

cial see-saw broken. If all the world were one nation, and one race predominated, competition would be the life of trade; but where each nation has its characteristics, to preserve them, the nation must be as nearly as possible a world within itself or the leveling tendencies of commerce will surely destroy nationality and bring the higher civilization down to the grade of the lowest civilization with which it has large commercial relations.

"England makes a pretense of the open door" or a free trade policy. If England means Great Britain and Ireland, then undoubtedly she is practicing free trade, and it is quite necessary that she should. Her manufacturing interests transcend in importance her farming interests a thousand fold. To foster her predominating industries it is necessary to have cheap food and as this has to come from the colonies and other countries, it is necessary to sacrifice the English farmer and drive him to the factory. Such farming interests as there are exist only by reason of the national preference among the upper classes for home produced mutton, beef and other products for which they are willing to pay a higher price than for imported articles. But when the British-Empire comes to be considered as a whole—as one integral nation—it is the greatest example of the principle of protection the world has ever known. Every English colony even India, which is directly under imperial rule, is permitted to charge a tariff on importations of English manufactured articles. English manufacturers are, therefore, compelled to pay the colonies a bounty to foster the production of food products that the mother country may have a nucleus of food products from her own resources to place in direct competition with food products imported from other countries. As considerably more than one-half of English exports are sold to other countries than the colonies, and as, considerably more than one half of her imports of food products come from other countries, she profits by the transaction and can well afford to protect the Colonies. If she did not the food products imported from the Colonies would come into disastrous direct competition, in England's free trade market, with the food products of all other countries and the commercial see-saw would immediately go into effect between the mother country and her Colonies to their lasting ruin. But the measure of protection they receive strikes the equilibrium—the even balance of the British Empire—destroying internal competition.

In the United States, the conditions are exactly the reverse. Her predominating industry is agriculture—the production of food products and raw material. England and Europe foster and protect agriculture that they may have a factor to pit in competition with America's predominant industry, to keep the price down. America must foster and protect manufacture to have a competitive factor to pit, in the markets of the world, against England and Europe's predominating industry—manufacture—to keep the price of food products up and the prices of manufactured articles down.

All European governments are centralized. England in relation to the British Empire, may make regulations at any time, in her Colonial relations, to stop wasteful competition between herself and balance of the Empire; she may make semi-official and even official arrangements for loans to foreign powers, as in the case of China, which is tantamount to a government guarantee to English financiers; she may even guarantee railroad enterprises and arrange for railway concessions, and at all times, without reference to Parliament, can throw at a moments notice all the power of the nation behind her extending commerce. This is equally true of all the other Colonizing powers of Europe. The President of the United States does not possess any such pow-

er without reference to Congress nor is it probable that the people of the United States would consent to the conferring of such power upon the President and administration.

Under these circumstances, with cheap labor in the East on the other side of the Atlantic menacing American institutions and with still cheaper labor in the West on the other side of the Pacific, which in a few years will become a greater menace, what is the solution to the problem?—the centralization of industry and commerce; the conservation of industrial energy without the possibility of loss through internal competition. If Armour succeeds in his great scheme for combining the fruit and cereal interests of the United States in a gigantic combine the good work will have been completed, for, every farmer then will practically be a member of the trust. Internal competition will have ceased and the commercial see-saw broken forever. The most ingenious nation in the world will thus, by its concentrated energy, become the most successful competitor in the world's market in all the diversified industries and in time achieve the commercial supremacy of the world.

Until these principles become thoroughly understood by the people, there will surely be great excitement in the United States over the recent industrial revolution; but the trusts have come to stay for they are the distinct evolution of natural law. There will doubtless be some very wild trust legislation before the masses come fully to realize their utility in pushing commerce and therefore, an instrument of internal prosperity. The power and value of the ballot is now increased many fold. Capital is proverbially timid and trusts must eventually become the servants of the people and not their oppressors. It is not at all unlikely that the future outcome of anti-trust legislation will result in fixing their profits to a certain percentage on the capital invested and a provision that, all commodities shall be sold as cheaply as is consistent with this prescribed profit.

A recent issue of the *Japan Mail* has a very well written article on the treatment of Japanese in Hawaii. The condition of the Japanese laborer on plantations is described as being superior to that at home, although the crowding of laborers' quarters is deplored. In speaking of the Hawaiian system of education the *Mail* says:

"The children of all the laborers have free education in the public schools. These are supplemented by kindergartens for the younger children, which are in operation or planned for on several of the plantations. These are supported by the 'Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association,' a Christian institution composed of the ladies of Hawaii, many of them being the wives or daughters of the planters. In Honolulu this society has kindergartens for the Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and Hawaiian children. I doubt very much whether there is another community of equal size anywhere in the world where so much is being done for alien races."

It is very important that the coming election should score a victory for the republican party and that largely depends upon action concerning the Philippine war. It is a republican war and the administration will be held responsible. The Democrats will have a good fighting chance with the anti-trust cry coupled with anti-expansion and criticisms of McKinley's policy. Both Republican and Democratic papers join in condemning the policy of the administration. A Democrat would mean the

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withdrawal from the Philippines and national honor; a return to a free trade policy, to the trusts, and the ruin of American manufacturing interests.

Dr. Charles A. McQuestion, of Gen. Otis' upon his return from Manila recently, said: "less troops, thousands of them, are sent to aid of our men there, they will be driven back Manila in the course of the next few months. Our officers and soldiers have accomplished wonders and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive has come of it, because our men were not in great enough force. As a matter of belief, the Filipinos they have the Americans licked already. I want to say a word for the Western Volunteers. They make the finest soldiers in the world, their fighting qualities are wonderful."

Yet after winning every one of the hundred battles fought, when the rainy season sets in, it is probable that the Americans will be compelled to retreat to Manila and remain there in a state of siege until reinforcements arrive in sufficient numbers to strike a decisive blow. More men have already been sacrificed in the Philippines than in the war with Spain, and what is the show for it. Nothing but disgraceful retreat in spite of repeated victory. The *Philadelphia North American* at the end of a long editorial scoring Otis and the administration, says: "The Philippine war is a horror. It has brought a sense of blood guiltiness upon the American people which cannot longer be endured without vehement protest. Force the fighting and end this horror."

In spite of the general demand that a large force be sent to the Philippines; in spite of repeated estimates, made by competent army officers, that it will take in the neighborhood of 100,000 men to pacify the Philippines, President McKinley has only called for 10,000 volunteers and proposes to send them with 6000 regular troops to Manila, which will bring the fighting force up to 46,000.

The late papers from the Mainland very generally take the attitude expressed by the *Chronicle* in its last issue. General Otis should be recalled. The *Chronicle* says:

"General Otis has been in command at Manila longer than any general of the Civil war retained command unless showed by the best results that he was competent to hold it. Active war with the Filipinos continued for four months and so little has been accomplished that no sign of encouragement appears."

The Panama Canal Company think they have solved the problem. It is proposed to make a tunnel of sufficient length to admit the largest ships. It develops

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that it is only necessary to construct two locks, one at either end of the tunnel to make the canal effective. The new Panama Company has great hopes of success with this new plan. The French government will make every effort to retain control of the Panama Canal. Desrallé will take the Suez Canal from them, as it were, but the lesson is enough.

The more Canals between the Atlantic and the Pacific the more the benefit to Hawaii. Situated in the center of all the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, and the chief thing is to have a canal as soon as possible. There can be no question as soon as there is a canal across the isthmus Honolulu becomes a distributing point for the Pacific.