

When the resolution came up on the 6th, an attempt was made to refer it to a committee; but Mr. Hoar expressed his fear that this was meant for delay and he succeeded in securing its prompt adoption by the senate.

Mr. Hoar had already given notice of his intention to discuss the Vest resolution, and on the 9th he did so at length. Following is the Vest resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the constitution of the United States no power is given to the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. The colonial system of European nations cannot be established under our present constitution, but all territory acquired by the government, except such small amount as may be necessary for coaling stations, correction of boundaries, and similar governmental purposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of ultimately organizing such territory into states suitable for admission into the union.

The burden of Mr. Hoar's speech, which was a reply to Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who had opposed the resolution, may be inferred from this quotation: "When you raise the flag over the Philippine Islands as an emblem of dominion and acquisition, you take it down from Independence Hall."

Senator Hoar's speech of the 9th was followed on the 10th by one from Senator Mason on the same side. Mr. Mason, however, spoke to a resolution of his own, which he had offered on the 7th. It is as follows:

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.

In favor of the treaty, the more important speech of the two so far made in the senate was delivered on the 11th by Senator Foraker. Its importance lay in the fact that Mr. Foraker intimated, with an assumption of authority, that the administration has no intention of interfering with local self-government in the Philippines, or of making the United States occupancy more than temporary.

When he said that it had been "decided to take possession ourselves—for the present at least—until the people of those islands are ready and capable of self-government," there was a stir of astonishment in the senate at the suggestion of temporary occupancy, and Mr. Foraker reiterated his assertion, adding:

I do not understand that anyone desires anything but the ultimate independence of the people of the Philippines, neither the president nor anyone in this chamber.

Mr. Foraker also said, answering a question asked by Mr. Hoar as to the right of the Philippines to self-government:

With the determination of the ultimate policy respecting the Philippines, their feelings will have much to do. No one, so far as I am able to learn, is prepared by force and violence to take and hold them. I am willing to trust the administration. I have no sympathy with those who talk of making war on Aguinaldo any more than I had with those who talked of making war on Gomez.

President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, referred to in these columns last week as having been cabled but not made public, was promulgated on the 5th at Manila by Gen. Otis. According to the version of the Associated Press, Gen. Otis, after reciting briefly President McKinley's instructions, expressed the opinion that it is the intention of the American government while directing affairs generally to appoint representative Filipinos forming the controlling element, to civil positions. He also expressed himself as convinced that the United States government intends to seek the establishment in the islands of a most liberal government, in which the people will be as fully represented as the maintenance of law and order will permit, and susceptible of development, on lines of increased representation and the bestowal of increased powers, into a government as free and independent as is enjoyed by the most favored provinces in the world. To this end he invited the full confidence and cooperation of the Filipinos. Nothing was said in the proclamation regarding the disarmament of the Filipinos.

Gen. Otis's proclamation was followed by a manifesto from President Aguinaldo accusing the American government of bad faith and calling upon the people to work together for Philippine independence. The re-

publican papers of Manila do not yield in their demands for independence.

The news reports from Washington have all along indicated a war-like disposition toward the Filipinos; but the more recent reports go to show that the instructions to the American troops off the island of Panay have gone no further than to order them to land, and, getting into communication with the Filipinos at Iloilo, to make public the purposes of the United States. "The policy to be adopted now," says the Associated Press report from Washington, "is a gentle one. Persuasion will be used before power." At last accounts the Americans had not landed at Iloilo, and the city was still held by Filipino troops. Filipino committees in Paris, Madrid and London telegraphed on the 9th to President McKinley a protest against the disembarkation of American troops at Iloilo, as premature before the ratification of the treaty of peace.

Gen. Wood arrived at New York on the 10th en route from Santiago, Cuba, to Washington. His departure from Santiago was noted last week, its object being to confer with the Washington authorities regarding Gen. Brooke's order requiring Santiago customs receipts to be sent to Havana. This had aroused great indignation in Santiago, and, as already reported, a mass meeting of citizens had requested Gen. Wood to intercede. Gen. Brooke revoked his objectionable order before Col. Wood reached New York; and Santiago will retain its customs receipts.

Politics in the United States are assuming shape in the democratic party for the presidential campaign of 1900. The indications now are that the party will be split both by the money question and the question of colonial expansion. At the Jackson day banquet on the 6th in Cincinnati, Wm. J. Bryan struck the keynote for the wing of the party which he represents. He emphasized the doctrine of free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, as set forth in the Chicago platform, and then took up the colonial question. His speech upon that issue was largely in answer to this searching interrogatory:

Whether we can govern colonies as well as other countries can is not material; the real question is whether we