

SENATOR LODGE SCORES THE PRESIDENT'S CRITICS

Admirable Defense of the Administration's Philippine Policy.

Short-Sightedness and Futility of the Democratic Party's Attempt to Make a Partisan Issue of the Nation's New Responsibilities in the Orient—Some Misconceptions Exposed—Pettigrew Put on the Gridiron.

Washington, Feb. 21.—In the senate today Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, delivered a powerful address supporting the administration's Philippine policy and attacking its critics. His text was the Spooner bill putting in the president's hands, until otherwise ordered by congress, power to establish stable government in the archipelago. The senator said in part:

This bill is simple but all sufficient. It makes no declarations and offers no promises as to a future. It does not yet predict. It meets the needs of the present and stops there. The president, under the military power, which still controls and must for some time control the islands, could do all that the bill provides. But it is well that we should have the direct authorization of congress. To undertake any further or more far-reaching legislation at this time would be in my judgment, a great mistake. But I believe it to be of great importance to define our position, so that it may be perfectly understood by the inhabitants of the Philippines, as well as by our own people.

The questions involved in the future management of the Philippine islands and in our policy in the far east are of a nature to demand the highest and the most sagacious statesmanship. I have always thought with Webster that party politics should cease at the water's edge. The Philippines should be an American question, not the sport of parties or the subject of party creeds. The responsibility for them rests upon the American people, not upon the Democratic or the Republican party. If we fall in dealing with them we shall all alike suffer from the failure, and if we succeed the honor and the profit will redound in the end to the glory and the benefit of all.

Short-Sighted Opposition.

One of the great political parties of the country has seen fit to make what is called an issue of the Philippines. They have no alternative policy to propose which does not fall to pieces as soon as it is stated. A large and important part of their membership, north and south, is heartily in favor of expansion, because they are Americans, and have not only patriotism but an intelligent perception of their own interests. They are the traditional party of expansion, the party which first went beyond seas and tried to annex Hawaii, which plotted for years to annex Cuba, which in our past age has made the acquisition of territory a great and enduring monument. Heedless of their past and of their best traditions, careless of their inconsistencies, utterly regardless of the obvious commercial interests of the south, which they control; totally indifferent to the wishes and beliefs of a large portion of their membership, and to the advice and counsel of some of their most patriotic, most loyal and most courageous leaders, to whom all honor is due, the managers of the Democratic organization have decided to make the Philippines and our policy of trade expansion in the east, for which those islands supply the corner stone. Their reason appears to be the highly sagacious one that it is always wiser to oppose whatever Republicans advocate, without regard to the merits of the policy or to the circumstances which surround it. They are the party which in making a party question of this new and far-reaching problem, so fraught with great promise of good both to ourselves and to others, has betrayed our party and as a Republican I can only rejoice. In 1894 the party which opposed expansion went down in utter wreck before the man who interpreted aright the instincts, the hopes and the wishes of the American people, made the Louisiana purchase. We made the same error in behalf of our American policies. We have made the same error in war, and as we deserved to win. We shall not fall now.

Impossible Suggestions.

After saying that he had been unable to discover what policy his political opponents proposed, Mr. Lodge continued:

I have had presented to us, it is true, the policy desired by Aguinaldo and his followers, that we should acknowledge him as a government, enforce his rule upon the other eighty-three tribes and upon all the other islands, and then protect him from foreign interference. This plan, which would involve us in endless wars with the natives and keep us embroiled with other nations, leads us with responsibility without power and falls into ruin and absurdity the moment it is stated. Another suggestion is that we should treat the Philippines as we treat Cuba. That is precisely what we are doing. But what is really meant by this demand is not that we should treat the Philippines as we treat Cuba, but that we should make to them a promise as to the future. And that is what every proposition made by those opposed to the Republican party comes down to, a promise as to the future. We are to put down insurrection and disorder and hold the island temporarily without the consent of the governed, but simultaneously we are to make large promises as to the future which will look well in print and keep insurrection and disorder alive.

The resolution offered by senators on the other side and the tenor of their speeches are all of this description. They present no policy, but invite us to make promises. Promises are neither active nor policy, and in the form of legislation are a mere pretense. Those which involve us in pledges of independence have the additional disadvantage of being the one sure means of keeping alive war and disorder in the islands. If we must abandon the Philippines, let us abandon them frankly. If we mean to turn them to the future, let us mean to turn them to the future by recognizing or foreign control, let us do it squarely. If we are to retain them, let us deal fully with the problems as they arise. But do not indulge in the unpractical and unwise promises and speakable cruelty of making promises which our successors may be unable or unwilling to fulfill, and the flames of war once more and bring death to hundreds of natives and to scores of American soldiers.

Simple and Straightforward.

The policy we offer, on the other hand, is simple and straightforward. We believe in the frank acceptance of existing facts, and in dealing with them as they are and not on a theory of what they might or ought to be.

We accept the fact that the Philippine islands are ours today and that we are responsible for them before the world. The fact is that there is a war in those islands, which, with its chief in hiding, and no semblance of a government, has now degenerated into mere chaos and anarchy. Our immediate duty, therefore, is to suppress this disorder, put an end to fighting, and restore peace and order. That is what we are called upon to do in order to meet the demands of the living present. Beyond this we ought not to go by a legislative act. It is a mistake to make such provision that there may be no delay in re-establishing civil government when the war ends. I believe that we shall retain the islands, and that, peace and order once restored, we shall and should re-establish civil government, beginning with the towns and villages, where the inhabitants are able to manage their own affairs. We should give them honest administration and prompt and efficient courts. We should see to it that there is entire protection to persons and property.

THE CITY OF SCRANTON: TWO VIEWS.

From Mayor Moir's Last Annual Message:

Its natural advantages for business and industrial enterprises are now only beginning to be fully appreciated. A great railroad center with rapid lines of communication to the seaboard cities and railroad facilities everywhere. Our geographical location for business is being recognized in the large industries now located and about to be established here. Our city's charming location, nestled between the mountains, surrounded by the most picturesque scenery, a never failing supply of the purest water, and with a death rate lower than any city on the continent. A board of trade whose patriotic efforts in inducing the location of industrial enterprises and fostering those who have already located, has made our city famous and has given our board of trade a national reputation; a population possessing a high order of intelligence, cultivated society; beautiful homes characterized by the highest degree of comfort and elegance; a public school system, passed, to say nothing of our higher institutions of learning, including the International schools whose dissemination of knowledge extends wherever civilization exists. All this associated with good economical municipal government combine to make our city a desirable place to live in. Such is the Scranton of today, nevertheless, we find a few who, inspired by unworthy motives, instead of cherishing our city's promises, never weary of discarding its institutions and government, thereby doing their utmost to create a suspicion in the minds of strangers who contend in their homes among us. This class of defamers of our city constitute a public nuisance and should be suppressed in a legal sense. If it is necessary, as they stand condemned by the moral sense of all those who feel a just pride in our city's future welfare and prosperity.

VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine—World Famous Tonic.

It is found especially useful in Nervous Troubles, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Anemia, Loss of Sleep, Consumption, Overwork, Indigestion, La Grippe, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Tardiness of Convalescence, Loss of Blood, etc. No one who chills, Throat and Lung Troubles, Headaches, All Wasting Diseases and After-fevers.

ed the following extract from a letter written by Captain Coghlan, then of the Raleigh, detailing precisely what occurred at Subig bay:

"February 1, 1900. My Dear Senator Lodge.

"I was in command of the expedition sent by the admiral (Raleigh and Concord) to the mouth of Subig bay, July 6, 1898, to capture Grande Island, then held by the Spaniards. I wish to affirm as strongly as human words can do so that Aguinaldo's people did not accompany us, and that they took no part whatever in the capture. No one but the admiral, Lieutenants Brumby, Captain Walker and myself even knew where we were to go. We left at midnight, without lights of any kind, not even signaling, as usual, for permis-

From the Scranton Republican of Yesterday:

The limit of forbearance has been reached and the time has come for some of our officials to reform their own morals and to reform abuses in our midst, which have become so bold, notorious and offensive to the public decency as to have aroused general indignation. Our city government must realize that gross transgressions of law and venal dereliction of official duty are known; it must meet the situation squarely and honestly or suffer exposure and obloquy. Thieves and thugs go unprosecuted throughout the city, gambling in every form rears its brazen head in public places, debauchery and prostitution are rampant everywhere and Scranton has become, in sporting parlance, a "wide open city." The Republican is in a measure responsible for our present city government and it has a right to sound this warning, as much as it may resent the necessity which calls for it. Our people have not become case-hardened by the knowledge that our city councils are bought and sold, that it is cowardly to live in general belief that officials in the city building make weekly rounds to the slot machines and bag a share of the sweat, that tribute is levied upon tens of vice and immorality, that the police is not above reproach and that one-half is not yet told. There is public virtue of an active character in the town, long suffering and patient, which is quietly arousing itself for public action. No time is to be lost if our mayor is to assert his sturdy Scotch manhood, and to free his city from impending disgrace. His own future and the good name of the city depend upon immediate and decisive action.

The Scotchmen Are Here

Introductory opening of a new business for Scranton.

We most cordially invite every one to attend the opening of our new branch store today at No. 402 Lackawanna avenue, directly opposite Wyoming avenue, when and where we will present for inspection an entirely new business to the public of Scranton.

Sixty years ago in a little water power mill on the River Tweed, away back in the lowlands of old Scotland, we first started weaving fine woolen cloths—we began at the very bottom of the ladder, and have grown each year until now we probably are the largest woolen concern in the whole world.

In our present great Scotch Woolen Mills we weave the cloth, send it direct to our tailoring stores, now established nearly all over the world, where we make it to order into perfect fitting, perfect tailored suits and overcoats for men's wear. You will at once see the result. There is but one profit between the mills and the wearer. Where there used to be five or six profits on imported cloths, now there is but one profit—the woolen mills.

We will make to your order the finest suit or overcoat from the finest imported woolsens that you ever had in your life, and your bill will be but \$15. That is the only price we have. You cannot pay more; you cannot pay less.

We have leased our store for a term of years, and have come to Scranton to live and lay the foundation for ten years' business. We have brought with us some of the old woolen men and tailors who have spent nearly their whole lives in the service of this company. We have piled this store full of the fine woolsens brought across the ocean, direct from the land of the heather, where all woolsens are pure and good. A great exhibition of the finest cloths that man has ever woven.

No matter, what the goods are—tweeds, worsteds, serges or chevots, black or colors, in stripes, checks, plaids or mixtures, you can select any piece of cloth you see, and we will make it to your personal measure for the price which has made us famous almost around the world.

All Suits \$15 None Higher All Overcoats \$15 None Lower. ALL SEPARATE TROUSERS, \$4.

Come to our opening today and hear the old Scotchmen with their bag-pipes and see the little Scotch girls dance the Highland fling. Sixty years of success.

Scotch Woolen Mills Co

Dyers, Spinners, Weavers, Tailors.

Scranton Branch, Lackawanna Avenue, Opposite Wyoming Avenue.

NORTHERN HEADQUARTERS. 302 Main St., 4 Erie St., Buffalo. WESTERN HEADQUARTERS. 161-195 Superior St., Cleveland. SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS. 306 Vine Street, Louisville. LONDON HEADQUARTERS. 22 A. Chester Court, England. NEW ENGLAND HEADQ'RS. 121 Westminster St., Providence.

population, which were frustrated only by the vigilance of the American soldiers. Mr. Lodge then continued:

A Crime Against Humanity.

To have recognized Aguinaldo's government and helped him to thrust it into the hands of the people, would have drawn aside and allowed him to try to wade "through slaughter to a throne" by himself would have been a crime against humanity. Those who have urged or who now urge such a policy should study with care and with thoroughness the government of Aguinaldo. They never do so. They never take part upon accusations of falsehood and experience and declaim against the government for not giving recognition and support to something which never existed, which is the mere creature of their fancy.

How different their attitude when they come to considering the actions of our countrymen. Men who will take the lightest word of a half-breed adventurer, of whose existence they had never heard two years ago, impugn the actions and doubt the word of the highest officers of our government, the commanders of our fleets and armies, of men who have gone in and out before the American people for years and whose courage, patriotism and honor have never been questioned or assailed. It must be a weak and bad cause indeed which rests its support upon accusations of falsehood and preparation directed against the president and his advisers, and against the gallant and honorable men who wear our uniform and stand our army and our navy in the day of battle. The opponents of our policy have searched the record for every careless word; they have thrown themselves eagerly upon every idle rumor; they have twisted facts; they have imputed the worst motives to men who have proved their devotion to their country on the field of battle and in every department of civil life. Let us be just at least to our own. I ask no more. Take the evidence of all men who have been in these islands and whose knowledge and experience entitle them to speak, take the official record from day to day since the Spanish war began, examine the report of your commissioners, your men of science, your army and navy officers, read the utterances and the proclamations of the insurgent leader, weigh, sift, discuss, then face the facts, all the facts, and set down naught in malice. If this is done there can be but one result. The government will be vindicated and its policy will have described it, for there is no escape from the evidence.

The President's Policy.

Behind all this lies the policy of the president, which our officers followed by sea and land. History will say that it has been firm, consistent and but man from the beginning. No false hopes were held out. From the dispatch of May 26 onward the attitude of our government was clear and unmistakable. But every real hope, every proper promise, was freely offered and never violated. There are many duties imposed upon a president in which it is easy to imagine a personal or selfish bias, in which such motives might exist even if they do not, but here even the most malignant must be at a loss to find the existence of a bad motive possible. Suddenly at the end of the Spanish war we were confronted

with the question of what should be done with the Philippines. Their fate was in our hands. We were all able to discuss them and to speculate as to what should be done. No responsibility rested upon us. But one man had to act. While the rest of the world was talking he had to be doing. The iron hand of necessity was upon his shoulder, and upon his alone. Act he must. No man in that high office seeks new burdens and fresh responsibilities or longs to enter on new policies without the unforeseen dangers which lie thick along untrodden paths. Every selfish motive, every personal interest cried against it. Every selfish motive, every personal interest urged the president to let the Philippines go, and, like Gallo, to care for none of the future, he boldly took the islands since that great decision his policy has been firm and consistent. He has sought only what was best for the people. It was there and there only. Yet, although he fought in his youth for liberty and union, he is now coarsely accused of infatuation for a vulgar Caesarism. He who is known to his country as one of the kindest of men, eager to do kindly acts to every one, is denounced as brutal and inhuman to a distant race whom he has sought in every way to benefit. When every selfish interest drew him in the other direction he has been charged with self-seeking for following the hard and thorny path of duty.

Needs No Defense.

I hesitate in saying even as much as I have said. The president of the United States needs no defense at my hands. His own policy and his own acts in the east are his all-sufficient defense, both now and in history. But I have read and heard with amazement and regret the attacks which have been made upon the president in connection with the Philippines. I am well aware that malignity cannot raise imbecility above contempt. I know that only those who have had tempers misused and abused for argument, I am sure that it is needless to repeat attacks from such sources. But, none-the-less, as one who has followed and studied all the details of his eastern policy, I wish to make public record of my admiration for that policy, not that I believe it to be at once courageous, wise and patriotic. The words of criticism or of praise which we utter here will pass with the hour of speech, but the great facts of the last two years will stand. In the long process of the patient years those who now assail the president with rothet and imputation will shrink down beyond the ken of even the antiquarian's microscope; but the name of the president who took the Philippines and planted our flag at the portals of the east will stand out bright and clear upon the pages of history, where all men may read it and he will have a monument better than any reared by human hands in fair and fertile islands blooming after long neglect and in a race redeemed from tyranny and lifted

up to broadening freedom and to larger hopes.

The Pearl of the Orient.

The possession of the Philippines made us an eastern power, with the right and what was equally important the fortation. Rich in itself, with speak, Mr. Hay, as secretary of state, has obtained from all the great powers of Europe their assent to our demand for the guaranty of all our treaty rights in China and for the maintenance of the policy of the open door. I do not belittle one of the most important and most brilliant diplomatic achievements in our hundred years of national existence when I say that the assent of these other powers to the propositions of the United States was given to the president of Manila. They might have turned us aside three years ago with a shrug and a smile, but to the power which held Manila, buy, and whose fleet floated upon its waters, they were obliged to give a gracious answer. Manila, with its magnificent bay, is the prize and the pearl of the east. In our hands it will become one of the greatest distributing points, one of the richest emporiums of the world's commerce. Rich in itself, with all its fertile islands behind it, it will keep open to us the markets of China and enable American enterprise and intelligence to take a master share in all the trade of the orient. We have been told that arguments like these are sordid. Sordid indeed! Then what arguments are worthy of consideration? A policy which proposes to open wider markets to the people of the United States, to add to their employment, and to increase their wages, and which in its pursuit requires that we should save the teeming millions of China from the darkness of the Russian winter, and keep

them free, not merely for the income of commerce, but for the entrance of the light of western civilization, seems to be a great and noble policy. If there ever was such, and one which may well engage the best aspirations and the highest abilities of American statesmanship.

In Woman's Realm

Said the minister's wife, "We do have so many trumps at our house. The other day after the third had breakfast in the kitchen my husband began to grow irritated when he saw a fourth hand reaching for a handkerchief. 'What do you want?' demanded the head of the house in a tone that none of us had ever heard even in the pulpit. 'What do you want?' demanded the other in a meekly injured tone and before he had recovered from his astonishment Mr. A. extracted a nice, big, clean handkerchief from a pocket and solemnly handed it over, the tramp as solemnly receiving it as he walked hastily away. 'We've laughed about it ever since,' said the minister's wife, 'and have wondered what the tramp would have wanted if the minister hadn't met him at the door. But I don't think it was a handkerchief he ought to be encouraged,' she added reflectively.

It Takes Women to Ferret Out Abuses.

The woman's Christian Temperance union, of New York city, has made the horrible discovery that the acknowledged temperance organ of this country, the Votes, has a whole page advertisement concerning a certain brand of sarsaparilla which contains 92 1/2 per cent. of alcohol! It has also come to light that some members of the union actually drink root beer and take patent medicines, both of which contain alcohol. Their hand reaching for a sarsaparilla of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance union to deal with these refractory sisters.

Professor A. T. Van Laer's

Recently delivered a series of lectures in this city through the efforts of a number of ladies, has just been mentioned. It is a unique custom of the Salmagundi club of New York who figured prominently in a sale where sketches were auctioned off for the benefit of the club. There is a unique custom of the club that when members contribute original sketches to the club, these are afterwards sold at auction. The proceeds of this year reached the sum of \$2,000. Bruce Crane was the auctioneer and works by many noted artists were among the most popular.

The Ladies of the First Presbyterian

church will serve their annual dinner today and it will be a good one; of that you may be sure.

