

quer them; we have exercised no autocratic powers over them. What we really hold there is not a people but an uninhabited country. That country is regarded as part of the United States, not as an unannexed estate; and such of the inhabitants as are not members of tribes, are vested, under the treaty of cession, with all the rights of American citizens.

The analogy between the Alaskan purchase and the Philippine conquest disappears upon comparison.

The great fact that runs through the history of our territorial development, is the plain recognition shown therein of the fundamental principle of American government. The so-called precedents for imperialism are in reality monuments to our fidelity to the doctrine of the declaration of independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and to the spirit of the federal constitution that all men who come within the jurisdiction of the United States shall come as citizens and not as subjects.

The manifest intention as to the Philippines, is, on the other hand, to take the islands as American property in perpetuity, and to reduce their inhabitants to a state of vassalage. This intention is obvious from the treaty alone. It is the first treaty of cession to the United States which has not in terms secured to the inhabitants who wished them all the rights of American citizenship. The Filipinos are to depend upon the good will of congress, not for rights, for they are to have none, but for privileges. What their political condition was under Spain, what the condition of the American colonies was under England, what her conquered provinces were to Rome, that in principle is to be their condition under the United States. Their autocratic ruler is to be a congress sitting thousands of miles away, a congress in which they are to have no representative and to whose constituents they are to be not fellow citizens, but alien subjects.

There is no precedent in our history to lend color of right to such a policy; and to every principle of government to which we have appealed, and profess still to appeal, it is revolting.

NEWS

The center of interest is still in the Philippines, the most important event of the week being the capture of Iloilo. Immediately after the battle between the Americans and the Filipinos at Manila, reported last week, orders were received by Gen. Otis, from Washington, to reenforce Gen. Miller at Iloilo, on the distant Island of Panay; and on the 9th reenforcements were accordingly sent, with instructions to Gen. Miller to take the town. Upon receiving his instructions, Gen. Miller demanded the surrender of Iloilo by the evening of the 11th, at the same time warning the Filipinos to make no demonstration in the interval. But the Filipinos prepared to defend, whereupon an American gunboat opened fire upon them. They replied, and Gen. Miller then bombarded the place. There was no effective reply, and the American troops suffered no loss. The casualties among the Filipinos, if any, are not reported. They withdrew from the town, and the Americans took possession. At last reports the Filipinos were entrenching themselves in the suburbs, out of effective range from the warships, with the purpose apparently of resorting to the same harassing tactics that they have pursued near Manila. In the afternoon of the 12th, the day after the capture, the Americans made a reconnoissance in force toward the outlying town of Jaro. They were met, say the reports, with "a severe and well directed fire;" but, advancing, drove the Filipinos through Jaro to the open country beyond. No reports of casualties have been received.

Gen. Otis's official report of the taking of Iloilo, which bears date the 13th, is as follows:

Gen. Miller reports from Iloilo that town taken on the 11th inst., and held by troops. Insurgents given until evening of 11th to surrender, but their hostile actions brought on engagement during the morning. Insurgents fired native portion of town; but little losses to property of foreign inhabitants. No casualties among the United States troops reported.

Following is Admiral Dewey's report:

Petrel just arrived from Iloilo. That place taken by our force Saturday and now occupied. No prisoners. No casualties on our side. Insurgent loss not known, but believed to be slight. They attempted to burn town, but foreign property generally saved by our force.

This is the second movement of the Americans upon Iloilo. The first occurred in December and was reported in No. 39 of The Public. On that occasion American troops were dispatched from Manila to take Iloilo from the Spanish; but the Filipinos forced the Spanish to surrender before the Americans arrived, and the latter made no attempt to drive the Filipinos out. But with their warships they remained in a hostile attitude before Iloilo until the bombardment and capture of the 11th, reported above.

At Manila, fighting has been continuous since the battle of the 4th, which we reported last week. According to the dispatches received at the time of that report, the Filipinos had then been driven from their former line on the outskirts of Manila to distances several miles into the country; and the last fight, which occurred at Caloocan on the 8th, had resulted in their complete rout. It was stated also, in the official report of this fight, that Aguinaldo had applied for a cessation of hostilities, an application which Gen. Otis declined to answer. It now appears, however, upon Gen. Otis's authority, that no application for a cessation of hostilities has been made, and that no accredited representative of Aguinaldo has yet entered the American lines. It also appears that Caloocan was not captured until the 10th.

Taking up the thread of the Philippine war where it was dropped in these reports on the 8th, we find that on the 9th Admiral Dewey drove the Filipinos from San Roque, a village on the neck of land that connects the peninsula of Cavite with the mainland south of Manila. Following is the report he gives, bearing the same date:

After continued interference and intimidation of our workmen I ordered armed insurgents to leave San Roque by 9 this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining, who burned the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. All quiet.

At this time Filipinos were concentrating between Caloocan and Malabon, two villages about six miles north of Manila, and but a short distance inland from the bay shore. On the following day, the 10th, in the afternoon, the American fleet shelled Caloocan, and soon afterward an attack was made from the land side, the Americans burning the native houses as they advanced. If the Associated

Press report is to be relied upon, Filipinos "were mowed down like grass, but the American loss was slight." After two hours of fighting, Caloocan was taken and burned. Gen. Otis's official report of this engagement, dated the 10th, is as follows:

Insurgents collected considerable force between Manila and Caloocan, where Aguinaldo is reported to be, and threatened attack and uprising in city. This afternoon swung left of MacArthur's division, which is north of Pasig river, into Caloocan, driving enemy easy. Our loss slight; that of insurgents considerable. Particulars in morning. Attack preceded by one-half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels.

No official report of the promised particulars of the Caloocan fight has yet been published.

The American line now extended from the bay shore near Caloocan, some 6 miles north of Manila, in a half circle east and south around Manila to the bay shore below Fort Malate,—a distance of 23 miles. The point in the line farthest inland from Manila was at Santa Ana, on the Pasig river.

Malabon, a village lying a short distance north of Caloocan was selected by the Filipinos for their next stand. This was shelled on the 11th by the American fleet, under the protection of which the left of the American line was extended to Malabon, and the Filipinos driven out. They were understood to have retreated to their capital, Malolos, and an American war vessel has moved up the coast to a point opposite that city and about 8 miles away. Another fight occurred on the same day. It was at the right of the line, from ten to fifteen miles in a direct course from Malabon. The Filipinos, according to the press reports, "fell back upon the main line of the insurgents," which would indicate that their main line then enclosed the American line from the left at Malabon to the right below Fort Malate. Gen. Otis's official report, in which these two engagements are alluded to, bears date the 12th, and is as follows:

Reported that insurgent representative at Washington telegraphed Aguinaldo to drive out Americans before arrival reinforcements. Dispatch received Hong-Kong and mailed Malolos, which decided on attack to be made about 7th instant. Eagerness of insurgent troops to engagement precipitated battle. Very quiet to-day on

lines from Caloocan on north to Pasay on south. Yesterday small reconnoitering party twelve miles south of city fired on, two men slightly wounded. Two insurgents with arms captured. Affair of 10th, MacArthur's division very successful. Enemy's loss considerable; have collected seventy dead bodies; more not yet discovered. Insurgents reported to be gathering force twelve miles north on railway, but evidently perplexed.

The Filipinos deny Gen. Otis's assertion in the above report, that Agoncillo, the Filipino representative at Washington, had telegraphed Aguinaldo to drive out Americans before arrival of reinforcements; and Agoncillo challenges Gen. Otis to produce the dispatch he mentions.

On the night of the 12th the Filipinos opened fire at long range upon the American left, but without effect or evoking a reply; and on the 13th they are reported as throwing up entrenchments opposite the American line inland to the east of Malabon. They worked under the cover of their sharpshooters, who operated in the jungle. Several skirmishes took place on the 15th near Manila, in which the Americans were assisted by a gunboat, and on the 16th there was an engagement about ten miles southeast of Manila at San Pedro Macate. No casualties have yet been reported.

Filipino accounts, down to the 7th, received in London by way of Hong-Kong, are to the following effect:

For several days before the fight of the 4th the Americans had been endeavoring to provoke hostilities. The attack by the Americans was made under protection of shelling from the ships, and was unexpected. The ships destroyed a number of villages, and after a severe fight captured the waterworks. The Filipinos, under instructions from Malolos, acted strictly upon the defensive, and finally retired in good order without any loss of arms, artillery or ammunition except two Krupp guns of obsolete pattern. The fighting was stubborn and lasted continuously from the 4th till the 7th. The Filipino loss is 1,050 killed and wounded, "including 600 Ygorotes who were barbarously mowed down when the Americans saw they were armed only with bows and arrows." At the time of the original outbreak, no Filipino general was present, nor was the Filipino ammunition in place; whereas the American army and navy acted on a preconcerted plan.

A resolution on the subject of the Philippines was acted upon on the 14th in the senate. It is known as the

McEnery resolution and is as follows:

By the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and the inhabitants of said islands.

An attempt was made by the anti-imperialists to amend this resolution by adding to it the following clause:

That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands, and assert their determination when a stable and independent government shall have been erected there, entitled in the judgment of the United States to recognition as such, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people.

But the amendment was defeated. There were 29 votes in the affirmative and 29 in the negative, and Vice President Hobart determined the tie against the resolution by voting in the negative. The McEnery resolution was then adopted by a vote of 26 to 22. Mr. Hoar and other anti-imperialists voted against it, on the ground that it gave no assurances as to allowing self-government in the Philippines, but rather the contrary. It is a joint resolution and amounts to nothing unless passed by the house and signed by the president.

Resolutions are being offered in civic bodies protesting against the war in the Philippines. At a meeting of the Anti-Imperialist league held at Boston on the 10th, at which Gov. Boutwell presided, immediate suspension of hostilities was demanded, and congress was urged to give official assurances to the Filipinos of the intention of the United States to adhere to the principle of self-government. On the 10th the Chicago Single Tax club requested all other single tax clubs in the United States to join it in condemning "the war which the United States, for the manifest purpose of advancing the private interests of American franchise promoters