

SCHURMAN TALKS ON EXPANSION

Holds Policy of America in Taking Philippines from Spain.

COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND

We Possess Philippines by Our Right to Govern or Aid in Governing Alien Territories.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 7.—President Jacob C. Schurman, in his address at the opening of the scholastic year of Cornell University today, spoke at considerable length on the subject of national expansion.

At the outset Mr. Schurman referred to his address of last year, when he answered negatively the inquiry, "Shall we take the Philippine Islands from Spain?" His opinion, he said, brought upon him no little condemnation, but the rapid march of events rendered it unnecessary to consider whether these opinions were sound or not.

The treaty-making power of the United States, he admitted, by an overwhelming public opinion, irrespective of party, took the Philippine Islands from Spain. Some people were still discussing the theoretic expediency of expansion. This had not been an open question since last winter.

The only question today open is this: "The United States having taken the Philippine Islands from Spain, what shall we do with them?"

This grave issue must be decided by the president and congress. With them he thought it could be left in confident expectation that a wise solution would be reached. He invited attention to some observations on the general subject of national expansion.

"A difference between the expansion of the United States and that of Great Britain came prominently into view when our new states were compared with independencies like India. The population of the United States was homogeneous; that of India indescribably heterogeneous. The Americans ruled themselves, whether in New York or Oregon. The alien and multitudinous races of India could be held together only by a strong and foreign hand.

"America had grown from within outward; England had enlarged herself by accretion. Our assumption of sovereignty over the Philippine Islands was altogether unlike the previous phases of our national expansion."

He pointed out that, whereas, in the development of the United States from Atlantic to Pacific, practically uninhabited territories were found, the Philippine Islands were already well peopled with Malaysians, who had long made it their home, who resented the intrusion of other races, and to whom the physical environment was far better adapted than it was to white men.

There are those who speak of the Philippine Islands as our possessions, and calmly conclude we may do what we like with them. This was too barbarous to be taken seriously. It was not callousness of heart, it was only middle-headedness. The terms "ownership" and "possession" were a barbarous survival when applied to any relation between one people and another. The sovereign power owned nothing, but there was something it owed. It was charged with the responsibility of government.

Our relations with the Philippines would be misrepresented so long as we retained that fatal confusion of government and property.

Continuing, Mr. Schurman said: "We simply possess, in virtue of the treaty of Paris, the right to govern or aid in governing the people of the Philippine Islands. Unhappily, we have not yet got beyond the first function of government—the suppression of the insurrection and the establishment of peace and order."

There was, said President Schurman, no instance in history of the successful government of a colony where profit to the parent state or its citizens had been a leading consideration. On the other hand, there were many examples of disasters and rebellions from

such unworthy greed and exploitation. "Let a nation," he said, "seek to enrich itself or its citizens at the expense of its colonists, and it impoverishes all. But let a nation in all its dealings with its colonies take as its sole criterion the welfare of the colonists, and it will result, as history everywhere demonstrates, that the enriched dependencies become the most profitable traders with the ruling country."

President Schurman said that the initiative and directing power belonged to the sovereign nation, and must be exercised by her representatives. A few will suffice. Of course, there must be one responsible head. But with an organizing genius at the helm, it was simply ascertaining how much could be got out of the natives. Continuing, he said:

"I was often asked in the Philippines if our civil service was better than that of Spain. Here is a point where the Philippines suspect and fear us. We must allay their anxiety and suspicion by a splendid Philippine civil service. I believe we shall. It is absolutely necessary. But there will be no harder task in connection with our government of the archipelago. I repeat, however, that the success of our administration in the Philippines will depend upon the man we send out to conduct it, much more than upon acts of congress or any other circumstances."

In conclusion, Mr. Schurman said: "What is the end of colonization? Why should we extend our sovereignty over remote countries and alien peoples? I answer that the only justifiable object of such expansion is the establishment of good government in the territory annexed, the elevation of its people in civilization and the training of them in progressive self-government with a view to ultimate independence, whether by partnership in or separation from the sovereign state. As the end for the moral being is perfection and the end for the economic society is wealth, so the end for the political community is independence. In the divine education of the race, no people can be permanently kept in a state of subjection to, or even dependence upon, another people."

"Of all colonizing nations, England is the only one which has realized this great principle, and it took a successful rebellion in her first empire to impress the truth even upon England."

"In the Philippine Islands our own mission is to educate and elevate the Filipinos and aid them in governing themselves. We shall not adopt the policy of scuttling, nor, although American sovereignty must be established even by force, shall we ever dream of the policy of extermination—not oppression, nor yet abandonment and desertion—not these, but honest and fraternal co-operation with the Filipinos for the establishment of a just and stable government of the natives who shall have ever-increasing participation in proportion to the development of their political capacities, the growth of their political experience, the progress of the masses in education and civilization and the evolution of the ideas and sentiment of nationality, a sentiment and idea which will be nourished and developed by the habit of common action, the improvement of the means of communication, the freer intermingling of the tribes and races and hearty native co-operation with the Americans whose best political traditions are but the realization of the dearest ideals of the Filipino people."

AN OBJECT LESSON. Albany Herald.—It might be observed that Cuba has never before in its history enjoyed such a season of absolute peace as it has since it has been under United States control. The condition of Cuba is a valuable object lesson for Filipinos who are looking for good government.

WHEAT ROLLING IN. Valley Transcript.—And still the wheat rolls in. It is now a settled fact that Oregonians will not starve during the coming year, but on the contrary that they will be better fed than for many years. "Crops never fail in Oregon," no matter how badly people may get scared at times.

STAND BY HOME INDUSTRY. Valley Transcript.—Let us stand by our home institutions. We have the best public schools and the best colleges in the state; our merchants sell goods just as cheaply, so there is no need of rushing away from home for anything.

A PATRIOTIC INQUIRY. Albany Democrat.—If it took four United States warships three hours of heavy bombardment to destroy one Filipino cannon on Bubig Bay, how long will it take to put down the Filipino uprising? This question is intended especially for Mr. McKinley's class.

PERSONALITY OF ADMIRAL DEWEY

A NATURE FREE FROM SHAM

Possessed of Dugged Honesty and free From Egotism—The Admiral's Humorous Side.

H. I. Cleveland, in Times-Herald. My meeting with Admiral Dewey was under such circumstances that I think I caught him at his best. He did not know at the time that I was a newspaper man, he was not in fear of the interviewer's pencil, and he was smiling over the contents of a letter which Sir Thomas Lipton had just sent aboard the Olympia. The first thought that flashed through my mind after I had shaken hands with the admiral was:

"How downright honest this man is." The tingle that goes through your hand as he touches it, the laughing light which is in his eye, the poise of his body and head, the simplicity of his words, all speak of a natural honest nature, free from sham, egotism and the humbug of seeming more than one really is.

It is dugged kind of honesty—a determination born out of mother's milk to always be severely honest and to keep a stern face set for dishonesty. Understanding this, it is easy to understand why the Germans at Manila bay suddenly ceased their efforts to trick him and why Sir Edward Cheichester of the English navy gave him such cordial moral support. A painfully honest man is rarely to be feared because he overdoes the matter. Virtue can become immoral. But a determinedly honest man is always an ugly customer, and Admiral Dewey is of that type. This vein of Puritanism running through his nature is somewhat relieved, brightened, by his ready disposition to laugh or smile. The humorous side of any situation appeals quickly to him, as evidenced in his laugh over the misfortune of his dog Bob.

"Now," said he, "Bob is suffering because he has not become acclimated. These American winds and waters are not what he has been accustomed to, and he thinks he's going to die. He isn't, though. He'll be a good American in another week."

If it can be called a weakness, his one in his desire to be immaculately dressed. In this I would say that he resembles Rear-Admiral Schley. Good clothes fit both men very well, and they seem to thoroughly enjoy having them. Everything about Dewey's attire is like the condition of his ship, not only spick and span, but a little better appearing than anything else. I thought last year that nothing could be better kept than the interior of the Brooklyn and New York, but after seeing the Olympia I change that opinion now. The Olympia simply shines in every part, and I am told that there has never been a day since Dewey was aboard of her that she has not been kept in that condition. Of course, because the admiral always was particular about his own dress and the condition of the vessel he might be on, he won the title of "Dude Dewey" in Washington long ago, but they won't call him that now.

Governor Roosevelt's tribute to him tells the story: "He may be a dude, but he fights." Dining at the Claremont last Sunday with a naval officer who knows the admiral well, I asked him what the religious beliefs of the admiral were. His reply was:

"There are many officers of the navy with whom orthodox religion cuts much figure, but with few exceptions they are all believers in a God. A thinking man who is an infidel may go to sea once or twice on a battleship and still cling to that faith. But after he has had long service he will come very near to thinking there is a God, and that He should be respected. Naval men are not prone to discuss religious subjects, but when I was with the admiral—he was commodore then—several little things occurred to show me that he has a strong faith in the first principles of Christianity. He believes in a supreme being, and his life has always shown that he practiced the code of morals given us by Christ. There has never been a taint in Admiral Dewey's private life."

Negotiating with one of the jackies of the Olympia for several sailors' handbags, I asked him what he thought of the admiral. Of course, on board ship but one answer was to be expected, but the way the man gave it left no doubt as to his sincerity. He said, with a quick throw back of his head: "Bless you, 'e's 'ard on a man when 'e ain't in his place, but we'd go down with 'im anywhere. 'E's business all over, and 'e's good to us. Ever since we're out o' Manila 'e just did 'is best to see what we got was coming to us. 'E ain't at the top for nothing, and we're blessed sorry we're going to lose 'im."

It is one of the Dewey traits that he is very cordial to newspaper men, although he may send them away empty-handed. He made the remark Wednesday morning:

"I have never put faith in a newspaper man yet that I have been betrayed."

Which is just about the same remark

that James G. Blaine made several years before his death. There is not the slightest doubt that the magnitude of this New York reception has worried the admiral, and that down in his own heart, while grateful, he has not liked it. He thinks that he did no more at Manila bay than the duty of an American naval officer called on him to do, and that cheerful performance of duty does not call for public demonstrations of the character which has greeted him. He does not enjoy notoriety or display.

FAREWELL TO FRAMED PICTURES.

It is a common fallacy to suppose that no house can appear satisfactory without wall papers, moulded cornices, fancy carpets and machine made brocades, and, above all, plenty of framed pictures, prints and photographs upon its walls, says a writer in the Studio. That pictures and prints and even photographs have a charm in themselves is, of course, readily granted. That wall papers and machine-woven fabrics have a legitimate place in the economy of modern decoration is incontestable. But there is a growing feeling in the minds of many, and especially among those to whom the question of expense is not of paramount importance, that a house, to be in the highest sense an artistic home, should contain no decorations but those made by the hands of man and especially adapted to their surroundings. Let ornament be used as sparingly as may be desired, but whatever there is of it let it be of the best.

EFFECT OF SHELL FIRE.

Spanish Cruiser Reina Mercedes a Terrible Example of Destructiveness of Modern Projectiles.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, is the most interesting trophy of the Spanish American war, for she is the only vessel of considerable size remaining of that magnificent squadron which for some months gave a scare to the Atlantic seaboard cities. On July 4, the day following the disastrous dash of the Maria Teresa, Victoria, Oquendo, Coler, Pluton and Furor the Reina Mercedes was the only vessel-of-war remaining in Santiago harbor, and Lieutenant Mueller Tejero of the Spanish navy and General Toral concluded to sink the ship in the narrow part of the channel to prevent the Americans ships from entering. The vessel was stripped of all its movable articles and with a small crew the ship was sunk at the intended spot, in which operation the battleships Massachusetts and Texas materially assisted through a heavy and well-directed fire from their six-inch guns. The Reina Mercedes did not sink across the channel as intended, for, as in the case of the Merrimac sunk by Hobson near the same spot, a projectile on the spring on the cable and the harbor was not obstructed. The Spaniards, however, felicitated themselves that the enemy could not take possession of her, as she was all riddled by shot, and would be entirely useless.

The work of raising the Reina Mercedes was undertaken by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company of New York and began on January 2, last. A cofferdam was built around the hull; all openings in the vessel were closed, and when the water was pumped out of the cofferdam the ship floated. On March first she was towed into Santiago harbor, made temporarily seaworthy and towed to Norfolk, where she arrived in the latter end of May.

The terrible effects of shell fire on an unarmoured vessel are clearly shown on this ship. One six-inch shell, which entered the ship's sides between decks, and close to the midship sponson, went plunging through bulkhead and coal bunkers, going through the deck into the engine hatch, and must have made, and close to the machinery below where the fragments of the shell scattered. One well directed shot of this description would put a ship out of a night, as machinery and men would be destroyed, and portions of the shell passing through the bottom of the vessel she would be doomed to sink.

The unorthodox appearance of the ship is largely due to her having accumulated a vast quantity of barnacles during six months' submersion in tropical waters, but the Reina Mercedes at no time presented the appearance of an American war vessel, the fittings being of the crudest and more like those of a delapidated cattle transport. She is an iron vessel of 2,000 tons, built at Cartagena in 1885, the sister ships Alfonso XII and Reina Christina being built at the same time. The latter was destroyed by Dewey's squadron in Manila bay, and the Alfonso remained at Havana through the entire war. The only use to which the Reina Mercedes was put was to sink her as a harbor obstruction, and she is of no other use to our navy than as a naval trophy.

She is of a class that forms the connecting link between the old and modern navy, and while her speed, when new, was seventeen and one-half knots, it would require new machinery and an outlay of \$400,000 to utilize her as a cruiser. The guns which had been found on board had been destroyed by the action of salt water, and as already stated the ship has no value except in that it furnishes an object lesson of the destructiveness of modern gun fire, and the slight of her is good for American eyes.

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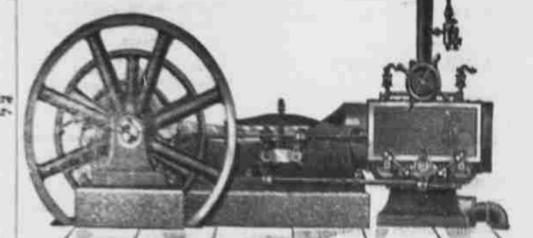
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