

The Outlook

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Aguinaldo's Manifesto The manifesto from Aguinaldo which has been expected for a week or two has at last made its appearance. It is a complete acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine Archipelago, and a message of advice to the Filipinos to accept "the glorious sovereign banner of the United States," in the hope that they may "attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy." As a document of some interest and importance in the history of the war, we print the address in full:

I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons taught with a full meaning and which have recently come to my knowledge suggest with irresistible force that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine Islands.

The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force, which, while it restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them another course, presenting them the cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow-countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States. In this banner they repose their trust, and believe that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy.

The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it. There has been enough blood, enough tears, and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people, which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

After mature deliberation, I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the

lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American Nation.

By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine Archipelago, as I now do, and without any reservation whatsoever, I believe that I am serving thee, my beloved country. May happiness be thine!

It is announced that, in recognition of this manifesto, General MacArthur has ordered the release of a thousand insurgent prisoners, after they shall have sworn allegiance to the United States, and that more liberty will be given to Aguinaldo than he has heretofore enjoyed, although he will still be kept under surveillance. It is hoped that he will aid actively in inducing the Filipinos to accept American government and the local and provincial administrations which have just been set up by the Manila Commission. An investigation has begun at Manila of the frauds connected with the theft and sale of commissary stores. The authorities at Washington do not seem to be very fully informed about the charges. General MacArthur, in reply to a cablegram last week, informed the Adjutant-General at Washington that the press reports of the matter had been grossly exaggerated and misleading, but admits that three officers and a number of enlisted men are being tried by court martial, and a number of citizens by military commission, on the charge of stealing commissary stores. It is understood that the officers are all of the volunteer force. If we rightly understand General MacArthur, there have been, in addition to the charges in regard to commissary stores, other charges against officers in connection with the subsistence department which have been fully investigated and found to be without basis. An interesting statement in relation to the Philippines is that which purports to come

from Monsignor Chapelle, to the effect that the friars are not to be allowed by the Church to return to the Philippines. If this is so, it will go far to solve perhaps the most difficult question relating to the administration of the islands.



**Platform Pledges Broken
in Wisconsin**

The Wisconsin Senate, with thirty-one Republican members out of thirty-three, has deliberately broken the pledge of the Republican platform to abolish the convention system and provide that party candidates for all State, county, and city offices should be directly nominated by the party voters. The House bill embodying this reform was rejected by a vote of twenty to thirteen. Very rarely has a platform pledge been broken with so much effrontery, for the members who voted down the reform bill, upon pretense that the people did not really desire direct primaries, refused to accept an amendment submitting the bill to the people to decide whether they wished it or not. The action taken by the Senate seems to substantiate the charges brought by the friends of the reform, that the machine and the moneyed interests back of it were using every sort of corrupt means to get legislators to make a mockery of platform pledges. The substitute proposed by the Senators who refused to accept the House bill, and refused to let the people pass upon it, was one permitting the direct primaries to be used only for the choice of county officers, and permitting this only when the people voted that this method should be adopted. Fortunately, there are signs that the majority of the Senate overstepped the bounds of prudence nearly as much as they overstepped the bounds of duty. The "Daily News," of Madison, reports that some of the members fear to return to their homes to face the contempt of their neighbors, and that even the United States Senator whose supposed control of Federal patronage made him one of the strongest factors against the reform bill has utterly destroyed his prestige among Wisconsin voters. The House of Representatives will certainly refuse to accept the Senate's substitute, and the conflict between the machine and the reform wings of the Republican party seems likely to go on until the next Legis-

lature is chosen. The fact that the neighboring State of Minnesota, after trying the direct primary system in Minneapolis, has extended it to the entire State by an overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature, makes it clear that Governor La Follette has only to continue his fight to win a complete victory.



**Financial Success and
Moral Failure**

The Raines Liquor Law, adopted in New York State five years ago, achieved at once remarkable success as a revenue-raising measure, but its failure as a reform measure, which was feared from the first, has grown to be almost as conspicuous as its financial success. The first report made by the Excise Department under this law showed that the taxpayers' yearly income from the saloons of New York had risen from three million dollars to twelve million, and that the number of drinking-places had been reduced about one-sixth. This reduction in the number of liquor places signified little even at the first, for it did not mean that one-sixth of our territory had become saloon-free, but that the traffic had become concentrated into slightly fewer hands in most of the neighborhoods where it flourished. Even this apparent gain, however, proved to be illusory, for many of the saloons had changed their character for the worse. The Rev. Horace Porter, the assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, called the attention of the people of Brooklyn to this change nearly a year ago. Under the Raines Law, Mr. Porter pointed out, Sunday selling was allowed to the "guests" of "bona-fide hotels," and the statute, which might have limited the word "guests" to those who had occupied rooms in the hotel the previous night, or regularly took their meals there, chose rather to define "hotels," and made the word applicable only to inns having ten rooms for the accommodation of their guests. Under this provision the number of "hotels" in Brooklyn rose suddenly from just thirteen to more than that many hundred. Furthermore, as Mr. Porter said, the Sunday selling in these hotels was the least hurtful part of their business. "It is," he charged, "a terrible but indisputable fact that most of these Raines saloon-hotels are kept as immoral