

The Sun

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Why Canada Goes to War.

The recent departure of some Canadian troops to join the British Army in the Transvaal and the further news yesterday that another contingent might be formed in British Columbia are made particularly interesting by a sermon delivered at Quebec last Sunday by the Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT. We quote a passage from it, taken from the Toronto Mail and Empire:

"We have taken a step, a step on the threshold of another century, which is destined in time to get an end to the distinction of color and nationality, and will finally give a voice in the conduct of the Empire."

Our Toronto contemporary ascribes these sentiments to "the great mass of the people of Canada." Canada's ambition is a vote in the British House of Commons. It is so strong that the Canadians are willing to fight for it.

The Report on the Philippines.

The preliminary report which the Philippine Commission has submitted to the President is a document so lucid, temperate and judicious in its treatment of the Philippine question that it must carry conviction to every reasonable mind who follows its narration.

First, as to the composition of the body. With President SCHURMAN of Cornell University as its President, and Admiral DEWEY, the Hon. CHARLES DUFFY, formerly Minister to China, and Prof. DEAN C. WORCESTER as his colleagues, no question as to the ability and high character of the Commission can arise. Eminent men for the task of investigating the conditions in the Philippines and suggesting measures rendered necessary by them could be found nowhere. They present an historical review of our relations with the Filipinos which the world will accept as true, discriminating and conclusive.

When in 1896 a Filipino rebellion broke out against Spanish rule it was in no sense a movement for independence, but merely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses of administration. It was terminated by a treaty of peace in 1897, with promises of amendment, which were not fulfilled, but practically it was brought off by the acceptance of \$1,200,000 from the Government. General, the money to be paid when AGUIBALDO and his Cabinet arrived at Hong Kong. Four hundred thousand dollars of it was to go to AGUIBALDO, one-half of which was actually paid to him, the remainder to be paid when the Filipinos had given up their arms. Naturally, they were discontented at being thus sold out by their chief. Uprisings again occurred, and this was the condition when DEWEY arrived at Manila. The Governor-General had promised them complete autonomy if they assisted Spain against America, but they distrusted Spanish promises. Our Consul at Singapore had notified Commodore DEWEY of AGUIBALDO's desire to come with him as a fleet was about to leave Hong Kong, and that officer had told him to "come as soon as possible," but he did not come in time and DEWEY sailed away without him. Subsequently AGUIBALDO was allowed to go to Manila on the McCulloch, arriving there with his staff, May 18, 1898.

He was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army to attack the Spaniards, though no alliance with him of any kind was proposed, and it was not until the arrival of the American troops commanded by Gen. ANDERSON that AGUIBALDO revealed that he had any idea of Filipino independence; then he issued a proclamation to the Filipinos promising it to them on one behalf, though he had received no such promise from Commodore DEWEY or any other officer or representative. He declared himself dictator and at once began to manifest hostility to the American troops. There was no conference and no cooperation between the forces of AGUIBALDO and our own, but rather strained relations from the beginning.

After the taking of Manila our soldiers on guard and on every line of duty were subjected to persistent and evidently studied and concerted insult at the hands of the Aguinaldo band, so that only the exercise of the severest discipline could prevent resentment by the manhood of the troops. AGUIBALDO was trying to provoke a conflict, and his purpose to do so was plain. He adhered to the most considerate treatment, he adhered to the most patient until it generated in the Filipinos the notion that our soldiers were cowardly. AGUIBALDO continued persistently in his efforts to get a pretext for fighting us, and when at last a Filipino officer who refused to force back the outpost of the Nebraska regiment was shot by the Filipinos began to fire all along the line in response to a pre-arranged signal.

That was on Feb. 4, and it was the beginning of the hostilities. They were studiously provoked by AGUIBALDO, who had treated our long forbearance as simply an evidence of weakness, and his circumstantial history related by the Commission disposes finally of the accusation of AGUIBALDO's "anti-imperialist" allies in this country, that the war was incited and begun by us in wanton disregard of the rights of the Filipino. This narrative also sets at rest not less effectively their allegation that our officers entered into an alliance with AGUIBALDO. Our self-control only stimulated the more his dictatorial determination, for he attributed it to fear of him; but when the hostilities he provoked were begun he soon found out his mistake.

everywhere faced our lines and a reign of terror prevailed. When it left, a complete transformation had taken place; "a large volume of business was being done"; "the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe"; a school system, with some 6,000 scholars, teaching English, was established; "all fear of an uprising had long since passed." In April the Commission had issued a proclamation "assuring the people not only of their rights, but also of the largest participation in government which might be found compatible with the general welfare and reconcilable with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States." In justification of this assurance the Supreme Court was reopened in June, with five Filipino and three American Justices, and courts of first instance and justice courts were established later as suitable Filipino officials could be found. The rebellion was Tagalog and was confined almost wholly to certain provinces of Luzon. Along its track all justice was paralyzed, crime was rampant in many ruined villages, and "never in the worst days of Spanish misrule had the people been so overtaxed or so badly governed."

The Commission, assisted by two able Filipino lawyers, went to work to establish just and orderly municipal government, with the result that when it left Manila order prevailed and prosperity appeared and "the people, protected by our troops, were enjoying peace, security and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the history of the Philippines," though a "large amount of supervision over the affairs of our new municipalities proved necessary, as the officials were timid about assuming responsibility and slow to comprehend their new duties."

This experience and the testimony received from a great number of witnesses representative of all shades of political opinion and conditions proved to the Commission that "the masses of the people lack the sentiment of a common nationality, their loyalty being still of the tribal type." The intelligent public opinion on which popular government rests does not exist in the Philippines. "The most that can be expected of them is to cooperate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs from Manila as a center and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance, the administration of provincial and municipal affairs," with results which "will prove a great political boon to the people."

"In this way," further says the report, "the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippine Islands. It is to hold and to govern the Philippines. If our power was withdrawn," continues the report, "the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excite, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers and the eventual division of the islands among them." "Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable," and all the proceedings, the maneuverings and the subtle machinations of AGUIBALDO are directed solely to the end of defeating that result and winning for himself the dictatorship of the islands.

Moreover, the Americanization of the Philippines is not only our duty, but it is feasible and will prove of enormous profit to both them and ourselves. We have only to begin by crushing out this upstart dictator, and then, to quote the concluding words of this report, "when peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, in the language of a leading Filipino, this people will, under our guidance, become more American than the Americans themselves." That work of pacification, with the consequent transformation, is now proceeding rapidly, and in all its steps it has reflected the greatest credit and the highest honor on the humanity, the civilization and the aptitude for government of the American people.

The South and Expansion.

While Col. BRYAN is shooting and spouting through the newspapers and capering frantically around the Declaration of Independence, the common-sense view of expansion is gaining ground in the South. The opinions expressed by Senator MORGAN, and more recently by Senator McLAURIN, as to the necessity of the China trade to the cotton interests of the South, are commending themselves to cool heads in that section. Even to some hot heads, for the Hon. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN has found out how the wind is blowing in South Carolina. He has ceased to roar and admits the importance of the Philippines and trade with China to the South. He is for a treaty with and against Spain, but his position cannot be more than temporary. A proponent of an absurdity, Senator TILLMAN is simply moving toward annexation, and he does so because he sees that his State is awake to the indispensability of new markets for cotton goods. TILLMAN is perfectly able to leave off yammering and come down to business when he has to.

The ideas of the Richmond Times may not seem of great importance to the Bryanites, because that journal is a goldbug. But a good many Gold Democrats are taking advantage of the humbug about imperialism to sneak back into the straight Democratic party. Our Richmond contemporary has no such passion for regularity and order, and its attitude toward the contractionists is an excuse for swallowing the Chicago platform. It says, indeed, that it is not in favor of "imperialism," but as there is no such thing as far as the United States are concerned, nobody is in favor of "imperialism," which is merely a cant word of the American mestizos. The Richmond Times believes in expansion for several business reasons:

"This Philippine question is a question of business, and the American people are essentially a business people. We have a distinct duty to perform in order to protect our interests in the Philippines, and after that shall have been done this Government is going to utilize the position which it holds in the Philippines to the best advantage of the cotton producers of the South and of the manufacturers and exporters in all parts of the United States. We are confronted with a practical condition and it must be dealt with in a practical way. The theorists must stand aside and let the facts speak for themselves." This is substantially the opinion of the Atlanta Constitution, otherwise a Democrat of the straightest sect. It refuses to consider the Philippines from a political point of view. "Let politicians scramble," it says; "let doctrinaires debate, but the man with the bale of cotton wants to sell it and sell it quickly. * * * We are entitled to our share in the world's trade by the quickest, shortest and most direct route. This claim has the right of way, and the man in the cotton field will be the beneficiary." In other words, business before politics, an axiom that Col. BRYAN was very slow to learn. As to the future dispos-

sition of the Philippines, the Constitution makes this proposition: "No short, white humanity may ever over the unscrupulous sacrifice made in its name, its strong and insistent hand will repel the Republic in the Philippines and the people of those islands are as far as scholars, teaching English, was established; "all fear of an uprising had long since passed." This seems an attempt to steer a middle course between the patent facts and the assumptions of the contractionists. The strict business view will soon put the sentimental view out of the way. To consent to temporary occupation of islands which are necessary to the South and the rest of the country for commercial reasons is to consent to an American occupation and the ownership. As a Bryanite, the Constitution may strain at this gnat. As a Southerner, it will look after the interests of the man in the cotton field.

Even in darkest Democratic Mississippi, Senator SULLIVAN, otherwise a rigid Bryanite, is an expansionist. And from a Mississippi newspaper, the Hernando Times-Promoter, comes this warning to BRYAN and the other Democratic anti-expansionists: "If Democracy incorporates an anti-expansion plank in its platform, right here in Mississippi hundreds of Democrats will vote for Mr. CROWDER. Men whose names are not known to the masses, who risked their lives and spent their money that Democracy might triumph over Republicanism, and who fought for Southern rights from Minnesota to Appomattox, have started to make up their minds, and the result is that they will vote for the Republican nominee. If many Mississippi Democrats pursue this course, what a rash there will be to Republicanism in the South!"

Business before politics; Americans before Agrarians; keep the flag flying; a great many Southern Democrats believe in these things. The South cannot be kept Democratic against its own interests permanently. In fact, clear-headed Southern Democrats feel about like this: "Let BRYAN be licked once more and then we shall be rid of him." It seems to require the traditional Democratic policy of expansion, that impulsive socialist not only jays upon the sentiments but opposes the development of the South.

The Affair at Paterson.

The city of Paterson continues to be the scene of a very serious drama in real life in which heroism and its counterpart brutality are the moving forces here. A young woman is lying in support her baby and dying husband by the work of her hands. It is her womanly privilege, her citizenship right. A gang of strikers has declared that she shall not so work. Persuasions and threats having proved powerless to make her stop, actual violence against her is now daily used. There are in the neighborhood near her home some clock-makers who are so like her that they will not sell her clothing and food. A few days ago a ruffian with murder in his heart knocked her senseless with a club, but luckily she was not killed.

Do the people of Paterson understand what is going on in their town? Are they not ashamed at what this woman is braving and suffering? Do they know that the struggle that she is making is one which has already signally appealed to the chivalry and manhood and sympathy of the whole country, and that in its nature it presents the largest and dearest question the American people or any other people can ever discuss—the liberty of the individual honestly to earn his living?

What are the people of Paterson going to do for POLLY McGRATH? We assume that they are anxious to speak of their city with something else than shame. Do they want it to be known as that city in the United States which has a hundred thousand inhabitants, but where the only man is a woman?

The Party Emblems.

The provision for pictorial symbols on official tickets in New York has remained unchanged under the various amendments to the Election Code, and some of the symbols adopted this year are peculiar. Thus there are two Socialist parties, the Socialist Labor party and the Social Democratic party, the former having an axe and hammer for its emblem, and the latter a handshaking globe. The Prohibition party has, of course, its gushing fountain of cold water, and the Citizens' Union, in the few districts in which it has made nominations, has the Statue of Liberty, or, as it is sometimes called by campaign orators in the districts in which the Citizens' Union has made no nomination, "the Statue of Liberty." Then there is the Home Rule Democracy with an Eighth avenue horse car, though electric cars have been running there for some time. Another outside local organizations have an oval, a dog with a break basket, and "an arm and hammer" for the reason that it is a hammer for the world, and a break basket for Tammany, have, respectively, as heretofore, an eagle on a ballot box, and a star.

The appropriateness of the eagle, the bird of freedom and symbol of American liberty, as the emblem of Republicanism will not be denied by anyone, but the "star" as the sign of a ticket labeled "Democratic" is most misleading at this time. The stars in the American flag, the number of which has increased from thirteen to forty-five, denote States in the Union, and as their number has increased under the policy of expansion, industrial and intellectual progress, growth in law, liberty and order, the number of stars in the flag, despite the opposition of reactionaries, has steadily increased without recession. For a political party, the stars and stripes of which are effusively commended to such number notions of Surrender, to retain the star as its emblem can only be explained on the ground that it was adopted before the Democracy of other days had become this Populist counterpart.

The Republican symbol of the eagle is as suitable for to-day as when it was adopted, the year before the election of MCKINLEY, on the platform of honest money. One Mr. ESTER, a Massachusetts anti-imperialist of the violent sort, has broken out of his reservation and is howling horrendously. He "thinks it not an exaggeration to say that a great pestilence, earthquakes or famine would be a lesser evil to the American people than the policy of MCKINLEY and his immediate followers." It is not an exaggeration to exaggerate, his gift of understatements makes him a valuable character in the Anti-Imperialist League. Prince LAMJINJINJI, the great cricketer who headed the team of English amateurs that played cricket in this country last month, has resented in the British press, as we were told yesterday, the suggestion that while here and his fellows had been guilty of discourtesy through absence from the game. The Prince, Mr. McLANE and Mr. FRIESTLY did not play on certain occasions, and THE SUN has received more than one letter of complaint on account of this action. Amateurs as these gentlemen were, there are two grounds for criticizing them. One is

that people paid money for admission to the cricket games, expecting to see them play, and the second is that on one of the occasions the second in command was on board Sir THOMAS LIPPON'S yacht watching the Columbia-Shamrock race. Amateurs will be understood that, when gate money is charged to witness their performances, they are not wholly free to stay away.

DR. HILLIN AND ALCOHOL.

A Word in Behalf of the Temperance Societies from a Sympathizer. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—You will allow a few words of comment on the views of Dr. THOMAS H. HILLIN on alcohol as expressed in his paper read before the New York State Medical Association at the City Hotel, and reported in THE SUN of the 25th. Evidently Dr. Hillin speaks from the standpoint of the drinking man, and as such it is only right that considerable allowance should be made for the warping influence of the appetite on the judgment. He says: "Alcohol in the banquet hall, in the theatre and in the domestic hearth, makes hundreds merry for every ten it renders miserable and for every one it destroys."

If alcohol makes even one miserable for every hundred which it makes merry, and destroys one out of a thousand of merry drinkers, surely it is not a very good thing. But we have in this a very strong argument for total abstinence. For I do not believe that even Dr. Hillin would defend the drink habit as essential to the health or the happiness of those who indulge in it. And if there is nothing in it that is essential to health, and, much more, had it in it to condemn, we may reasonably assume that any argument for the drink habit is the argument for the stomach. Dr. Hillin appears to be looking for a way out of the predicament of the temperance societies, and he proposes to denounce temperance men as weaklings. Hear him: "The man is justified who protects his house; so is the man who can handle alcohol in a rational manner, equally justified. He is not a weakling, but a man of self-control. There is no such thing as a weakling. A man who is weak in himself on exhibition as a weakling, and a person without moral strength or resolution, but who is weak in his own mind, should be a lamp-post, not a man. He is not a weakling, but a man of self-control. There is no such thing as a weakling. A man who is weak in himself on exhibition as a weakling, and a person without moral strength or resolution, but who is weak in his own mind, should be a lamp-post, not a man. He is not a weakling, but a man of self-control. There is no such thing as a weakling. A man who is weak in himself on exhibition as a weakling, and a person without moral strength or resolution, but who is weak in his own mind, should be a lamp-post, not a man. He is not a weakling, but a man of self-control. There is no such thing as a weakling. A man who is weak in himself on exhibition as a weakling, and a person without moral strength or resolution, but who is weak in his own mind, should be a lamp-post, not a man. 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