

EASTERN PRESS EXPRESSION

WEAR LEADING PAPERS OF THE EAST SAY

On Matters of First Importance—This War—The Battle Flies.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: We have already spoken of the injustice of the criticism in certain quarters because more is not being done by the Government in the way of pushing forward the war. It is a herculean task to prepare a nation for active military operations and it cannot be done in the spur of the moment. It takes time. Foreign nations keep in readiness for war, and so, when war breaks out, they are able to move their armies immediately. But the United States does not keep in readiness for war, and, consequently, most of the work in preparing for it is not done until after war is actually imminent, if not declared. This Government is very powerful, but experienced warriors, armed cap-a-pie will not come at its call as they did to the call of Roderick Dhu. Brave men in plenty will respond, but they will not respond with modern rifles in their hands, and all that goes to make a soldier efficient.

BUCKLE ON SPAIN. Louisville Courier-Journal: "There she lies," wrote Buckle on Spain, "at the further extremity of the continent, a huge, torpid mass, the only representative now remaining of the feelings and the knowledge of the middle ages. And what is the worst symptom of the condition satisfied with her own condition. Though she is the most backward country in Europe, she believes herself to be the foremost. She is proud of everything which she ought to be ashamed of. She is proud of the antiquity of her opinions, proud of the strength of her faith, proud of her immeasurable and childish credulity, proud of her unwillingness to amend either her creed or her customs, proud of her hatred of heretics, and proud of the undying vigilance with which she has baffled their efforts to obtain a full and legal establishment on her soil." That was written over a generation ago, and it is truer to-day than when it was written. Europe, which submits to the ulcer of Turkey, may submit to the ulcer of Spain. But the United States will cut it out of this continent forever.

CHANGE IN PROTECTION SENTIMENT. Chicago News: It is interesting to note what a change in political sentiment the events of the last few weeks have wrought. The probable ownership of foreign territory by the United States has done more to upset the economic views of protectionists than all other agencies combined have accomplished since the passage of the first tariff law.

In the face of years of insistent clamoring for a tariff high enough to maintain a "home market," protection organs and spellbinders are now calling for the retention of the Philippines, not only as a strategic point, but as a market for American products. They argue that the United States is bound to be an important factor in the world's commerce, and that to protect our commercial interests abroad we must have a base—not only one, but several.

These are the same parties who in 1890 blessed the McKinley tariff law because it "kept for Americans the American market," and in 1897 praised the Hon. Nelson Dingley for starting in motion the wave of prosperity by showing up the tariff schedules a full 75 per cent. Pushing American trade into the Orient was the last act these champions of protection thought of. There were 70,000,000 people here at home who must be fed and clothed, and their patronage was better than the 1,500,000,000 people throughout the world. By a peculiar process of reasoning they argued that if the outside world bought our wares our own people would not.

But the battle of Manila has wrought a change. Not only must the market for American goods be enlarged to comprehend the whole world, but the United States must enlarge its domain by the absorption of territory. This is indeed a big leap, even for the ultra-protectionist.

THE GROWING CROPS. Atlanta Constitution: In the midst of the international troubles in which this country is now engaged, it is refreshing to turn to domestic concerns and to note the magnificent return which is in sight for the husbandman.

In all sections of the country, the crops, indigenous thereto are in an advanced stage of growth. The great West is bending under the bountiful yield of wheat, while the food crops have pushed their area far into the South, thus insuring abundant provision for the nation. This crop, which in a market of the lowest possible price has brought from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 into the country, will be largely increased in value during the coming selling season. It is already assured that the Western farmer will get his net dollar-a-bushel, if, indeed, more does not come to him.

In our own section, the large cotton crop which has undoubtedly been planned, will be greatly enhanced in value because of the care which our planters have generally taken to raise their breadstuffs. It is safe to say that the farmer who raises his supplies at home will always find profit in a money crop which he has to sell while the man who does not provide for his home supplies loses money, no matter how high the market may go. The South has had severe lessons in this matter, and these lessons have been taken to heart. From the best indications, the Southern States will very largely support themselves, and thus largely to the volume of food crops which we will have to sell abroad, as well as providing against drawing upon their cotton for supplies, thus making it an extra crop, the profits of which should go into their pockets.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR. Philadelphia Record: Some of the Jingoes who are not closely allied with the party in power are beginning to complain about the want of aggressiveness in a war which they were so eager to precipitate in spite of our want of readiness in every respect. But the country generally recognizes the difficulties which best the military authorities, and is disposed to give them all the time they require, notwithstanding the urgent necessity of relieving such of the reconcentration as death has not already overtaken. In behalf of these unfortunate victims of General Weyler's policy the war was begun; and yet, by the cruelty of fate if not by the device of men, have fallen into a far worse condition than that which existed before hostilities were declared.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT. New York Tribune: A fine object-lesson in administration of subject or tributary countries is given in Lord Cromer's latest annual report upon his

stewardship in Egypt. It shows an amount of work done and an extent of progress made that justify in the most conclusive manner Great Britain's persistence in remaining in control of that country. If we compare the condition of Egypt to-day with what it was fifteen years ago—for it is so long since Lord Cromer began his work there—and with what it had been for unnumbered years before, the change seems well-nigh miraculous, and it is seen that to check the force that is thus making for civilization and humanity would be nothing short of a crime.

In spite of the extraordinary expenses of the war with the Derivishes, the budget surplus, instead of being \$5,000 (Egyptian, an Egyptian pound being sixpence more than an English one), is actually \$433,000. The debt has been reduced in the year more than \$235,000. Trade has increased, railroads and steamboat travel has increased, the area of cultivated land has increased, the population has increased, and crime has decreased by 22 per cent. Those are all favorable details. They indicate a healthy and substantial progress of the country toward the estate for which nature fitted it and the viciousness and inefficiency of its government.

The work of Lord Cromer in Egypt has been and is work of the very highest value to the world. It is the old story of making two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. That is what he has been doing in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education, and, indeed, every useful department of human energy.

LOOKING AT THINGS.

If All Saw Alike This World Would Be Uninteresting.

"It is a pity that more of us cannot cultivate the twofold way of looking at things," writes Edward W. Bok in the "Ladies Home Journal." There would be less friction in life if we did, and sweeter sympathy, kinder understanding, and broader and fuller living. The fact is that we never reach the dignity of true living unless we do learn this all-important lesson. And that it may be cultivated admits of no doubt. It is simply a question of schooling ourselves not to condemn generally what individually does not happen to be to our taste. If, for example, we prefer brown as a color, there is no reason on earth why we should condemn the taste of any one who preferred to wear green. What the vast majority of us need is to be a little more self-poised, more judicial, more willing to see good in the tastes of others, although they do not please our own particular fancies. If we all thought alike, read the same books, saw the same plays, wore the same colors, this would be an exceedingly uninteresting world.

"We cannot see all things in the same way, but we can come near to justice and true respect by taking a twofold view of things while still retaining our strong individual views. Seeing a possible good or use for everything does not necessarily mean a weak individuality. The most uncomfortable people in the world are those who assert their judgments in a hard, decisive and final manner, as if they were courts of last resort. On the other hand, the brightest and best minds are those that have most respect for the opinions of others."

ROMANCE VERSUS KICKS.

Lop-Eared Marquis Who Disliked Moonshine Vanquishes the Poet.

She whom I adore is the wife of a fat Marquis—a lop-eared, bear-eyed, greasy Marquis. A man without soul. A man without sentiment, who cares naught for moonlight and music. A low, practical man, who pays his debts. I hate him.

That very morning at breakfast, he had cursed the fishballs and sneered at the pickled onions. She is a good cook. The neighbors will tell you so. And to be told by the base Marquis—a man, who, previous to his marriage, had lived at the cheap eating-house, to be told by him that her manner of frying fishballs was a failure—it was too much.

Her tears fell fast. I, too, wept. I mixed my sobs with her's. "Fly with me!" I cried.

Ere she could reply—ere she could articulate her ecstasy, her husband the Marquis, crept in, smiling. "This is indeed a big leap, even for the ultra-protectionist."

Shall I write it? He kicked me out of the garden—he kicked me into the street.

I did not return. How could I? I, so ethereal, so full of soul, of sentiment, so practical, so lop-eared.

Had I returned, the creature would have kicked me again.—Boston Journal.

A Funny Burglary Story.

An elderly woman and her daughter, living in Walnut street, have been spending the last few days recuperating from a nervous shock they recently received, each blaming the other as the cause of the trouble. The elder woman is slightly deaf, and lives in constant dread of burglars, and to additionally fortify her room at night she has taken to standing a stick between the lower sash of her window and the casing above, so it cannot be opened. The other night she was awakened by hearing a racket in her room, and finally, mustered up enough courage to look around, she discovered that her stick had fallen from the window to the floor behind the sewing machine. She arose, went to the machine and leaned over it to reach the stick.

In the mean time the daughter had been awakened by the same noise, and, fearing that a burglar had entered her mother's room and would frighten her to death, she hurried to investigate. Reaching the door, she saw, to her horror, that her mother was lying head down, over the machine, evidently dead or unconscious. Though the daughter is small and frail, she decided to carry her to the bed and hurry for help. Running over, she clasped the supposedly unconscious body around the waist. Immediately the mother gave forth such a succession of shrieks and screams as had never been heard for squares, as she struggled in the grasp of the long expected burglar; but the daughter, certain that her mother had gone mad with fright, held on for dear life and the two struggled and tumbled till finally they both fell exhausted on the bed. Then they realized the true situation, and they've been blaming each other ever since.—Philadelphia Record.

Forfeited Delights.

"Grumpy says he saved \$1,000 extra last year."

"How was that?"

"Gave his wife \$500 not to go near a bargain counter."—Detroit Free Press.

The Alert Parson.

Worldly Parishoner—I was extremely annoyed by your sermon from the Acts this morning.

Parson—Naturally; you couldn't get out between them, of course.—Boston Courier.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Social Questions in the Army—The Regulars Not Representative—Seen at Tampa.

There is nothing that the regular army officers talk about so much as the regular army. I do not mean that they exalt it on all occasions. Army officers are for the most part men of modesty as well as courtesy. But they often speak in a more or less impatient way of the prejudices that prevail against a regular army, and of the unkind and suspicious things that are said about it; and they like to tell you how much better and more effectively and mercifully this war might have been fought if we had an army of 75,000 men at the outbreak of hostilities instead of one of 28,000. I am not going to repeat any of their arguments, but I have seen some things here lately which have been, it seems to me, instructive on the main point, whether we are to depend, in great crises, on regulars or on volunteers.

Just now we have something more than a thousand volunteers encamped in a neighborhood where some ten or eleven thousand regulars are encamped. In many ways these volunteers are ridiculous, in comparison with the regulars. They are younger, smaller, paler, weaker. They are undisciplined.

Colonels of the regular army. There was a "hop" at the hotel the other evening. The dancers were made up almost entirely of officers of the army and of resident young women. In the midst of all the shoulder-straps I saw a young soldier who had no shoulder-straps. His uniform was not unlike that of a private of the regular army; but it was easy to see that he belonged to the Florida militia. He was a private. But presently a young lady who was talking with an officer rushed up to him and shook his hand cordially. Then she presented him to the officer. "Captain—this is Mr. —." The officer shook his hand and began talking in cordial fashion with the young man. They met as social equals.

If you mention this matter to regular officers, and point out the fact that they are thus meeting private soldiers on a plane of social equality, they say: "Oh, that doesn't make any difference—they are volunteers." They are not responsible for the discipline of the Florida militia. They suffer no loss of military caste on account of social intercourse with its privates. Their position is consistent enough. A regular army could not be made and kept good for much if the officers and soldiers were likely to meet anywhere on the same social plane. But in this fact there lies a question of considerable public consequence. It is a fact that is likely to keep the ranks of the regular army filled with men of a certain sort and almost no other, and prevent it from being really representative of the American people.

In view of the claim that the regular army is made up in large proportion of native Americans, it is a matter of interest to note here the fact that very often when you address any conversa-

tion. The question may well be asked whether it ever can be, in view of the necessity of the maintenance of the social relation between officers and privates which I have mentioned. The ordinary white American is unwilling to accept a relation of conspicuous social inferiority, for two reasons: One, and the lesser, is that he has been taught historically that such relation must not exist in this country, because it is politically dangerous; and the other and greater reason is that the women for whom he most cares despise him if he enters into it. The average American is never going to be a regular soldier so long as the girls of the same sort of people that he belongs to refuse to be seen walking on the street with a regular soldier, when they will freely walk with a volunteer private. The social ambition and keen sensitiveness of American women to social distinction cuts a figure in this question of the increase of the regular army which has never been taken sufficiently into account.

Some other things which I see here tend to convince me that the volunteer service is the real soldiering that Americans think of, and that a regular army can never be anything more than a thing apart from their lives and thoughts. The regular soldiers whose terms of office are expiring or likely to expire during this office are all anxious to go into the volunteers rather than to re-enlist. No great number of them appears likely to be able to get into the volunteer service just now, but it has great attraction to them. So it has to all the young officers; they seem to be to a man anxious to get commissions in the volunteer army superior to the ones they now hold in the regular army. They all hope to re-

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES

TELLS WHAT THE SPANIARDS THINK OF US.

Delusions About the United States—The War Will Increase Our Prestige in Europe.

"One fact that needs to be appreciated in order to understand the situation in the present war between the United States and Spain," said General "Dan" Sickles the other day, "is the difference in the extent and accuracy of the information which each country possesses in regard to the other. Probably there is no man in the country better qualified to discuss the Spanish-American complication than the doughty old General. He is of the last of the 'fighting' volunteer Generals of the civil war, and perhaps the most prominent of those who remain. Though he is past 70 now and has to stump around upon one leg (the other was left upon the field of Gettysburg), he takes a keen interest in the present war, and is actively engaged with Lieutenant-General Schofield in the formation of the National Volunteer Reserve. General Sickles knows the realities of war, for he was in the thick of the fray at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and other hard-fought fields. He is familiar with the political aspects of the present contest, too, for he has been a Congressman and a member of our European diplomatic corps. Like-

SPANIARDS KNOW LITTLE OF US.

"The situation is very different. The people of Spain, taken en masse, are not well educated or widely traveled, and they are particularly ignorant as to what this particular part of the world is like. Even those whom one would expect to find well-posted in this particular, cherish singular delusions. They believe, to the fact that they are constantly put forward by the editors of newspapers and the civil leaders who know them to be false. One cannot avoid the conclusion that there is systematic and willful misrepresentation of the United States on the part of the Spanish leaders. Why this is so is hard to say, but it accounts for the general misinformation that obtains throughout Spain on this particular subject. Well educated Spaniards, however, and there is a small cultured class in the United States, but that as a nation we are made up chiefly of shop keepers and ditch diggers.

EXPECT TO WHIP US. "They have been told over and over again that we have no courage, that we are afraid to fight, that our navy is useless, or nearly so, and that our leaders are all blowhard politicians. Naturally they have come to believe this, and so confidently expect to whip us. As for the lower classes they actually believe that the principal industry of America is the raising of hogs, and that the world Americans are hog raisers and visions of swineherds and their droves.

One or two instances will give a better idea of these popular misconceptions. A comic paper has just been started in Madrid, it is called 'The Forker,' and is devoted to the ridiculing of Americans. The title does not seem at all crude or exaggerated to the average Spaniard, I'll warrant. The other day the Spanish press printed a report that the savages of Ohio and Illinois had risen and that all the regular troops would have to be called from the seaboard to quell the outbreak. From what I know of the state of public information in Madrid, I dare say this story didn't raise a smile of incredulity in all the capital unless it was in the case of some American born resident. It seems to be the settled policy of the Spanish officials and newspapers to increase rather than to dispel this ignorance. Therefore the Spaniard people are likely to experience a rude awakening before this war is over, an awakening that may be fraught with danger to these same officials.

THE SPANISH FIGHTING SPIRIT. "At the same time I believe that those who expect Spain to yield the present contest without a struggle are badly mistaken. The Spaniard is really a desperate fighter, when he is pushed to it. What Spain has done toward quelling the insurrection in Cuba is not to be taken as a fair test of what she can do in an extremity. There may have been sufficient reasons why the Spanish Generals did not wish to bring the Cuban war to a speedy end, and any way in that contest the Spanish nation has not been straining every nerve as they will against the United States. The Spaniard's boast about shedding the last drop of blood in defense of his country's honor may be partly luncheon, but it is not altogether without foundation.

Some of the wars between the South American countries, whose people are of Spanish blood, give instances of this desperate species of bravery. In the war between Chile and Peru, after the Chilean vessel had been sunk and her crew were struggling in the water, they still fought with their knives against the Peruvians who came to rescue them and died rather than accept aid at the hands of their enemies.

"Do you think that the present plan of raising an army by calling out the national militia will provide a more efficient force than the North had at its command at the beginning of the civil war?"

"The conditions are widely different, but they are alike in this: At the beginning of the civil war it was necessary to make an army and now it is necessary to make an army. There was militia to be called on then as now. Perhaps it is a little more numerous and a trifle more efficient and better equipped now.

A WARTIME MAXIM. "The truth of the matter is that we have plenty of material for the raps, but it inevitably takes some time to get it into shape for efficient work. Perhaps the best lesson to be drawn from the Cuban war is the necessity of taking plenty of time for preparation; it will shorten the contest in the end. A good maxim for war time and one that our leaders seem to be obeying is: 'Prepare for the worst and hope for the best.' It looks now as though the brunt of the present war would fall upon the navy. While I am not a naval authority, it seems to me that our navy should easily outclass Spain's in point of efficiency and settle that part of the affair at the first opportunity.

"If the war is vigorously carried to a successful termination, I think that it should strengthen the moral influence of the United States among the European nations, by correcting some of the false notions that prevail throughout the continent in regard to us, and by showing to the old world the American people as they really are—strong in righteousness, just and brave."

Tall Advertising.

"It was running a paper down in Tennessee when I was a boy, and the newspaper man whose only work now is to collect what other people owe him in the way of rents and interest. 'One of the few fine looking women you find in the mountains of that region walked into the office one afternoon and said: 'I'm joining the editor.'"

"Upon being informed that I enjoyed this distinction she looked me over as though greatly disappointed, and then told a long story of petty domestic difficulties that had led to the disappearance of her husband. I think that she was a little better than the average. 'Now she wanted to put in a nice advertisement telling that he was forgiven and that she longed to have him at home. How much would I charge her?'"

"Two dollars an inch," I answered.

"Taking a pencil and a sheet of copy paper she figured laboriously for pretty nearly an hour. At length she tore the paper into shreds and was deliberately walking out of the office when I asked her if she thought the charge was too high.

"I don't reckon I know anything 'bout your business, suh. But I never see that much money, let alone handling it. Joe's wuth it, but I couldn't never buy him back in them fingers. He's six foot three in his bare feet. I'll give you an inch I make it \$150. He'll have to go out an' get his trail an' feller."

"I didn't ever see no gentleman. There was something 'bout it, but I'll restation. I advertised Joe, got other papers to copy, and he wanted him to be. One of the things was ten dollars a week for whisky at my kitchen door, and I did not advertise for an owner.—Cedar Rapids Herald.



REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

Sampson's name has about it a ring of strength, and the strong name harmonizes perfectly with the man, for Sampson is strong mentally, physically and morally. Even his appearance indicates the possession of those qualities that command success and declare him a born leader of men. The firm, resolute face, the eagle eyes, the distended nostrils, proclaim unmistakably that he is cast in a heroic mold. With but little extraneous aid he burst the bars of the Cuban prison, and in his fifty-eighth year, he is still in the prime of life and equal to any demand made upon him in his responsible and onerous position. Admiral Sampson stood in the front rank in every situation at which he has been placed. In the Naval Academy he was noted for his proficiency and diligence in his studies, and as a junior officer on shipboard his superiors saw in him the future admiral in embryo. His life has been one of more than ordinary vicissitudes. He has served the naval department with distinguished credit both on land and sea, has been chief of the bureau of ordnance and commanded war vessels. His knowledge of explosives and torpedoes led to his appointment as president of the Main Gunpowder Board, and, though only ranking as a captain, the government, appreciating his eminent services and great knowledge of naval affairs, gave him the rank of acting rear admiral and placed him in command of the most formidable fleet of United States war-

ships ever assembled. Though they are mostly of a very good class of people morally, they furnished more cases of drunkenness in a day than all the regulars had furnished in a week. That was not because they were as individual men more inclined to drunkenness, but because they were undisciplined youths suddenly turned out of their homes into a camp, and felt themselves bound to do something rough and soldier-like. As soldiers, they are simply not, man for man, one-half what the regulars are.

But there is one point in which they are worth something more. Socially the regular private soldier is nowhere at all. If he enters the big hotel where the headquarters of the army are, which is constantly full of officers, he enters it only as a messenger for an officer, and must enter it hat in hand, and go by an inconspicuous way around to the desk and present his message, and when he has had his answer, he must go out in the same way. The private soldier or non-commissioned officer cannot eat at the same public table with officers, nor drink at the same bar. This social distinction is not founded, it should be said, on the assertion of any difference of class, but on the necessity of discipline. An additional circumstance of some interest is that the girls of Tampa are ashamed to be seen in the company of a regular private soldier.

Now, we who had been in Tampa for a couple of weeks, and had grown accustomed to this state of things, saw something of quite a different order when the Florida volunteers arrived. Volunteer privates of Florida are seen at the tables of the Tampa Bay Hotel at dinner, vis-a-vis with Generals and

turn to the regulars after their possible volunteer service shall be over, and they do not hope to come back to it on terms much better than their present ones. But the service appears real, inviting and stirring to them. Even they seem to recognize a sort of relation in the volunteer service to the vital activities of the nation which perhaps they do not feel in the regulars.

But, with it all, certain prejudices that civilians may have felt against the regular army are likely to weaken when one has spent some time in contact with it. If regular army officers are bound to keep the privates in a certain place, and not allow them to get above it, they are, nevertheless, very far from appearing to feel themselves a superior caste. Discipline, not degradation for the soldier, is what they seek. Among themselves they are a very democratic body. They put on no airs at all. "Militarism" in the German sense they know nothing about. I believe they are incapable of entertaining any notion of hostility to the liberties of the country. They cherish a tradition that Grant and Sherman are bound to keep the privates in a certain place, and not allow them to get above it, they are, nevertheless, very far from appearing to feel themselves a superior caste. Discipline, not degradation for the soldier, is what they seek. Among themselves they are a very democratic body. 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