

# News of the Northwest

## INSANE MAN'S WORK

ERIBILE TRAGEDY OCCURS AT ALBERT LEA, MINN.

**Crazy Man Huns Amuck and Mortally Wounds Two Men—Citizens Go Gunning for the Insane Murderer and He Is Fatally Wounded—He Took the Middle of the Principal Street and Shot Right and Left—Fully Fifty Shots Were Fired Before He Was Brought Down.**

Albert Lea, Minn., Oct. 4.—A terrible tragedy took place here last night, and one man is almost dead and two more are perhaps mortally wounded. About 8 o'clock John M. Hare, a man forty years of age, who had been insane, met and began to abuse Prof. W. J. Schmitz, superintendent of the city schools, at the same time flourishing a revolver. He left there and rushed down the street, and when in front of the Briggs drug store he shot Policeman Sebby, the ball entering the body on the left side and just below the heart. The officer fell and was taken to a doctor's office, where he is in a dangerous condition. The insane murderer then took the middle of the principal street of the city and shot right and left.

**SHOW GOODS RUINED.**

**Dog Locked in a Store Destroys Valuable Millinery.**  
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 4.—A large greyhound belonging to parties in this city held high carnival last night in the store owned by the Weiss Dry Goods company, and as a result the firm stands loser to the amount of several hundred dollars. The dog was accidentally locked in when the store was closed for the night, and when he was discovered he stood in the midst of a scene of destruction well calculated to harrow the feelings of any respectable storekeeper. The dog had attempted to escape through the show windows, and in doing so had destroyed the most attractive articles of millinery and dress goods.

**GOLD FROM NOME.**

**Half a Million Brought Down by the Steamship Senator.**  
Seattle, Wash., Oct. 4.—One hundred and thirteen passengers and five hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold were brought to Seattle by the Senator, just arrived from Nome. Capt. Patterson says there was still a chance to save the steamship Orizaba when he left the scene of the wreck Sept. 23. The vessel was hanging hard and fast on the Rocky Point reef, St. Michael's island, with six feet of water in the hold. Several pumps were at work, and it was the belief of Capt. Rundall, of the Orizaba, that she would be afloat with high tide.

**Four Vessels Lost.**

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 4.—Four more fishing vessels, with crews aggregating thirty-five men, were posted yesterday as having been lost during the great gale of Sept. 13. This is likely to complete the list of local disasters. The British cruiser Charybdis, just returned from the northeast coast, reports that the French fishermen operating there have closed their stations and left the coast after complete failure, the last retiring a week ago.

**Arrested on Suspicion.**

Hudson, Wis., Oct. 4.—James Martin, John Lusk and James Rambse were brought here from Baldwin by Sheriff Greene and Marshal Lewis Snoeyenbos. They are charged with carrying burglars' tools and having designs upon the Hersh mercantile establishment at Baldwin. During the arrest one of the gang fired upon Officer Snoeyenbos, and though the call was very close, no serious consequences resulted.

**A Pioneer Gone.**

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 4.—E. R. Kirk, a pioneer of Sioux City and the Northwest, is dead. He was three times postmaster of Sioux City, was a member of the Frontier Guards in the early '60s, which had many encounters with Indians, and also served through the Civil war with an Iowa regiment.

**Burglars at Fergus Falls.**

Fergus Falls, Minn., Oct. 4.—Burglars entered the Kiewel warehouse by a back window, opened the safe, which was unlocked, took the money drawer and made good their escape. The drawer contained about \$15 in cash, \$1,200 in notes and other valuable papers. There is no clue.

**Planing Mill Burned.**

Benson, Minn., Oct. 4.—The wood turning and planing mill of Frank Ed Johnson was destroyed by fire, the flames having caught while the proprietor and workmen were at dinner. The loss will reach \$1,500, with insurance at \$900.

**Russian Immigrants.**

Aberdeen, S. D., Oct. 4.—A car load of Russian immigrants direct from Russia spent a day in this city en route to Eureka, S. D., where they will settle on land in that vicinity.

## FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

**Woman With a Rope Around Her Neck Dragged by a Runaway Horse.**

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 4.—Mrs. Frederick Grover, a resident of Annsburg, a small postoffice north of this city, met with a horrible death. She went into a pasture to catch a horse to drive to where her husband was working in his cheese factory, a mile distant. She had one end of the rope tied around her neck, and when she caught the animal she tied the other end around its neck. The animal became frightened and ran away, and for an hour raced madly around the pasture with the human body bound against its heels. A man passing in the road saw the woman's body lying at the horse's heels and attempted to render aid. This only tended to frighten the animal still more, and again it started on its mad race. After half an hour the man succeeded in catching the frightened horse and the sight was something horrifying. Not a stitch of clothing was left on the body, and an examination showed that every bone was broken. The head was battered beyond recognition. The rope was the exact length of the horse's body, and every plow from the heels made a telling mark. It is thought the woman was dead half a minute after the horse started.

## FARMER BUNCOED.

**Relieved of \$450 by an Entirely New Process.**

St. Paul, Oct. 4.—A Carver county farmer living near Shakopee was recently victimized by an entirely new process. A young couple was married at his house and he signed as a witness of the ceremony. Four days later a note for \$450 and bearing the farmer's signature was discounted at the Carver County bank. Neither the minister nor the bride and groom have been seen since the wedding.

An elderly man in clerical garments stopped at the house of the farmer a few days ago and requested permission to remain all night. He asked the blessing at supper, held family prayers in the evening and won the confidence of his host and family. Next morning there were more prayers and blessings, and the stranger stayed until late in the afternoon. About 10 o'clock in the morning a young man and young woman drove up and asked to be directed to some minister, as they desired to get married. The farmer's wife thought of their guest, and invited the couple into the house. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the farmer and his wife, and at its conclusion they gave their signatures as witnesses. The case was reported to the state officials yesterday by State Senator F. E. Du Toit of Chaska.

**IN MEMORY OF JUDGE MITCHELL**

**Addresses at a Special Session of the Supreme Court.**

St. Paul, Oct. 4.—Many eulogistic addresses were made yesterday at a special session of the supreme court held in memory of the late William Mitchell of Winona, for nineteen years an associate justice of the court. For seven years prior to his election to the supreme bench Judge Mitchell had been a judge of the Third judicial district. He had been a member of the Minnesota bar for forty-three years. Among those present were all except one of the living members and former members of the court and about two hundred members of the bar.

**BOERS FOR THE NORTHWEST.**

**Two Thousand of Them Will Settle in Minnesota and North Dakota.**

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Through the efforts of railroads in the Northwest between 200 and 300 Boers will arrive in this country within the next month. They will take up their residence in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota. They are but the forerunners of 2,000 Boers who are expected to squat on unclaimed land in that part of the country. The Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern roads are back of the deal, and it is said that within a few years promising settlements will have been established in those regions.

**Unusual Cause for Arrest.**

Blue Earth, Minn., Oct. 4.—Andrew Thompson has been lodged in jail here charged with having been in company with Thomas Erickson drinking in the private house of Andrew Mugar. Thompson had twenty-eight silver dollars and a costly ring sewed into his clothes. Erickson has lain in the house where the drinking took place in an unconscious condition for forty-eight hours, and is evidently drugged. At this writing he has not come to his senses. It is stated by his family that he had about \$45 on his person when he left home.

**Lightning's Freak.**

Mountain Lake, Minn., Oct. 4.—During a heavy thunder shower Rudolph Wachtler and wife, living about nine miles south of town, were aroused by lightning striking their bed, splintering one bedpost and passing between them and burning a hole through the bed clothes and mattress. There were seven people in the house and none were injured except Mr. Wachtler, who had a bloodshot eye from the effects. The house is almost a total wreck.

**Pickpocket Finally Secured Bail.**

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 3.—The release of Edward Stanley, charged with pocket-picking when Roosevelt was here, was finally secured on \$1,000 bonds. Friends from the East put up the money with local parties, and it is not likely Stanley will appear when the case comes up for hearing.

**Early Morning Fire at Le Sueur.**

Le Sueur, Minn., Oct. 4.—The residence of Philip Briard was destroyed by fire. Both house and contents were consumed. Loss, \$1,000; partly insured.

## ONE DEAD, ONE DYING.

**Second Victim of the Albert Lea Tragedy Succumbs to Wounds.**

Albert Lea, Minn., Oct. 5.—As a result of the shooting here Tuesday night W. H. Jones, proprietor of the Albert Lea house, is dead. The maniac, John M. Hare, who ran amuck in the street, is dying from the wounds inflicted by the citizens who pursued him and filled his body with bullets. He cannot live long. Policeman Sebby, the first victim of the maniac, is making a hard fight for life. He was shot through the lung and through the arm. Physicians hope to save his life, but regard his condition as critical.

## CAUGHT IN THE SHAFTHING.

**Offer in a Cloquet Sawmill Badly Mangled by Machinery.**

Cloquet, Minn., Oct. 5.—Edward Fontaine, a lad of eighteen years, was caught in the shafting of the Northern Lumber company's lower sawmill just before noon and his body bruised and mangled so badly that his life despaired of. Fontaine was an offer, and it is supposed his clothing caught in the shafting while he was about his work. His terrible condition was not discovered till some time after he was caught in the wheels. The boy's parents live at Wrenshall, this county.

## TRAVELING MAN KILLED.

**Struck Down by Lightning—Two Companions Felt No Shock.**

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 5.—Charles H. Wilson, traveling man, representing the Earl Clags hide house of this city, and formerly manager for H. M. Hosick & Co., at Sioux City, was struck and instantly killed by lightning during a brief thunder shower at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Wilson was at the rendering works of his company, and when struck was talking with two others, neither of whom were injured or felt any shock. Nothing but a vivid flash of lightning and he fell dead in his tracks. He was married, about thirty-eight years old and well known throughout Northern Iowa.

## Treasure From Klondike.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 5.—The steamship City Seattle arrived yesterday from Skagway with \$1,500,000 in Klondike treasure and 317 passengers. Of the treasure \$500,000 was consigned from the British-American Bank of Dawson; \$500,000 came from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, consigned to the local assay office. There was a single shipment of \$44,000 in dust from the Atlin district. It is expected that at least \$5,000,000 will come from that district in the next few boats. On Sept. 29, when the Seattle left Skagway the Yukon river was still open and there had been no snow. The river will be open two weeks longer.

## Telegraph to Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 5.—The first telegram from Skagway to Seattle, making an epoch in the history of business between Alaska and the outside world, was received here yesterday. The time occupied by the message in transit was seven hours, which, however, will be reduced. The line over which it passed to Vancouver is that which the Canadian government has been engaged in constructing for the past four months.

## Shutting Down a Mine.

Houghton, Mich., Oct. 5.—The Norwick mine, the westernmost copper property now working, will close down at the end of this week because of inability to secure a large sum of cash necessary to build a stamp mill and work the mine on a successful scale. The showing is rich, but investors no longer care to invest a quarter of a million dollars in a lump on a single mine.

## Old Man Run Down by Cars.

St. Paul, Oct. 5.—An unknown man about seventy-five years old was killed on the Great Northern tracks near Snelling avenue at 6:50 o'clock last evening. Coroner Nelson could find nothing in the man's clothing by which to identify him, and the body was removed to the morgue. An inquest will not be necessary. The right arm and right leg were severed.

## Slain by Filipinos.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Manila says that Fred Scholz, a former Oshkosh boy, was recently killed by Filipinos. Scholz left his home four years ago when his father, a wealthy farmer, married a second time. At the same time the elder Scholz drew \$5,000 from the bank and disappeared, since when no word has been received from him.

## Telephone for Farmers.

Milwaukee, Oct. 5.—For several months P. L. Spooner, brother of Senator Spooner, has been at work perfecting a township telephone company, with a field of operations intended to cover the State of Wisconsin. He announces the organization of the Farmers' Telephone Construction company, with a capital of \$100,000.

## More Rich Strikes.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 5.—Provincial Mineralogist Robertson has returned from the North and reports a stampede to the rich placer diggings in the Porcupine district. He also reports rich finds in Clear Creek, 100 miles north of the junction of the Stewart river with the Yukon.

## Child Burned to Death.

Grinnell, Iowa, Oct. 5.—The three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Zimmermann of Belle Plaine was burned to death while playing about a bonfire.

## Gift of Statuary.

Cumberland, Wis., Oct. 5.—The class of 1900 of the Cumberland high school has presented the school two pieces of fine statuary purchased in the East. The presentation speech was delivered by W. Thomas Doar, president of the class.

## OUR POLICY RIGHT.

**SENATOR NELSON LAYS BARE THE AGUINALDO PLOT.**

**Protectorate Plan Advocated Would Violate Our Treaty Pledges and Turn the Islands Over to the Tagal Assassins.**

Senator Knute Nelson opened the Republican campaign at Alexandria, Minn., September 1 with a masterly speech on the Philippine question, delivered in his usual concise and convincing manner. The town hall was packed to the doors. Senator Nelson held the attention of his audience and at times the applause was deafening. He was at his best.

The speech was entitled "The Philippine Question in Its Various Aspects." Senator Nelson opened with this convincing statement:

"That our country had good ground for declaring war against Spain and that the war was a just one, fairly and humanely carried on to a most successful, honorable and glorious issue, is conceded by all, and is not a matter of controversy. The American people, without regard to party, are responsible for the war. The bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for war preparation and the resolution declaring war were passed by a unanimous vote of both houses."

He then rapidly stated the events which led to Dewey's victory and to the advent of Aguinaldo on the islands by the courtesy of Dewey.

Suspicion was first directed toward Aguinaldo by General Anderson when on July 18, 1898, he notified the war department: "I suspect also that Aguinaldo is secretly negotiating with the Spanish authorities as his confidential aide in Manila."

On the 24th of the same month Aguinaldo advised General Anderson of the "undesirability of disembarking North American troops in places conquered by the Filipinos without previous notice to this government" (meaning to himself).

## Review of Events at Manila.

Senator Nelson renewed the events of June and July in a rapid manner effectually disproving the time worn and long disproved argument that Dewey entered into an alliance with Aguinaldo.

As early as June 9 Aguinaldo is known to have been in secret negotiation with Captain General Augustine, the Spanish commandant at Manila. His idea was an alliance to drive the Americans from the islands.

## LATER ON A GENERAL MASSACRE OF OUR FORCES AND OF ALL WHITE PEOPLE WITHIN THE CITY WAS CONTEMPLATED.

On the 7th of January, 1899, Aguinaldo wrote from Malolos to a friend in Manila, among other things, as follows:

"I beg you to leave with your family and to come here to Malolos, but not because I wish to frighten you. I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not yet the day or the week."

## The Uprising Against Our Flag.

Senator Nelson gave full details of the barbarous orders from Theodore Sandico for an uprising in Manila, to be accompanied by the burning and looting of the city and the murder of all foreigners including Chinese. Concluding Senator Nelson said:

"I have thus aimed, in this brief but authentic narrative of Aguinaldo and his insurrection, to show you the inception and nature of the Tagal rebellion in Luzon, and the character and purposes of Aguinaldo and his military chiefs."

## Aguinaldo's Lust for Power.

"It is evident that lust of power and self-aggrandizement, rather than the real freedom of the Filipinos, has been the aim and purpose of Aguinaldo and his chiefs from the beginning till the present time."

"The insurrection in which he and they started in 896 they abandoned for a price in December, 1897. When war came on with Spain and Dewey was about to start for Manila, they saw an opening and easy way to start another insurrection. To Dewey they professed a desire to aid him in expelling the Spaniards—their hereditary tyrants and oppressors."

"Among themselves they planned, through the aid of Dewey and his forces, to enter Luzon, procure arms and start an insurrection, ostensibly against Spain, but really in hostility to the United States. They came to Luzon under false pretenses and with base treachery in their hearts."

"They had no sooner landed and gotten their insurrection afloat and armed their forces with weapons, furnished by Dewey, than they began to open negotiations with the Spanish commander, for the purpose of combining with him to expel our forces from Manila. Failing to get this cooperation, they laid siege to Manila for the purpose of capturing and looting it before the arrival of our forces. When our troops finally landed, they received them in an unfriendly and hostile spirit, and continued to harass and annoy them in various ways. And when Manila was captured by our forces, without their cooperation, and they were not permitted to enter and loot the city, they threw off the mask and assumed a belligerent attitude to our forces. They next opened negotiations with Gen. Rios at Iloilo, for the purpose of making common cause, and combining him against our forces, and through his pliancy they secured possession of the city before the arrival of our forces."

## Surrender of Manila.

When Manila surrendered and there

were no longer any Spaniards to fight, they renewed their siege against the city and our forces with increased vigor. They planned to burn, sack and loot the city, and to strike down and slaughter every living human being in it, except their own people; and two brutal, though abortive, attempts were made to carry out the barbarous and demagogic plan.

If we study the records and proceedings of their so-called government, it is apparent that it is nothing but a pure dictatorship—a mere military oligarchy of Aguinaldo and his chiefs (all Chinese Mestizos)—with no basis of choice or consent among the masses. It exists and is tolerated, such as it is, through fear and ignorance. Ignorance of the Americans, their character and system of government; and fear of Aguinaldo, his junta and armed followers. Is it not plain to any unbiased mind, after studying the record of Aguinaldo and his junta ever since the insurrection of 1896, that it is as much our moral duty to relieve the Filipino people from the incubus and tyranny of this military oligarchy as of Spanish rule? It would be a greater misfortune and greater calamity to hand the Filipino people over to the mercies of such a government than to have left them in the hands of the Spaniards. Is it not our moral as well as our legal duty to suppress, first of all, this insurrection, started under such false pretenses, with such treachery and under such auspices and leadership as this Tagal rebellion in Luzon?

## Bryan Indorsed Administration.

We acquired the islands fairly by conquest, ratified and confirmed by a treaty, which had the indorsement of Mr. Bryan. He was at Washington on the eve of its ratification and urged his party to join in ratifying the treaty. The insurrection of 1898 would never have had an inception nor flourished but for the fact that our flag was in the islands, and permitted Aguinaldo and his chiefs to land.

Coming into the islands under our flag, our protection, and our assistance, as they did, Aguinaldo and his chiefs had no more legal or moral right to set up a claim or title hostile to the United States than a tenant, coming into possession by the permission of his landlord, has the right to question or set up a hostile title to the latter. We acquired, by conquest and treaty, as complete a title to the Philippine islands as to Porto Rico, and we have taken no more steps to obtain the consent of the Porto Ricans than of the Filipinos. The government we have established for the Porto Ricans is a government we have given them, and not a government they have given themselves.

## Merely a Tagal Affair.

According to the most conservative data, the Philippine group embrace an area of about 120,000 square miles and a population of 7,000,000. Luzon has a little more than one-third of this area and a little less than one-half of this population. There are three different races and over eighty different tribes, of various degrees of civilization, in the group. Most of the people belong to the Malay race; less than one-half million belong to the other two races. The principal tribe is the Visayas, occupying the Visaya group of islands, situated between Luzon on the north and Mindanao on the south. The Visayas occupy an area of 28,000 square miles, number about 2,600,000 and are as civilized and intelligent as the Tagals. The next tribe, in numbers, is the Tagals, who occupy Luzon, and number 1,664,000—about one-half of the population of this island.

The insurrection is a Tagal insurrection, and the insurrectionary government is a Tagal government. The other tribes and the people of the other islands had no voice and were not represented in the formation or management of this government. The Tagal government of Aguinaldo in Luzon originated in and rests wholly upon military force, and has not, even in Luzon, to say nothing about the many other important islands, come into existence or continued by the free choice or voluntary consent of the people sought to be governed. Its scope and authority is limited to the territory occupied by its armed bands and detachments in Luzon. The consent of the governed is neither asked, sought nor expected. The great mass of the people are as helpless and where within reach of the Tagal government under as abject subjugation under Aguinaldo's military oligarchy as they ever were under the Spaniards in the years that are past.

## Bryan Would Haul Down Old Glory.

It is to such an insurrection and to such a government that our adversaries would have us lay down our arms and surrender our control and authority. It is this insurrection and this government that we should have encouraged and set up as a permanent establishment and have made ourselves the protectors of. It is to this government of Aguinaldo's that we should retrocede the title and authority we acquired from Spain.

## When We Ratified the Treaty We Should Have Given Assurance of All This, and Then All Would Have Been Well.

It is because we have failed to do all this and because we are suppressing the insurrection, bringing order out of chaos and attempting to give the Filipinos a just, safe and liberal government—superior to any they have ever had or possibly could acquire through Aguinaldo and his chiefs—that we are guilty of imperialism and guilty of threatening the liberties of our own people by an increased standing army.

## Bryan's Imperialism.

BUT IT IS ONLY ON HIS CRITICISMS THAT MR. BRYAN IS LOFTY AND SOARS TO IMPERIALISM.

## HEIGHTS. WHEN HE COMES TO LAY DOWN A PROGRAM OF HIS OWN HE IS LESS ELUSIVE, LESS STARTLING, AND APPROACHES REPUBLICAN GROUND NEARER THAN HE APPREHENDS.

In his Philippine program he would, first, establish a stable form of government. That is exactly what the Republican party aims to do. But this implies that there is no such government there now, not even Aguinaldo's government. What Mr. Bryan admits by implication we assert as a positive fact, and we further assert that the first step in the establishment of a stable form of government is to suppress the existing insurrection and insurrectionary government, and that a stable form of government can not well be established before this is done.

## Different in Case of Cuba.

Even this Mr. Bryan admits by implication, for he says we should do as we have done in Cuba. And what have we done there? When our forces went to Cuba there was a Cuban republic and a Cuban army. There was no Filipino government nor Filipino army when Dewey entered Manila bay. In Cuba, through our efforts, and aided by the good sense of Gomez and his chiefs, the Cuban republic has been permitted to expire and the Cuban army has long ago been disbanded, and by the aid and co-operation of the Cubans we are engaged in the effort of establishing de novo a stable government there. Had Aguinaldo and his chiefs followed the example of Gomez and his chiefs we should before this have been long on the way towards establishing a stable government in the Philippines. Under the circumstances we have not, as Mr. Bryan contends, been dilatory in establishing such a government. In 1846 our armed forces took possession of California, and continued to hold it pending the Mexican war, the ratification of the treaty of peace, and until it became a state in 1850. California never had a territorial form of government, but remained under the control of the army from 1846 until it became a state. There was no insurrection in California, and yet, for upwards of two years after the treaty of peace, it was governed through the military department of the government, and this was held by our supreme court to be a valid and constitutional government, nor were we accused of being dilatory in giving California a state government. But it is asserted that the Filipinos are entitled to absolute independence, and that we have no right to govern them without their consent.

## Our Duty a Sacred One.

If this is true, what right have we to impose any form of government upon them? They may insist that they have the right to establish just such a form of government as they see fit and that it is not our business to establish any form for them. What then? Are we to abandon the scheme or are we to watch, wait and pray for their consent, or are we to go on regardless of it. And in case we do go on to establish a stable government without their consent, and they see fit to resist and to go into an insurrection—as they are now doing—against our present efforts to establish a stable government, and we resort to arms to repress such resistance and insurrection—as they are now doing—against our present efforts to establish a stable government, and we resort to arms to repress such resistance and insurrection and insist upon establishing a stable government at the point of the bayonet, will not this bring us back into the slough of imperialism with the ghost of a standing army in the background? There is only one sure escape from such a gloomy outcome. It is to leave it to the Filipinos to say what constitutes a stable form of government. But if we do that there is really no occasion for our giving any consideration at all to their form of government. There is no need of giving them any form of government at all. That should be left wholly to themselves.

## As to a Protectorate.

Having given the Filipinos a stable form of government, Mr. Bryan would give them their absolute independence and then protect them from the interference of other nations. If it is our duty to establish a stable form of government, it follows that it is our duty to see that such a form of government is maintained, for without it, we cannot afford them adequate protection against other nations. If we assume a protectorate over the islands, foreign governments would expect and require, and would have a right to expect and require that we maintain a stable government there. A government that would protect the life, property and commerce of foreigners to the same extent as among the civilized nations of the world.

## Without such a government we would, before the world, have no more right to say in foreign nations, you must keep out of the Philippines, than we have to say to foreign nations at this time, that you must keep out of China.

The Protectorate Humbog.

If we were to assume a protectorate over China it would be our duty to see that China accorded ample protection to the lives, property and business of foreigners. And recent events have demonstrated what a task this would be. And the Filipinos, in all their entirety, with their more than eighty different tribes and their varied and inferior degrees of civilization, are far less fitted for self-government than the Chinese, who have maintained an organized government for centuries.