For a hundred years in this country we have piled up the wealth of unrequited toil of the slaves. We said, "This is the land of the free and the home of the brave," and sold women and children to the highest and best bidder for cash. No picture could be painted of the genius of our country in which the slave pen and whipping post did not rear their heads. We tore down the slave pen; the auction block came down with it; but there was not material enough to make headboards for the graves.

We are told that they cannot govern themselves. Where is the student of evolution who talks like this? Where is the man who has read who does not know that all government is made to fit the people, and does not rise either above or below the people themselves? Who does not know the difference between "canned liberty," as the distinguished Speaker of the House calls it, and the genuine liberty which we enjoy?

We are to go to those people and say to them, notwithstanding Dewey said they were competent to govern themselves—he had handled them without guns; he had had no trouble with them; he had an understanding—we are to say to the people of the Philippine Islands, "You poor, God-forsaken creatures, this thing of sovereignty is a great thing; we bought yours somewhere across the water."

Not one expansionist, not one who advocates the taking of these islands against the consent of the people, but what will tell you in the same breath, "Yes, it is going to be a great tax upon the people of the United States, but we will let the Filipinos pay that tax." They are to pay for our standing army. They are to pay the price of their own chains.

The Filipino is begging to treat with us. He knocks at our door to be heard. He loves his home as you love yours, sir, and as I love mine. He has breathed the inspiration of our history; he asks only what our fathers fought for—the right to govern himself. There is no treaty of commercial value to the United States which could be suggested that he is not ready and willing to give us. Then it is not the expansion of commerce you want, but it is the expansion of the gewgaws and the tinsels of royalty.

Let me give notice to you gentlemen who expect to be in politics that if this war goes on, and if we open the guns, as we threaten to do within ten days, upon the women and children in the island of Oloilo, the father in New England will begin to plead for the father in Manila, the mother in Illinois will begin to pray for the mother in the islands of the sea, and the fathers will vote as the mothers pray. God Almighty help the party that seeks to give civilization and Christian liberty hypodermically with 13-inch guns.

But they say Aguinaldo is a self-appointed chief. That is a way of their politics there. Look about the senate, Mr. President, and who of us is here except originally upon his own invitation?

Why, Mr. President, cannot we now make those people our friends, as Fox plead to make America England's friend a hundred years ago? Why not give them what they ask? Why should we stingily withhold the jewel of independence? Why should we not finish this war as we began it—for humanity's sake? Why not with a free and open hand give them what we have promised to give to Cuba, and say: "Go, and obey the divine injunction, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling; go and learn by experience, as we did. Profit by your mistakes, as we have done. Yes, we have saved your life, Filipino, and in the future we will protect it against all comers from within or without while our flag floats." Then we shall have kept our promise, and only then.

We cannot teach them to govern themselves. There is only one road to self-government. That is through the gate of responsibility, along the rough and rugged road of experience. You cannot teach liberty and self-government with a Mauser gun. Spain has tried it for centuries; at least, with guns similar if not of the same pattern. For centuries she has been for expan-

sion, more land, more property, more poor people she could ride over with some cheap politician with a crown on his head. Are we going to keep the crown room there that Spain occupied? Is the throne room to be kept intact for Tammany Hall or the republican party, when we send our envoys there?

Spain is an expansionist and has been for centuries. And say, my friends, have you forgotten the first rule proved by all history, without exception, that every square inch of territory taken by force has to be held by force? Go to your children who are in the first year of the high school, and they will tell you the rule, that in all history every square foot of ground taken by force from an alien nation has to be kept by force. There is Alsace-Lorraine, between Germany and France. A standing army is kept there on both sides, and there is a continuing threat of war. Are we to continue to imitate Spain? She has believed in the expansion of territory, expansion of commerce by force, without the consent of the governed, and her ships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Her men are rotting in the ocean and upon the land all over the world. Her flag has been dishonored, disgraced, defeated and sent back to her peninsula, and the golden crown of imperialism that she sought against the will of the people has turned to ashes in her palsied hands.

But distinguished gentlemen who claim a monopoly of patriotism, who do not seem to observe the difference between expansion and explosion, say that we who believe in getting the consent of the governed before we govern them want to give back the Philippines to Spain. Everyone who makes the statement knows that is not what we want. May I repeat the old story of Lincoln? Driving in his carriage one day, he alighted to turn a tumblebug to his legs. Replying to the Cabinet minister within the carriage, he said: "I merely wanted to give him a show with all the other bugs of his class." He did not want to annex the bug or to tell him how to run his business. He did not seek to tax him or to tell him that he did not know how to govern his bugship. He set him along the highroad, along the line of the survival of the fittest.

Do you remember when Mexico was invaded by the French and Uncle Sam said, "Go; there is the Monroe doctrine; Mexico is covered by the shadow of its wing," and the French soldiers left, and the brave little Republic of Mexico is slowly but surely climbing

the ladder to a better education, a better civilization. Ah, Mr. President, that is the expansion I believe in. That is the imperialism the fathers taught.

#### THE RETURN OF HAMILTONISM.

Look about you! Nearly all of the wealth of the land is passing into a few hands, and not one of these hands favorable to the freedom of the citizen. Every great industrial, commercial, mining or transportation enterprise is passing into the hands, first of corporations, and then by further consolidation into the hands of trusts, which thus have an absolute monopoly, a monopoly which can, arbitrarily, fix prices, fix wages and regulate output—a monopoly which has no soul, and whose chief purpose is to plunder the public. The monopolist and the speculator prosper, but the masses wither. Men of moderate fortunes and of fair incomes, who were the bulwark of the republic, are slowly but surely being wiped out. We are being reduced to two classes; in the first stage these will be known as the very rich and the moderately poor, and in the second stage as the masters and the slaves. We have established a monied aristocracy and are now fastening a yoke on posterity. A standing army is to be enthroned and bayonet argument is to govern.

Republican institutions cannot live amid these conditions. Wealth has never been the friend of liberty. Concurrently with the progress of these changes we hear the snarling voices of men who deride the doctrines of Jefferson and Lincoln that made our country great and mighty. Already we see magazine articles urging the establishment by law of a permanent aristocracy in our system of government, and from high quarters we hear a demand for Hamiltonism. Hamilton believed in monarchy and aristocracy bottomed on corruption. He was in love with the English system as it existed in the last century, thoroughly rotten from top to bottom, and he labored to transplant whatever he could of that system. He once said to John Adams: "Purge the British constitution of its corruption and give to its popular branch equality of representation and it would become an impracticable government. But as it stands at present, it is the most perfect government that ever existed." He did not advance a single new thought, did not promulgate a single new principle; and he sneered at the idea that the people were capable of self-government.

England herself has since that time repudiated corruption and established equality of representation. Hamilton

favored the adoption of the new constitution, but was not satisfied with it, and openly expressed the hope that some future war would centralize the powers of the government. When he was made secretary of the treasury, the new constitution had been adopted, congress had been given power to raise money, everybody could see that the republic could now easily pay its debts, and that it was not necessary to introduce corruption of any sort. But, true to his theory, he at once secured the establishment of a national bank and introduced the British funding and bond-issuing system, coupled with its limitless opportunities for plunder. A short period of unparalleled speculation and speculation followed. The sharks and financial birds of prey made fortunes and Hamilton became the hero of the hour. The whole system collapsed in a few years and scattered ruin and misery over the country. Yet for a whole century the men who used the government to plunder the country have shouted for Hamilton. Whether Hamilton himself shared in the plunder is immaterial. He expressed his belief in the system, and deliberately furnished the opportunity to others. During the administration of Mr. Adams Hamiltonism ran wild. Almost every principle of the Declaration of Independence was trampled under foot, and those provisions of the new constitution that were intended to protect the individual were ruthlessly brushed aside. No man dared to criticize the administration. Scores of good men were denied trial by jury and languished in prison for exercising the right of free speech. A tyranny was established that surpassed anything existing in England. Four years of this regime was all the American people could then stand; they declared that they had not cast off a foreign yoke to take up a more galling home yoke, and in 1800 they arose and overthrew it so completely that it has taken it nearly a century for a resurrection.

Had Hamiltonism prevailed at that time the whole history of the republic would have been different; the brains, the industry, the skill and the enterprise of the earth would not have flocked to our shores. The genius of man being cowed would have withered here as it had in Europe, and the American republic would to-day be simply an oligarchy, stretching in small settlements from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. Hamilton was a member of the constitutional convention, and succeeded in establishing that aristocratic branch of our government known as the federal judiciary, un-republican and un-