

FILIPINOS ARE BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Must Either Face Hostile Tribes or Battle With American Troops.

PEACE SOON EXPECTED

General Otis Denies Proposals of Aguinaldo's Agents, and Proposes to Proceed With the War.

Special Dispatch to The Call.
MANILA, April 30, 8:10 p. m.—While it is the general expectation among Americans that the Filipino emissaries will return with revised proposals from General Antonio Luna, Major-General Otis is not letting this prospect interfere with his preparations for pushing the war. Yesterday he ordered Major-General Lawton to return to Anakt, a few miles northwest of Norzagarac and not to advance aggressively while the negotiations are pending. General MacArthur is apparently acting on the same policy, but he is repairing bridges and strengthening the lines of his force, which is stretched out with a four-mile front and within a quarter of a mile of the enemy.

The possibilities of peace are gratifying to a great majority of the army, who have regarded the war as an unpleasant duty that must be performed according to American traditions. Manila is cheerful over the prospect of a return to normal life, though there are skeptics who remark that a truce would enable the insurgents to rest until the rainy season, upon which they have been depending as an important aid.

The prisoners report that there are 75,000 refugees north of San Fernando. This is not impossible, considering the thickly populated region which the Americans have cleared. It seems also that smallpox is spreading among them.

The so-called Filipino Congress will meet at San Fernando to-morrow. When Dean C. Worcester of the United States Philippine Commission, who accompanied the Filipino emissaries from Calumpit, said to Colonel Manuel Arguelles that the Americans were under no obligations to refrain from fighting, the Filipino officer said: "Would you fight while we are discussing terms of peace?"

Mr. Worcester responded with the suggestion that an armistice would give the Filipino leaders time to escape. "My God! Where would we escape to?" the Filipino exclaimed, referring in this to the menacing hostile tribes behind the Filipino lines.

Arguelles told the correspondent of the Associated Press that he was much disappointed in the results of his mission. He said also that Aguinaldo expected Calumpit to be the cemetery of the American army.

Lieutenant Colonel Wallace of the First Montana Regiment, Major Adams and Major Shields, who slept on Friday night in General Luna's camp, where they went to inform the Filipinos that their envoys would return in safety, found the Filipino command cordial, the Filipino troops removing their hats as the Americans passed. The Filipinos complained to them that the Americans used explosive bullets, which is not the fact. The American officer retorted that the copper shells used by the Filipinos are worse than explosive bullets. General Luna said he regretted being obliged to kill Americans, but that that was his business. General Wheaton entertained Colonel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal and provided them with horses to return to their camp.

In the course of the conference yesterday Jacob H. Schurmann, president of the American Philippine Commission, told Colonel Arguelles that if the insurgents would lay down their arms he and his colleagues of the commission would consult them regarding the plan of government to be submitted to President McKinley. He said he could not promise that all their suggestions would be adopted, but he could assure them that there would be a presumption in favor of their suggestions, adding that the Commissioners would be especially desirous of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the Filipinos.

Arguelles begged that the independence of the Filipinos at once be granted.

When Colonel Arguelles protested that unconditional surrender would be humiliating, Mr. Schurmann replied:

"There would be no humiliation in General Otis treating our brother Filipinos as General Grant treated our brother Americans at Appomattox."

Mr. Schurmann said to-day to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "I believe Colonel Arguelles is personally sincere and honest, though I have no means of ascertaining the sentiments and aims of the authorities behind him. The Filipino people, like other Asiatic peoples, have no trust in mere words without force behind them, but with force I consider a conciliatory spirit of the utmost importance."

"I believe, when peace has been established, governing the Filipinos will not be a difficult matter, provided we show them firmness, justice and kindness. At the present time they distrust and dislike us, but these sentiments will soon be dispelled by the effects of the good government we have promised them to establish here. It will be the foremost duty of American

CORRIGAN TO THE POPE

So-Called "Americanism" Is Denounced by the Prelate.

CALLS IT A MONSTER

Pleased His Holiness Has Rooted Out "This Cockle From the Field of Wheat."

Special Dispatch to The Call.
NEW YORK, April 30.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Archbishop Corrigan's letter to the Pope on so-called "Americanism" in the Roman Catholic church has reached Washington, and its translation into English has caused a sensation in Catholic circles.

Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ireland and Keane and even conservative Archbishop Keizer of Milwaukee and Archbishop Horstmann of Cleveland, solemnly protested to the Pope that the errors which he had designated as "Americanism" had no place in the American Roman Catholic church. The Archbishop of New York admits the charges against the American Roman Catholic, but stands alone among the American hierarchy.

In the course of his letter, Archbishop Corrigan calls "Americanism" a monster which, in order to acquire the rights of citizenship among us, has assumed that fair name, and he adds later, "Your Holiness roots out on its very appearance this cockle from the field of wheat." The letter is as follows:

Most Holy Father: We cannot express in words the feelings of admiration, joy and gratitude with which our heart has been penetrated toward your Holiness in reading the masterly and admirable letter which you have deigned to address to us on what for some time past has been designated under the name of "Americanism."

It is with greatest wisdom that your Holiness has united into one group many and fallacious errors which would like to pass for good Catholic teaching under the specious title of "Americanism," but at the same time with what great prudence, discretion and kindness as well as with what force and clearness has your Holiness pointed out the mission of a supreme and infallible teacher.

In truth the last document of your Holiness in wisdom is in no way inferior to so many others which in the course of your glorious pontificate have excited the universal admiration of peoples.

For us, whom the Holy Ghost has placed as Bishops to rule the church of God under the infallible guidance of your Holiness, we hasten to offer and to make known to you our sentiments of admiring and unqualified adhesion.

We receive and accept for ourselves, our clergy and for the communities and congregations which with us work for the salvation of souls, as well as for all "beneficent" we accept it and make it our own, word for word, sentence for sentence, in the same identical sense in which your Holiness, following the tradition and wisdom of all Christian antiquity, intends it, and wishes that it should be understood by all.

In its regard we shall never make, nor shall we ever permit that others depending from us, either directly or indirectly, should make any reservation or tergiversation. Your Holiness has spoken. The question is therefore ended. This thought has given us great satisfaction.

We can say also that the monster, which in order to obtain a lasting abode, to acquire rights of citizenship among us, assumed to feel itself at home in the American mind, has on its first appearance been struck down dead. But it is to you that the glory of this happy result is due.

If your Holiness had not opportunely come to our aid with your admirable letter, how numerous might have been those who through ignorance, rather than malice, would have been brought into the trap. Bishops and clergy would have had hard work to keep the people from error. It would have taken root little by little, always increasing, and soon we should have been pointed at with the accusation of not being Americans.

Meanwhile, this false "Americanism," which to the great delight of souls lusted for ages among other nations, would have tranquilly taken possession in our midst, piling high up its conquests in enormous proportions of time and place. It is therefore that we rejoice greatly, that by reason of your infallible teaching we have not to transmit to our successors the ungrateful task of fighting an enemy which would not have died.

And now, with our heads high, we can repeat that we are Americans as truly as any one, whoever he may be. Yes, we are, and we glory in it. We glory in it because our nation is great in its institutions and in its undertakings; great in its development and in its activity; but in the matter of religion and the doctrine of discipline, of morality, of Christian perfection, we glory in following implicitly the Holy See.

For these reasons we are and shall ever be most grateful to your Holiness, who, by your imperishable letter, "Testem benevolentiae," has said to us and to all Catholics of America, "Signal blessing!" Yes, by testimony of kindness your Holiness roots out on its very appearance the cockle from the field of wheat.

May the all-powerful Lord preserve the health of your Holiness for many more years, so that your Holiness may, with your own eyes, see ripen to perfection the fruit of your apostolic vigilance.

And, kissing with our profound respect, and imploring for us, for our clergy and for our flock apostolic benediction.

For Bishops of ecclesiastical province, your province.

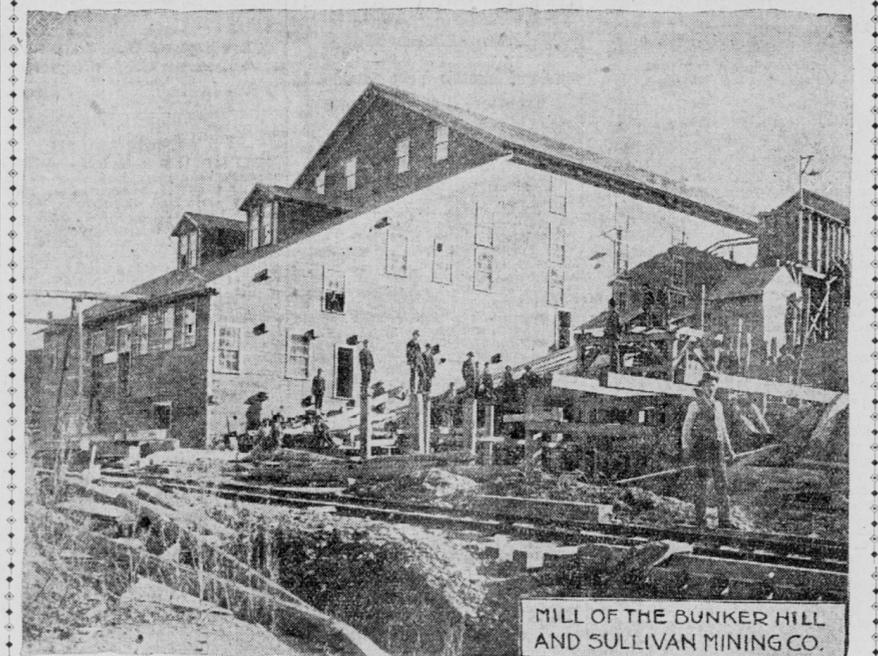
MICHAEL AUGUSTINE, Archbishop of New York.

New York, March 19, 1899.

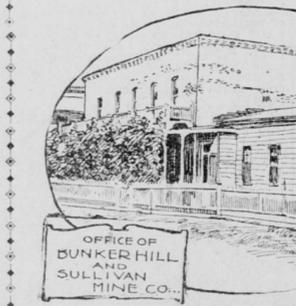
SENATOR CLARKE SUED.

BUTTE, Mont., April 30.—State Senator For Whiteside, who brought about the Senatorial bribery exposure, has brought a libel suit for \$100,000 damages against United States Senator W. A. Clark and his newspaper, the Butte Miner, for having charged him with perjury.

TROOPS HELD READY TO GO TO WARDNER



MILL OF THE BUNKER HILL AND SULLIVAN MINING CO.



OFFICE OF BUNKER HILL AND SULLIVAN MINING CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 30.—Orders were received at Fort Snelling to-day to hold in readiness troops there for departure at any moment for Wardner, Idaho, the scene of Saturday's trouble among the miners.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Captain Woodbury of the Sixteenth United States Infantry at Jefferson Barracks received orders to-day to hold the troops in his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. It is believed they will be sent to Wardner, Idaho, to help quell the miners' riots.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 30.—All is quiet in the Coeur d'Alenes to-night, although the decent people of Wardner, Wallace, Burke, Gem and other towns in the district have no feeling of security, and many of them are coming into Spokane.

Most of the rioting miners who went from Wallace to participate in the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan property have returned to their jobs in the union mines.

Between fifty and sixty of the non-union men who escaped from the Bunker Hill and Sullivan have returned to that property after a night in the hills and are so far unmolested.

Through the Coeur d'Alene towns a reaction has set in and the destruction of so much property, throwing 1000 men out of employment and thereby paralyzing all business in Wardner, is now being condemned.

Coroner France of Shoshone County has created a sensation by declaring that he will conduct a searching inquest into the death of Jack Smith, the rioting miner killed in the fusillade when two bands of rioters fired on each other by mistake.

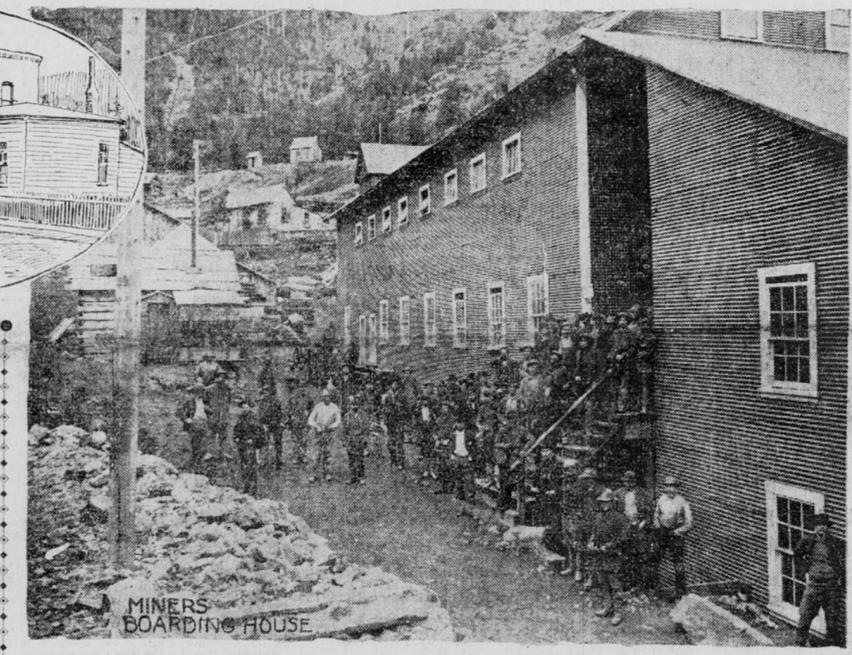
"No straw verdict," said he, "will be accepted." This is recognized as something of an innovation.

"I shall summon every man in the county if necessary in order to ascertain the cause of his death," said Coroner France decisively to-night. "No straw verdict will be received. I shall continue the hearing as long as may be necessary."

Smith's body is now lying in the Miners' Union Hall at Burke, where it was taken by the rioters on their return there yesterday afternoon. At first some difficulty was looked for in holding the inquest, as the miners sent word down to Dr. France, the Coroner, that he would be expected to come up there in order to examine into the cause of death. They added that in case he did not see fit to do so, one of the local magistrates would be called upon to conduct the examination. Dr. France promptly telephoned to Paul Cochran, the secretary of the Burke union, and held him responsible for the safe keeping of the remains until the Coroner himself could conduct the hearing.

Last night Mr. Cochran telephoned back that the body would be held there subject to the orders of Dr. France. The latter authorized a firm of Wallace undertakers to bring the body down from Burke, and it will probably be brought back here to-morrow.

General Manager Burbridge, with his family and Superintendent Burch, ar-



MINERS' BOARDING HOUSE

BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY UNION MINERS AT WARDNER.

THE troops at the Presidio are practically under arms and ready at a moment's notice to respond to the call of Governor Steuenberg of Idaho to assist in quelling the riot at Wardner and preserving order. In the absence of General Shafter, who is at Bakersfield, Adjutant General Babcock yesterday received a dispatch from General Miles at Washington, notifying him that General H. C. Merriam, of the Department of the Columbia, had been placed in command of all troops ordered to the scene of trouble and instructed to call for reinforcements without regard to department lines. General Babcock was further ordered to inform every post commander in this department to hold all troops ready to respond to any call that General Merriam might make at a moment's notice. Orders were at once sent to all the posts of the department. At the Presidio Colonel Compton issued orders for troops B and M of the Fourth Cavalry and the companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry now there to hold themselves in readiness. None of the men of these commands were permitted to leave the reservation last night. All of the baggage that they might possibly require was packed early in the day, and they are prepared to march as soon as orders may come.

It is not improbable that if General Merriam needs any troops from this department the cavalry and infantry at the Presidio will be sent to him. The railroads have been informed that a special train may be needed at any time and to make arrangements to furnish transportation. The fact that all of the posts near the scene of trouble have such small garrisons, in fact no more men than is absolutely needed to run them, it is likely that if troops are needed those at the Presidio will be ordered to Wardner, as troops can be drawn from the Presidio more conveniently than from any other post. Colonel Compton said last night that he had issued the necessary orders to the troops under his command and that they were prepared to move at a moment's notice.

General Manager Burbridge, with his family and Superintendent Burch, ar-

rived to-night at 9:30 on the train which left Wardner at 2:30. They had walked over the hills to Wallace and thus escaped the mob and had joined Mrs. Burbridge and family there. Ten or a dozen refugees came in with them, including several families, who say they will never live in the Coeur d'Alenes again.

The appearance of the refugees is pitiable. Without an exception they refuse to talk for publication, being in deadly terror of the union men of Canyon Creek. Burbridge and Burch were met here by President Bradley, who just arrived from San Francisco, and other officers of the company. The entire party immediately went into conference. Burbridge and Burch have been advised not to talk at present.

State Auditor Bartlett Sinclair, Governor's personal representative, arrived from Boise to-night and will go to Wardner in the morning.

"I should have been here several days ago," said he, "but was deceived by misleading telegrams from Wardner.

"There are many things to be investigated in this affair besides the actual blowing up. I do not know if Federal troops have been ordered, but hope they have. The State administration will adopt the most vigorous measures to bring to justice all implicated in the outrages. The good citizens of the Coeur d'Alenes, we hope, will co-operate with us in that endeavor. We shall not have it said that any one has lost money by owning mining property in Idaho."

FRACTURED HIS ARM THROWING A BALL

SALINAS, April 30.—A peculiar accident befell Harry Barlow, a young man at Jamesburg, a small place south of this city. Barlow was playing baseball this afternoon at a hospital at San Francisco, arm bones snapped just below the elbow, making a compound fracture. After the accident the sufferer was compelled to ride on horseback over thirty-five miles to this city to have the arm set. Upon examination it was discovered that the arm bone at the place of the fracture had become "sponged," the supposition being that constant pitching caused disease of the bone.

Lieutenant Lasher's Funeral.

MONTEREY, April 30.—Lieutenant E. O. Lasher, U. S. N., who died on Friday afternoon at a hospital at San Francisco from injuries received in a runaway accident at Del Monte two weeks ago, was buried in the Protestant Cemetery in this city yesterday afternoon, the interment being private.

CHILKAT'S GO ON THE WARPATH

Attack a Party of Whites at a Camp Near Haines Mission.

SOLDIERS SENT OUT

The Outbreak Incited by Men Opposed to the Construction of a New Trail.

Special Dispatch to The Call.
SKAGWAY, Alaska, April 24 (via Seattle, April 30).—The Chilkat Indians are on the warpath. Last Sunday twenty bucks armed with rifles gathered from their several villages along the Chilkat River and marched to Rocky Point, eight miles from Haines Mission, where eight white men were blasting rock for a trail to Klukwan, a distance of twenty-five miles. The Indians drove the whites away.

Word was immediately sent to the United States Marshal and Commissioner at Skagway and to Captain Yeatman, in command of the troops at Dyea. Sixteen soldiers under command of a sergeant were dispatched to Haines Mission.

It is understood men who were op-

posed to the construction of the new trail have incited the Indians to make trouble.

The Dominion Telegraph Company is making rapid progress with its line from Lake Bennett to Dawson. The line has been located fifteen miles down Lake Bennett, and poles have been distributed almost to White Horse Rapids.

OPPOSITION TO THE ORDINATION OF BRIGGS

Episcopal Clergymen May Take a United Stand to Shut Out the Ex-Presbyterian Minister.

NEW YORK, April 30.—With each succeeding day of uncertainty relative to the action to be taken by Bishop Potter in the matter of the proposed ordination of Rev. Charles A. Briggs, there is a deepening of the opposition among the Episcopal clergy to the admission to the priesthood of the famous Presbyterian minister. The movement is contemplated for concerted action to protest against the ordination, but it seems not to have taken a well-defined form. From opinions expressed by Episcopal clergymen the failure to take a decided stand is based upon the belief or hope that something will occur to prevent success in the final step—that of ordination.

That step is generally deprecated except as an extreme measure. A prominent clergyman said to-day that he felt convinced the admission of Dr. Briggs to the priesthood would be immediately followed by large defections to the Catholic church. This opinion, he said, was based upon conferences which he had held with a large number of fellow clergymen in this and other dioceses.

EX-GOVERNOR ALTGELD IS NEAR TO DEATH

Broken in Health and Spirit the Days of the Illinoisan Are Numbered.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A special to the Journal from Chicago says: According to Dr. Nicholas Senn, who has been in attendance upon former Governor Altgeld, the latter "has fought his last battle."

Immediately after saying this Dr. Senn apparently tried to qualify his remarks, but the fact remains the nervous politician is near to death and little short of a miracle can save his life. He has been afflicted for some time with locomotor ataxia, and this has been aggravated by a recent attack of grip and nervous prostration. The facts are known only to his most intimate friends.

"The ex-Governor is a very sick man and beyond all question he has fought his last political fight," said Dr. Senn. "In addition to the illness, which is in itself serious enough, the ex-Governor is, I am sorry to say, completely broken down in spirit, and dependent to the last degree.

So Declares Bishop Potter at an Anti-Expansion Meeting in Chicago.

Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, in speaking of the national policy toward the Philippines, said:

"This is the emblem of tyranny and butchery."

Cries of "treason" came from the gallery, but the cries were quickly drowned out by approving cheers.

When Bishop J. L. Spalding of Peoria declared that "England had never been a friend of this country," an Englishman near the platform cried, "That's a lie." Without noticing the interruption the Bishop continued his address.

Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, Professor of the Northwestern University, acted as chairman. Besides him, the speakers were Professor Laughlin, Bishop Spalding, J. Lloyd Jones, Edwin Burdill Smith, Sigmund Zeister and Miss Jane Adams.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The frank expression of honest convictions upon great questions of public policy is vital to the wealth and even to the preservation of representative government. Such expression is therefore the sacred duty of American citizens.

We hold that the policy known as imperialism is hostile to liberty and to the sacred duty of citizenship from which it has been our glory to be free. We regard it as how necessary in this land of Washington and Lincoln to reaffirm that all men, of whatever race or color, are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We still maintain that government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We insist that the forcible subjugation of peaceful peoples is "criminal aggression," and open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our Government.

We honor our soldiers and sailors in the Philippine Islands for their unquestioned bravery, and we mourn with the whole nation for the American lives that have been sacrificed. The only duty was obedience to orders; our duty is diligent inquiry and fearless protest. We hold that our own Government created the conditions which have brought about the sacrifice.

We earnestly condemn the policy of the present national administration in the Philippines. It is the spirit of that our Government is striving to extinguish in those islands we denounce the attempt of the American people have degenerated. We deplore and resent the slaughter of the Filipinos as a needless horror, a deep dishonor to our nation.

We protest against the extension of our empire by military and fish methods and demand the immediate cessation of the war against the Filipinos, to be continued by us. We believe that a foolish pride is the chief obstacle to the settlement of all difficulties. As Mr. Gladstone said to England: "We are strong enough to conquer, but we ought to be content with peace, walking in the plain and simple ways of right and justice."

Our Government should at once announce to the Filipinos its purpose to withdraw its troops, to guarantee of order the independence for which they have so long and bravely fought, and to employ diplomatic methods to secure this independence by the common consent of the American people as it was a year ago of the Cubans, that they "are and of right, ought to be free and independent."

President Rogers in his address said he had faith in the sincerity of President McKinley. He said the President had declared that he desired to be governed by the wishes of the people in dealing with the Philippines. In dealing with the Filipinos, he wished expressions of opinion from both sides. He denied that those who favor expansion have a monopoly of patriotism, and he denied that the United States has any moral right to scoop in the Philippines.

Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., said in part:

"We are, at present, in the midst of a crisis, in which lack of thought and deliberation may lead us far from the ideals which, as Americans, we have most cherished, and expose us to evils of which we scarcely dream. We stand at the parting of the ways. It is not yet too late to turn from the path of imperialism and conquest to imperialism, to standing armies, to alliances with foreign powers, and, finally to the destruction of the Union itself. It is not too late, because it is still possible, probable even, that the American people will reconsider the whole question of the complications in which our victories over Spain have involved us, and calling to mind the fact that they are being drawn into this war with Spain for the purpose of helping to perpetuate the empire, will see that to be blinded and led away by success is to be weak and foolish; or rather, since the highest interests of humanity are at stake, is to be wicked and criminal. If this may not be, then the American people have degenerated. They have lost their hold upon the historical causes and the political habits which led to the founding of our institutions and to the marvelous growth and prosperity of our country.

We shall not believe that the gain of a few naval battles over a weak and ill-prepared foe have power to throw us into such enthusiasm or such madness as to turn us backward from the principles and policies to which we owe our national existence, our life and liberty; or that death, the divinity of fatalists and materialists can weaken our faith in the God of justice, righteousness and love, who scorn and thrust far away those who, having the stars in their eyes, use it to oppress or destroy the weak or ignorant.

EMPEROR'S STEPPING STONE TO DEGENERACY

So Declares Bishop Potter at an Anti-Expansion Meeting in Chicago.

BRITAIN CRIES "LIAR"

Vast Assemblage of People to Protest Against the Policy of Holding the Philippines.

Special Dispatch to The Call.
CHICAGO, April 30.—Central Music Hall was this afternoon filled with an audience gathered to protest against the course of the administration with reference to the Philippines. Once or twice the proceedings were interrupted by protests of those who differed from the sentiments of the speakers.

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