

United States. For, unquestionably, the senatorial discussion only served to bring out ever more clearly the fact that there was no eagerness on the part of the people of the United States to exploit the Philippine Islands for their own purposes, regardless of the wishes and well-being of the native inhabitants. Aguinaldo and his friends, if they had been unselfishly desirous of promoting the best interests of the Philippine people, might well have awaited the deliberate process of the Senate with entire composure; for it was certain that if the treaty should be ratified and the United States should accept the cession of the Philippines, the natives would in the future have to deal with a just and liberal government. If, on the other hand, the United States Senate should have decided at the end of its remarkable debate to modify the Philippine article of the treaty, there was no reason to believe that the rights and interests of the natives would not be carefully safeguarded before the United States should have relinquished Manila. Thus in either case the Filipinos had no possible ground for making war against the United States. Our presence in the islands had been a great boon to the inhabitants. It was reasonable that we should be allowed some time in which to develop and explain our plans and intentions.

"The action of Aguinaldo and his generals in precipitating an attack on the American army does not of necessity prove that the Filipinos may not in due time become as fit for self-government as the Japanese themselves. But it certainly does demonstrate clearly the fact that the present insurgent leaders are not the men who could establish a Philippine republic in which the world at large would have confidence. In short, it has been shown beyond all controversy that there do not now exist in the Philippine Islands the elements out of which a suitable autonomous government could possibly be created. Aguinaldo has some qualities of a very exceptional sort, as was shown in the interesting character sketch of him that we published last month; but he is not a Washington nor yet a San Martin or a Bolivar. He and his young associates do not rank favorably, in our judgment, with the best of the contemporaneous young Cuban leaders. . . . If he had been a wiser and more unselfish man he would have seen plainly that Admiral Dewey, who had brought him back to the Philippines last May, and but for whom the Filipino insurrection was hopelessly dead, was entitled to his complete and unlimited confidence and cooperation.

"The Filipinos have no such claims on the score of their revolutionary record as the Cubans. The Philippine population is almost, if not quite, six times as great as that of Cuba; but the Philippine insurrection of 1896 did not occur until Spain was well preoccupied in Cuba and was sending the great bulk of her troops to that island. Thus the Cuban patriots, led by Gomez and his associates, were fighting against an army of 200,000 Spanish soldiers. The Filipinos, on the contrary, with their vastly larger population to array against the Spanish, had to face a comparatively small European army. A good many of the native troops enrolled under Spanish officers went over to the camp of the insurgents. Nevertheless, the Spaniards, under Gen. Prima de Rivera, completely quelled the insurrection, and Aguinaldo and the other insurgent chiefs by agreement left the islands. We have no disposition to reflect upon the courage or pertinacity of these insurgents. Yet it is proper to remark that they renewed the rebellion only after the United States had virtually paralyzed the Spanish power in the islands. In Cuba, on the contrary, the insurgents had fought against enormous odds for more than three years when the United States went to war, and it was undoubtedly their purpose to go on single-handed if the United States had not come to their aid. Aguinaldo's insurgent army in the Philippines is one that has been recruited and armed, in the main, since the capture of Manila by the United States. A very considerable part, indeed, of Aguinaldo's forces had been gathered after the signing of the peace protocol. Aguinaldo had pretended that while the United States would be highly welcome in the Philippines, the islands would not willingly pass into the hands of any other power. He was therefore holding together an army in order to be able to resist any other disposition that Spain might attempt to make in case the United States should prefer to withdraw. His attack upon the army of the United States was clearly an act of treachery, and his intelligence is too great to admit the charitable supposition that this attack was due to a misunderstanding. His complete failure will have forfeited the confidence of the Philippine people. On the other hand, the humane treatment of the many hundreds of insurgent war prisoners captured by the

American army will have served a very useful purpose in showing the natives that the Americans know how to be kind as well as firm."

Prof. Dean C. Worcester.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester, author of "The Philippine Islands," and one of the United States Commissioners now *en route* to Manila, wrote in response to an inquiry a month before his appointment:

"I regret that in discussing so important a matter as the one to which you refer I should not have made my meaning unmistakable. I take it that the passage in question is that on page 482, which reads, 'With all their amiable qualities it is not to be denied that at present the civilized natives are utterly unfit for self-government.' I used the word 'self-government' in precisely the sense which you suppose, meaning a just and stable *national* government. In many parts of the archipelago the natives have, as a matter of fact, shown themselves capable of administering village affairs with no little efficiency. Under American control it would, in my judgment, be not only practicable, but wise, to leave petty affairs to them. As to your second query, please note that in the passage referred to I have used the word 'unfit.' It seems to me that unfitness and incapacity are two very different things. If I have anywhere stated that the natives are incapable of self-government, I have said what I did not mean to say.

"In preparing my book, I tried to keep clearly before myself the fact that the public would very justly feel more interest in what I knew than in what I thought. I have opinions of my own, however, and while I should be sorry to obtrude them upon any one, I have no hesitation in stating them, if they are asked for.

"At present ignorance is so widespread among the Philippine natives, and their lack of experience in the broader affairs of life is so universal, as to abundantly account for the condition which unquestionably exists. To make a statement as to future possibilities is merely to express an opinion, and so far as I can see the only basis for such an opinion is to be found in the character of the civilized native, and in the actual showing which he has made under the adverse environment which has thus far surrounded him.

"The Filipino has developed many admirable traits. He is peaceable and cheerful; his self-restraint is remarkable; his family is well ordered; in some instances, at any rate, he shows executive ability of no mean order when called upon to attend to the administration of local affairs in the more important towns.

"It is my own belief that no intratropical people offers brighter hope for the future than do the Philippine natives; and if trouble arises in our dealings with them, I believe there is far more likelihood that it will be the result of our own maladministration than that it will come from inherent and objectionable peculiarities of their character.

"There is a woful lack of people who are in all respects qualified to undertake the task of giving good government to our new wards. An intelligent and consistent policy will remedy this lack; but unless we are willing to pay our Philippine officials enough to command the services of able men, unless we apply civil-service rules to the filling of every position of importance, and keep men who have taken pains to fit themselves for their duties in office, we can look for very serious trouble, and it will be deserved."

Prof. A. S. Knapp.

Another view of the Filipinos is presented in a press despatch from Washington February 24, upon the return of Prof. A. S. Knapp, special commissioner of the Department of Agriculture to inspect the seed and plant resources of the Orient and make a report on the opportunities for introducing American agriculture there:

"Throughout his trip he [Professor Knapp] was in conference with leading officials of China and Japan, and had exceptional opportunities for observing actual conditions in both countries, and also in the Philippines, where he continued his investigations. He says that while in Manila plans were under way for looting the city, reports coming in daily that the Filipinos were about to attack it. He says the general sentiment both at Manila and Hongkong is that Aguinaldo is a much overestimated leader;

that he is not of the highest order of even the Filipinos, and that he would sell out his cause for any satisfactory price. In the best circles of Manila, Professor Knapp says, it is held that Aguinaldo would be easy to deal with except for the fact that his party had a firm hold on him, and that he could not get away from its influence. Aguinaldo, he added, is not credited even with the ability of framing the manifestoes he issues, and Professor Knapp says it is openly known that they are written by a clever Filipino lawyer who until recently lived in Manila.

"The great masses of the islanders," Professor Knapp explained, "are very ignorant, and the few who are intelligent have been thoroughly trained by the several hundred years of Spanish régime, and are adepts at falsehood. The Filipinos at Manila told me that had the United States gone ahead at once on taking the city there would have been little trouble, but that the people interpreted the absence of vigorous action to mean that the United States was afraid of them. The natives have been held under severe repression for so many years that they need a strong lesson, and then they will begin to understand the situation. Until then any conciliatory offer would be regarded by them as an act of cowardice on our part, according to the understanding there. The Spanish soldiers are friendly, and have warned our people that the natives can not be trusted overnight, and that they would assassinate the Americans at the first opportunity."

"Professor Knapp contradicts the general impression that the archipelago has a population in the neighborhood of ten million people, but says the Dominican Fathers, than whom none could be better posted, say that four million would be a large estimate of population. The settled islands are not, he says, as densely populated as New York State, and two thirds of their area are government lands."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SAMOA isn't the only place on the map that stands in need of a better form of government.—*The Evening News, Detroit.*

IT might be in order now to investigate the expenditures made in investigating the war expenditures.—*The Evening News, Detroit.*

THE Filipinos, when they come into American citizenship, will bring along a very bad record for pernicious political activity.—*The Star, Washington.*

THE method of embalming practised by the ancient Egyptians is a lost art, but the Chicago packers think they have discovered something just as good.—*The Post, Denver.*

IN SAN FRANCISCO.—"Good gracious! where is that squad of policemen taking that six-year-old boy?"

"They are taking him to jail."

"But what has he done?"

"He violated the anti-cartoon act by making a funny caricature of his teacher."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

ONE WAY OUT OF IT.—"I don't see why they have sent so many soldiers to the Philippines when there is such an easy way to settle the whole matter," she suggested.

"How would you settle it?" he asked.

"Why, apply for an injunction to restrain Aguinaldo from interfering, of course," she answered, for she had once been engaged to a youth who attended law school for half a term, and she was naturally proud of the knowledge she had acquired.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

NEEDED A REMINDER.—"I was elected by the votes of eight different nationalities," declared an East Side alderman as he tucked his thumbs in the armholes of his vest and struck an attitude.

"That so? What were they?"

"Irish, German, Polish, English, Italian, French, and Greek."

"That's only seven."

"What the deuce was the other, now? There were eight, sure."

"Americans," suggested a reporter.

"That's it. Couldn't think of them to save me."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*



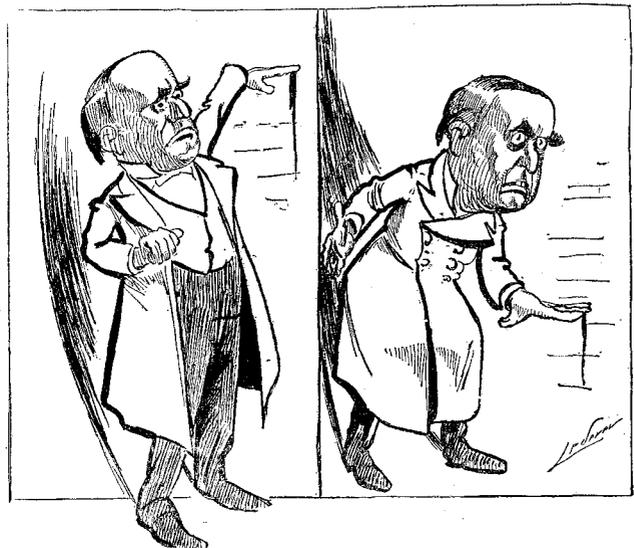
NOW COMES THE TUG OF WAR.—*The Herald, Boston.*



ROUGH WEATHER IN ADMINISTRATION WATERS.—*The Republican, Denver.*



ANOTHER HOPE BLASTED.—*The Journal, Detroit.*



"I demand an army so big!"

"Anyway, please let me have one so big!"

DECIDEDLY A MARK DOWN.

—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.