

News of the Northwest IS A FALSE ISSUE.

DEMOCRATS HAVING TROUBLE ABOUT IMPERIALISM.

An Interview with Judge McAtee, of the Oklahoma Supreme Court—Legal Aspect of the Question—Treaty Obligations—Dishonorable Inconsistency.

An interesting and instructive interview with Judge John L. McAtee, associate justice of the Supreme court of Oklahoma, was recently printed in the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Judge McAtee has given close study to the legal aspects of the issue of "imperialism" as related to national history and the past and present attitude of political parties. He has searched the records of Democratic presidents, and shows that their position is distinctly opposed to that taken by Bryan in his speech of acceptance. Bryan's theory is traced to Calhoun, and the South Carolinian invented it to carry slavery into the territories. Benton denounced it as a new dogma. Judge McAtee's exposition of the subject is clear, logical and convincing. Judge McAtee says that there were a great many declarations in the Bryan speech of the principles of liberty with which all Americans sympathized, but that they were not applicable to the conditions which had been presented to the government in the Philippine and Porto Rican questions, but they were worked in rhetorically and not with direct and logical application to the subject. "When Mr. Bryan undertakes to deal with the facts," the judge said, "he does not include a consideration of all the things which should be considered, and he omits to include some things which should be included, and he includes some things which are not correct."

Bryan's False Position.
The reporter asked, "To what, particularly, do you refer?"
"Well, take his proposition that the Porto Rico tariff law asserts that it is the doctrine of the Democratic party that the operation of the constitution is confined to the forty-five states. The Democratic party," Mr. Bryan says, "disputes this doctrine and denounces it as repugnant to both the letter and spirit of our organic law."
"If Mr. Bryan's view is correct, the consequences would be very serious and embarrassing to the government, because it would result that the inhabitants of those territories, whether cannibal or otherwise, would have to be admitted to citizenship and the right of suffrage. It would necessarily follow, also, that a large portion of our federal revenue would disappear without remedy, by the free admission of vast quantities of the products of very cheap labor, to which the ports of the United States would, by such an interpretation, open, and would come into immediate competition with the products of American labor."
"The United States, if this view were in fact correct, would probably have to drop the islands, no matter what motives of duty or obligation to other nations or to the Filipinos who have been friendly to us would dictate."
"Nevertheless, all the great leaders of the Democracy are on record on the other side of this question. Several acts of congress were passed, in 1803, 1804 and 1805, providing a territorial government for Louisiana. It was provided that 'the military, civil and judicial power shall be vested in such person and persons and be exercised in such manner as the president should direct,' for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion." The acts of congress passed for the territorial organization of Michigan and Illinois, in 1805 and 1809, were in like terms.

Jefferson Against Bryan.
"These acts, all approved by Thomas Jefferson, as president, excluded the idea that the people of the territories were entitled to any constitutional guarantees. The same course was pursued under the administrations of James Madison and James Monroe, for in 1812, 1817, and 1822 acts were passed for the establishment of territorial governments for the territories of Oregon and Florida. The first act of congress organizing the territory of Florida provided that 'all military, civil and judicial powers shall be vested in such person as the president should appoint.' In 1836 congress passed an act providing a government for the territory of Wisconsin. It was thought that the 'laws of the United States, so far as they were applicable, might be extended to that territory, and this was accordingly done. President Jackson approved the act of organization."
"Acts were afterward passed providing in like terms governments for the territories of Iowa and Minnesota, during the terms of President Van Buren and President Polk, who approved and signed them in 1848 and 1849."

Constitution and Territories.
"These acts and approvals of organization are in flat contradiction of Mr. Bryan's proposition that the constitutional guarantees were operative in the territories, and that that is Democratic doctrine. In several instances, in these territorial organizations the whole power of government, with the power to give to the people and withhold all political and civil rights, were deposited in the president himself. The great men who founded the Democratic party and conducted its policy from 1800 up to 1850, including Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren and James K. Polk, approved of that interpretation of the constitution which 'confines the constitution to the states,' and which Mr. Bryan says the present Democratic party 'disputes

and denounces as repugnant to the letter and spirit of our organic law,' and it is 'up to men who have followed the Democratic leadership, as I have, to say whether they will take the acts of these great men who formed the Democratic party as the proper interpretations of what the policy and doctrine of that party have been, or whether they will take Mr. Bryan's best guess as to what those great Democratic leaders propounded."

The theory which Mr. Bryan now declares to be Democratic doctrine was never invented until Mr. Calhoun undertook to announce it in the senate in 1847, for the purpose of carrying slavery into the territories. Senator Benton, who was certainly one of the most eminent leaders of the Democratic party has had, describes it in his "Thirty Years in the Senate" as a "new dogma." He says that Mr. Webster completely exposed the fallacy of the proposition, and that the doctrine had never been heard of in the country before.

The Dred Scott Case.
"In the Dred Scott case, decided by the Supreme court in 1856, Judge Taney followed Mr. Calhoun, and announced the same doctrine, and the pro-slavery party persisted in it until 1860, when it nominated Breckinridge for the presidency and declared in its national platform that during the existence of a territorial government 'all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle, with their property, in the territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.'
"The Republican party accepted the gage of battle, thus thrown down by the pro-slavery Democrats, and announced in its national platform for the campaign of that year, that:
"7. The new dogma, that the constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the territories of the United States, * * * is at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself; * * * is revolutionary in its tendencies and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country."

Election of Lincoln.
"Upon that proposition Mr. Lincoln was elected president. The slave states seceded because of this proposition, now again announced by Mr. Bryan, following John C. Calhoun and Judge Taney."
"That the constitutional guarantees do not go into the territories until congress so provides by express legislation, has been announced by Chancellor Kent and by Mr. Justice Story in their commentaries and by the Supreme court of the United States, both before the Civil war and since, except as to the Dred Scott case, and perhaps some cases which followed it, while Judge Taney remained as chief justice of the Supreme court."
"It would seem that the result of the war would have settled forever that interpretation now sought to be revived by Mr. Bryan. Its only effect would be to interpret the constitution in such a way as to diminish the power of the federal government to deal with its enemies in time of war."
"Mr. Bryan has misstated the doctrine. It was the doctrine of the Calhoun-Dred Scott-Judge Taney pro-slavery Democrats, and for the promotion of slavery alone. You can see the discussion in the second volume of Benton's 'Thirty Years in the Senate.'"

Bryan a False Prophet.
"What do you think of the other propositions advanced by Mr. Bryan?"
"His principal propositions are all equally fallacious. He asserts that the administration has willfully violated the principles of liberty and has deprived the Filipinos of their freedom and that 'history furnishes no example of turpitude baser than ours if we now substitute our yoke for the Spanish yoke.' All of Mr. Bryan's large professions of generosity of sentiment and principle are based upon the assumption that, having gone to the Philippines, we can just as easily come away again, or as Chairman Jones is said to have expressed it a short time since, 'We went there in ships, and I suppose we can come away in ships'—or perhaps he said 'boats.'"
"Those who are not responsible need not be definite in their plans or propositions. The country has had great difficulties to deal with, and somebody has had to deal with them, not upon glittering and rhetorical propositions, but upon the facts and the law."
"It would be a great gratification to many curious observers to see Mr. Bryan shuffle together all the noble and irrelevant sentiments which he has quoted from others and the large and generous and irrelevant sentiments which he expresses on his own account and be compelled to mix these up with the actual facts of any given case and see what would come of it. When Mr. Bryan begins to soar, if he would only start from the facts and conditions which have to be dealt with, or when he comes down and lights if he would sometimes light on the facts and conditions which have to be dealt with, we might guess how he would act in a given case if the management should be actually intrusted to him."

Dewey at Manila.
"When Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish navy the Spanish sovereignty was obliterated. The obligation to protect persons and property on the islands, and preserve order and force obedience to law upon them, passed over, under the law of nations, and devolved upon the United States."
"This country became, by conquest and by the treaty which Mr. Bryan advised, responsible to all law-abiding citizens upon the islands. It is a simple principle of international law that the sovereign is bound to protect every person who obeys the laws and re-

mains in the country. Any neglect to do so is a breach of international law, and gives to the nation of which the person is a citizen just ground of complaint, and, satisfaction being refused, for war."
"And in case of mobs and popular violence, public faith requires that full satisfaction should be made by the governing power in cases in which the government could, by the exercise of proper care, have prevented them."
"The law as I have stated it is to be found in all the standard authorities upon international law, from Vattel to the present time."

Aguinaldo and Bryan.
"It would, no doubt, have suited Aguinaldo to have carried on the internal government of the islands, including the unrestrained collection and the unrestrained expenditure and appropriation of taxes, while the power and resources of America were employed in sustaining a navy to protect him and to pay the indemnities incurred by their ignorance, viciousness or savagery at the cost and out of taxes collected from the American people. By that arrangement Aguinaldo and his particular Tagalo followers would have had all the pleasure of domination, while the United States would have had all the responsibility to make compensation in damages for injuries suffered by citizens of other nations residing in the Philippines, as well as for the injuries suffered by law-abiding Filipinos themselves, by reason of mobs, riots, insurrections or any of the multitudinous violence liable to be perpetrated under any affectation of government which Aguinaldo and his followers would have set up there."
"Mr. Bryan has entirely ignored these obligations and liabilities."

Bryan Becomes Ridiculous.
"What do you think about Mr. Bryan's statement that the 'consent' of the people should have been procured first?"
"The practice of the United States has been to take possession of the territories which have come under our jurisdiction in the confidence that we may secure the 'consent' of their occupants by extending to them our institutions and the protections of our government."
"How would Mr. Bryan proceed to obtain the consent of these multifarious tribes, of different races and origins, and speaking so many different languages, and with so dwarfed and undeveloped a capacity for political intelligence?"
"There are about 1,000,000 members of the Visayan tribe upon the island of Luzon, and about 1,000,000 of the same tribe upon other islands. They are hostile to the Tagalos. Would Mr. Bryan indicate to which of these two tribes the government of these islands should be surrendered? Shall it be given to Aguinaldo, who incited the insurrection, and brought on the bloodshed, or shall it be surrendered to the Visayans, who are equally intelligent, equally numerous, almost entirely friendly toward our government, and peaceful, or shall it be surrendered to the Moros, who are almost as numerous and much more savage and warlike? And when the management and government of these islands is surrendered, and the United States troops are withdrawn, what tribe will prevail, what government and institutions will be established, and what will be the condition of ascendancy, subordination or equality of the fifty or more tribes who are not in rebellion?"

Consent of Governed.
"One of the two largest islands of the Philippines is Mindanao. It is governed by an accomplished savage named Datto Mandy. He is the head of the Moros and has unquestioned powers of life and death. Recently a newspaper man who was visiting the island expressed a wish to see him in the attitude of striking down an enemy, and when he was made to understand the wish he had a sword brought to him, together with one of his servants, and was only prevented by way of exhibiting his martial capacity, from cleaving the skull of his subject, by the intervention of an American officer, who was present. In obtaining the 'consent' of this portion of the Philippines, would it be the wish of Mr. Bryan to have the 'consent' of Datto Mandy, or of the slaves whose skull he was about to split for amusement a few days ago, or do we understand him to say that now that the United States has taken these islands by conquest and by treaty, which he himself advised, that the opportunity of ameliorating suffering, relieving the helpless from the brutal, and establishing the institutions of civilization and Christianity among these people, should be abandoned and thrown away, while Datto Mandy and his like sacrifice the lives of their dependent subjects at their will."

Bryan Ignores Truth.
"Mr. Bryan may ignore the condition of things which prevails in the Philippines and declare that the great party which he has come to speak for, in so singularly controlling a manner, shall believe on this subject, but to leave the mass of these people in the hands of these half-civilized, semi-barbaric and barbaric rulers seems to plainer minds simple cruelty, or, as Mr. Bryan would probably say, 'brutality.'"
"The Ameracon commissioners have certified to the American people that the people of those islands are incapable of self-government. The American commissioners who speak concerning facts coming under their immediate observation, is superior in moral and logical force to the inferences of politicians speaking forth political documents for campaign purposes."
"We have been dealing for fifty years with the Orientals, and to-day a myriad of the Chinese race surround our honored and beloved representa-

tives and fellow-Americans in Peking, clamoring and thirsting for their blood. It is not charity, and there is no obligation upon us, to deal with these people or with those who are in an analogous condition, by either leaving them alone in their barbarism, or by attempting to deal with them upon the supposition that they are civilized and capable of self-government until we have evidence that they are so. And the United States ought never to give up the control which it has acquired over the Philippines, by conquest and treaty, until it can be assured of the safety of its own citizens, and of all law-abiding citizens of the Filipinos themselves, in every square foot of the Philippine archipelago. His plan ignores and denies all national responsibility and obligation."

Bryan Really for McKinley's Policy.
"What do you think of Mr. Bryan's declaration that the Filipinos ought to have a stable government?"
"It is a belated promise. The President, in February of 1899, declared that:
"It is our duty to emancipate and redeem them and set them in the pathway of the world's civilization. * * * The treaty now commits the free and unfranchised Filipinos to the guiding hand and liberalizing influence, the generous sympathies, the uplifting education, not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators."
"And when the treaty of Paris was ratified by the Senate on the 14th of February, 1899, the Senate declared that:
"It is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government."
"You understand what I mean, then, by saying that Mr. Bryan's promise and the promise of the Democratic platform are belated. They are only promises, and they are promises made a year and a half later than better promises made by the President and the Senate."

Besides, the President is well on the way toward establishing a 'stable' government in the Philippines, and is supplementing his promises and the promises of the Senate by performance, not only in the Philippines, but in Cuba, where the administration is rapidly preparing the people to live under a constitution of their own device, which will give to them complete self-government."

Student Princes.
"The German crown prince is to complete his education at Bonn and his brothers will also study at the university there in due course. The emperor has purchased Prof. Finkler's villa, a fine large house, with a pleasant garden, as a residence for any Prussian princes who may be studying at Bonn, and it will be occupied next winter and spring by the crown prince."

TWO FATAL SHOOTINGS.

Shot One Was Accidental—The Other Resulted From Base Ball Dispute.
La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 13.—William Tibbetts was shot by Clarence Hastings at Bad Ax as the result of a dispute over baseball, and is at St. Francis hospital here, not expected to recover. Tibbetts was on a wagon, when Hastings, after some talk, is alleged to have thrown stones at him Tibbetts, it is alleged, then drew a revolver from his pocket and began firing, but the shots were wild and he drove on home. It is alleged that Hastings then procured a shotgun and blazed away at Tibbetts when he returned, and the shots may prove fatal. Grover Leach, a twelve-year-old boy of Dakota, Minn., who was accidentally shot, is not much improved, and it is feared he may die. He was hunting with several companions when his gun went off without warning, tearing his jaw and lacerating his head.

ANOTHER UNIVERSITY SEASON.

It Opens Under Peculiarly Favorable Conditions.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 13.—The university opened yesterday under very happy conditions. Dean Pattee of the law department delivered an address in the afternoon on the subject, "The Place of Jurisprudence in Modern Education." Most of the new students were enrolled last week. The registrar's office was crowded with old students yesterday. President Northrop spoke briefly but happily to the students. He spoke of the unveiling of the Pillsbury statue to-day. He knew the students would be greatly interested in the ceremony. They all understood how great a friend of the university the ex-governor was. The unveiling of the statue will take place at 3 o'clock to-day. If the weather is unfavorable the ceremony will take place either in the chapel or the armory. Senator C. K. Davis will deliver the principal address. The affair is under the direction of a committee representing the university alumni. The general public is invited.

HEAVY ASSESSMENT.

Michigan Copper Mines Put in a Practically a Cash Valuation.
Houghton, Mich., Sept. 13.—The assessed value of Houghton county was raised from forty-two and a half millions, the figures fixed by the state board of equalization, to fifty-two and a half millions, after which the board of assessors added thirty-one millions, and the state tax board announces that thirty-five millions more must be added, and will hold a special session here on Friday to enforce this decision. This will give Houghton county an assessed valuation of one hundred and eighteen millions, or nearly double Kent county, which contains Grand Rapids, a city of 100,000 people. This is on a basis of practically a cash valuation of the big copper mines.

CASS LAKE WASHOUTS.

Great Northern Tracks Badly Damaged and Passengers Being Transferred.
Cass Lake, Minn., Sept. 13.—On account of washouts on the Great Northern at Deer River and Shevlin there were no trains from the east or west yesterday. A train is expected from Duluth late this afternoon and will run to Shevlin to transfer passengers. The washout at Shevlin is a bad one. Rain raised the water in Cass lake and Pike bay several inches.

REWARDS FOR THEIR CAPTURE.

Gov. Scofield Adds to the Reward for Capture of La Crosse Murderers.
La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 13.—Gov. Scofield has offered a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of the three men who murdered Officer Gates Friday night. This makes \$800 offered. Chief Byrne says the men caught at Galena are not the ones.

DULUTH'S CENSUS.

The Population of the Zenith City is Announced as 52,969.
Washington, Sept. 13.—The bureau of census announces the population of Duluth as 52,969, against 33,115 in 1890; increase, 19,854, or 59.95 per cent. The population of New Haven, Conn., is 108,027, as against 81,258 in 1890; increase, 26,729, or 32 per cent.

TWO CHILDREN PERISH.

Fatal Farm House Fire Near Northville Last Night.
Aberdeen, S. D., Sept. 13.—Fire destroyed the farmhouse of E. R. Calmerton near Northville. Two boys, aged three and fifteen, perished in the flames. The other occupants escaped in their night clothes, saving nothing from the fire.

Free Delivery Abolishes Postoffices.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 13.—Postmaster Pettinighill of this city has received word from Washington that the post-offices at Shelby, Siegel and Medary are to be discontinued. The reason for closing them is that there have been rural routes established in their territory and it leaves nothing for a postmaster at those places to do. The rural routes are covered every day from this city.

Feature of Wisconsin's Fair.

Milwaukee, Sept. 13.—One of the main features of the state fair, which opened yesterday, was a dog show under the auspices of the Milwaukee Kennel club. The exhibit numbers about 500, and includes many fine canines from various parts of the country.

Drowned While Fishing.

Hokah, Minn., Sept. 13.—Xavier Wagner, an old resident here and an early settler in the county, was drowned in Lake Como here. His boat overturned while he was fishing.

Killed by Falling Bricks.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 13.—A brick wall eighty-four feet long and five stories high, a part of an addition being built to Swift & Co.'s packing plant, was blown down by a wind storm. One was killed and one hurt.

NINE PERSONS KILLED.

Serious Railroad Accident Near Beechwood, Ill.
Cairo, Ill., Sept. 14.—A railroad accident in which nine persons lost their lives and seven others were injured, six of them seriously, occurred at Beechwood, Ill., a station on the Illinois Central railroad at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Train No. 25, southbound, picked up at Carbondale a special private car loaded with members of the Duncan Clark Specialty company, consisting of ten women and seven men en route from Murphysboro to Mound City. Just one-half mile north of Beechwood the private car, which was attached to the rear end of the passenger train, jumped the rails to the west and crashed across the front of a switch engine which stood on a side track. The car was smashed into bits of kindling wood, killing nine people and mangle seven others. The cause of the accident was the breaking down of the rear trucks of the private car.

HARVEST HANDS NEEDED.

Crops Will Be Lost Unless Help Is Secured.
Grand Forks, N. D., Sept. 14.—C. N. Barnes came in from Devils Lake last night and reports a very serious condition of things prevailing there. A large portion of the crop is certain to be lost unless harvest hands can be secured. Ramsey county has probably the best average crop in the state, having received more rain early in the season than the valley counties. The grain is practically all cut and shocked, but it is impossible to find enough men to thresh it. Mr. Barnes was requested by business men of Devils Lake to make the conditions known, that men may be secured to save as much of the crop as possible.

KILLED IN HIS FIELD.

A. P. McKinstry Meets a Tragical Death.
Winnebago City, Minn., Sept. 14.—A. R. McKinstry of this city was killed yesterday morning in a runaway. He was plowing with an old team and a bronco recently purchased, when the bronco, taking fright, started the team on a run, throwing Mr. McKinstry under the plowshare and severing the large artery in his right leg. He was dragged about twenty-five rods and no assistance being near he bled to death. The body was discovered half an hour later by a neighbor.

THEY'RE DISAPPOINTED.

Residents of Duluth Thought They Numbered 60,000.
Duluth, Minn., Sept. 14.—Duluth people expected the population of this city to be nearly 60,000 by the census instead of 53,000, as has been announced. They therefore are somewhat disappointed. The population of the present area of the city ten years ago was 37,950, and of the then city, which did not include all the present area, 33,115. In either case the percentage of growth is very high. The growth in ten years has been almost entirely in the first two and final one year of the period.

Too Good to Leave.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 14.—John L. French is the first thresher in the valley this year to skip out without paying his employees. He had a large number of men at work for him, and is said not to have paid any of them. He was seen to have \$600 in his possession a short time before he disappeared. Such deals occur every fall and the victims are usually the transient laborers from the East who can ill afford to lose their fall wages.

Mental Trouble Induces Suicide.

Dassel, Minn., Sept. 14.—Effie Martin, a young lady about twenty years of age, committed suicide at her home by taking strychnine. She lived but twenty minutes, dying before medical aid arrived. She had been a sufferer from some mental trouble for over two years, and was no doubt mentally unbalanced at the time she committed the deed. She was the daughter of Marcus Martin of Kingstom.

Sues for a Hand.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 14.—The damage case of Henry Albert against the French-Hickman Flax Fiber mill is on trial in the United States court. The plaintiff asks for \$10,000. He was an employe of the mill, and on March 3 his hand was caught in the machinery and such injuries resulted that a greater part of the member was amputated.

Woman's Clubs.

Valley City, N. D., Sept. 14.—The annual convention of the North Dakota Federation of Women's club opened with an attendance of forty-seven delegates and a number of visitors. Mrs. Nettie M. Lawler presided and the invocation was made by Mrs. H. K. Gibbard of Fargo.

Dead Body by the Road.

Escanaba, Mich., Sept. 14.—The badly decomposed body of a man was found by a section hand near the Northwestern tracks two miles from this city. There were no marks on the body and the cause of death is unknown. The man was a stranger.

Le Sueur Bridges Washed Away.

Le Sueur, Minn., Sept. 14.—All the small bridges around Le Sueur were washed out, fields were inundated and the Minnesota river has risen eight feet. Saturday night a very heavy rain fell. Wagon roads are wrecked.

Arm Torn Off at Elbow.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 14.—Alex Moug met with an accident yesterday which resulted in one of his arms being torn off at the elbow. His arm was caught in the conveyor belt of a threshing machine. He will recover.

She Was Despondent.

Mason City, Iowa, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Andrew Johnson, wife of a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul yard car inspector, committed suicide by hanging. Despondency over ill-health is believed to be the cause.