

arisen before the ratification of another treaty. But whatever differences of opinion may have existed as to the best method of opposing a colonial policy, there never was any difference as to the great importance of the question and there is no difference now as to the course to be pursued.

The title of Spain being extinguished, we were at liberty to deal with the Filipinos according to American principles. The Bacon resolution, introduced a month before hostilities broke out at Manila, promised independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that it was promised to the Cubans. I supported this resolution, and believed that its adoption prior to the breaking out of hostilities would have prevented bloodshed, and that its adoption at any subsequent time would have ended hostilities.

If the treaty had been rejected, considerable time would have necessarily elapsed before a new treaty could have been agreed upon and ratified, and during that time the question would have been agitating the public mind.

If the Bacon resolution had been adopted by the Senate and carried out by the president, either at the time of the ratification of the treaty or at any time afterward, it would have taken the question of imperialism out of politics and left the American people free to deal with their domestic problems. But the resolution was defeated by the vote of the Republican vice president, and from that time to this a Republican Congress has refused to take any action whatever in the matter.

When hostilities broke out at Manila, Republican speakers and Republican editors at once sought to lay the blame upon those who had delayed the ratification of the treaty, and during the progress of the war the same Republicans have accused the opponents of imperialism of giving encouragement to the Filipinos. This is a cowardly evasion of responsibility.

IF IT IS RIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES TO HOLD THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS PERMANENTLY AND IMITATE EUROPEAN EMPIRES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF COLONIES, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OUGHT TO STATE ITS POSITION AND DEFEND IT, BUT IT MUST EXPECT THE SUBJECT RACES TO PROTEST AGAINST SUCH A POLICY AND TO RESIST TO THE EXTENT OF THEIR ABILITY. THE FILIPINOS DO NOT NEED ANY ENCOURAGEMENT FROM AMERICANS NOW LIVING. OUR WHOLE HISTORY HAS BEEN AN ENCOURAGEMENT, NOT ONLY TO THE FILIPINOS, BUT TO ALL WHO ARE DENIED A VOICE IN THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

IF THE REPUBLICANS ARE PREPARED TO CENSURE ALL WHO HAVE USED LANGUAGE CALCULATED TO MAKE THE FILIPINOS HATE FOREIGN DOMINATION, LET THEM CONDEMN THE SPEECH OF PATRICK HENRY. WHEN HE UTTERED THAT PASSIONATE APPEAL, "GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH," HE EXPRESSED A SENTIMENT WHICH STILL ECHOES IN THE HEARTS OF MEN. LET THEM CENSURE JEFFERSON; OF ALL THE STATESMEN OF HISTORY, NONE HAS USED WORDS SO OFFENSIVE TO THOSE WHO WOULD HOLD THEIR FELLOWS IN POLITICAL BONDAGE.

LET THEM CENSURE WASHINGTON, WHO DECLARED THAT THE COLONISTS MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY. OR IF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS HAS RUN AGAINST THE SINS OF HENRY AND JEFFERSON AND WASHINGTON, LET THEM CENSURE LINCOLN, WHOSE GETTYSBURG SPEECH WILL BE QUOTED IN DEFENSE OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT WHEN THE PRESENT ADVOCATES OF FORCE AND CONQUEST ARE FORGOTTEN

Some one has said that a truth once spoken can never be recalled. It goes on and on and no one can set a limit to its ever-widening influence. But if it were possible to obliterate every word written or spoken in defense of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, a war of conquest would still leave its legacy of perpetual hatred, for it was God himself who placed in every human heart the love of liberty. He never made a race of people so low in the scale of civilization or intelligence that it would welcome a foreign master.

Those who would have this nation enter upon a career of empire must consider not only the effect of imperialism on the Filipinos, but they must also