

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

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At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co's Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

OAK PARK AGENCY—Charters' Blacksmith shop, corner Thirtieth street and Sacramento avenue.

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Editorial rooms, Red 131

Business Office, Black 131

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SPECIAL AGENCIES

This paper is for sale at the following places:

L. P. Fishers, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, and the principal news stands and hotels, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES—Electric Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SANTA BARBARA—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 113 J street.

SANTA CRUZ—Cooper Brothers' News Depot.

Also for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES

The Tribune Building, New York City.

Western Business Office, "The Bookery," Chicago.

The S. C. Foreign Special Agency, Sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast

For Northern California—Fair Monday; light northwest wind.

For Sacramento and vicinity—Fair Monday.

IS THE FILIPINO BRAVE?

Every now and then we are regaled by exclamations in the copperhead press about the bravery of the Filipinos.

Whenever these rascally fellows manage to kill some of our men by firing from behind trenches, from tree tops, church towers and fences, we are told that the insurgents fight desperately.

Let the truth be looked for, and it will be discovered that the Filipinos have made not a single stand that entitles them to the credit of having fought bravely.

In every instance they have fought from cover, and when pushed have turned tail and fled.

As runners they beat jack rabbits out of sight. They are guerrillas without guerrilla courage.

They sneak into cover and for a few rounds do us damage, killing brave men who assault and follow up.

But when has any one heard of a charge by a Filipino regiment? Who ever heard of them gaining or taking a position on the double quick, or of doubling time at all, except their backs were turned to the foe?

When in all the war have they stood their ground except when there was a river between them and the boys in blue, or they were temporarily safe behind trenches.

In most cases these protectives of the Filipinos have blind ditches leading to the rear for escape.

How many Filipinos alive and kicking have we ever found in these trenches? When, where and how did the Filipinos ever defend a trench, a fortification or a shelter against a charge? Fact is that these flit-by-night warriors are the most artful cowards.

They fight as cowards do, under cover of white flags, under shelter of hospital colors and behind women and children.

They burrow in the earth and when a bluecoated company charges them they scatter like down from a thistle.

Very different are most other peoples in warfare. Even the savages of Africa met the British in the open and fought bravely if savagely.

The Derivishes of the Valley of the Nile stood to their guns against the English as soldiers should and lost as brave men sometimes do.

But these Malay rascals in Luzon are sneaking fighters; rather clever sharpshooters from a rest and a cover and they know how to construct shelters; they are despicable because they abuse the flag of truce; they are cowardly because they fight from the brush and then run, when by making a stand they might win some admiration for pluck and valor.

Talk of the courage of the Filipino soldier—why he does not know the meaning of the word. He is capable of great endurance. He can live on a handful of rice a day; he can assassinate from a safe shelter, and he can run as no other semi-savage can.

There must be reached presently a limit to the production of internal devices for taking human life and mutilating human bodies in warfare. If that limit is found in absolute compulsion of peace because war will mean annihilation, then, indeed, inventive art will have proceeded to good purpose.

Here is the latest invention for killing, for instance, which makes the nerves tingle with horror. A Washington City man has devised a new projectile the effect of which is to mow men down as grain falls before the scythe and to carve them into pieces as it kills. The device consists of an elongated shell, folded into the sides of which are four long, sharp steel blades nearly the length of the projectile.

As the missile is fired from the gun it takes on an intense rotary motion, which causes the blades to overcome the springs, which lightly hold them to place and to open when the springs react and fix them in extension, much as the blade of a knife is held. As this missile flies

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

BEHAVIOR OF AUDITORS.

Julia Arthur has asserted the rights of dramatic artists by an act in a New York theater that every right-minded person should applaud.

The actress was annoyed greatly by the loud talking and laughter of a theater party in a box, in the midst of a scene upon the stage that demanded respectful if not impressive silence.

She waited for the theater management to stop the annoyance. It failed to do so. It was too busy counting coin in the box office, and too cowardly to risk offending a few "patrons."

So Julia took matters into her own hands, stopped the performance and had the curtain rung down. The audience which understood the actress applauded her to the echo for her courage, and thus rendered a verdict against the management.

Very many managers care too little for art on the stage. They are fearful of quarreling with their audiences. They are often callous to the just complaints of the actor.

"Is it not enough, sir, or madam, that you are paid your salary? Go on and act, no matter what takes place on the other side of the footlights. What manner of difference is it to you? Do you not get your money?"

Generally that is the run of the managerial argument. As a rule they have small conception of devotion to art, of supreme desire to make a perfect dramatic picture of taste in preserving the unities, and so on.

They cannot understand why, indeed, the actors of this day cannot do better than those of the times when gallants were permitted to sit upon the edge of the stage and trip the player as he passed, with perfect impunity.

Of course, there are exceptions. There are some managers who are sensitive to art effects, and to whatever tends to mar them, and insist upon right behavior on the part of audiences.

But the mass are fearful to rebuke those whose money constitutes their food. Witness how timorous they were about on the question of hat wearing by women in theaters.

When appealed to enforce decent regard for those incommoded by the nuisance, not a half dozen in the United States dared to express an opinion upon the subject, and only two had the courage to require hats to be removed.

It was not until the moral sense of the people at large was aroused upon the subject, and compelled respect for the rights of those who pay their money to see and hear at a theatrical performance, did the managers dare to say their souls were their own.

Now they are all at hand to enforce the new order of things.

Miss Arthur was right. Her action was a merited rebuke to the disturbers of the performance in the Broadway Theater.

It was likewise a lash across the face of managers who permit either dress circle or gallery sitters to disturb those who come to see and hear, or to mar the work of the artists on the stage by unwarranted behavior.

Actors have rights that should be respected, and a chief one is to have every auditor give respectful hearing or leave the theater. This in no wise crosses the right of the auditor to make manifest his disapprobation of an atrocious performance and a grossly crude or inartistic work.

Mr. Henry Miller has quite well expressed himself upon the subject when he said in defense of Miss Arthur:

"Splash with mud the picture upon which a painter is at work in his studio, and who will not admit that his indignant protest would be justifiable."

Cowardly actors are called artists, and the product of their labor art.

As well throw mud at a painting as by boisterous conduct in the audience destroy the effect of the picture on the stage. It is hard enough at the best for the actor to make that picture, would uphold me; and it always has, appeal to the public. Why should he submit to its wanton destruction any more than the painter to the destruction of his work?

Therefore, in such situations, I have protested, confident that the audience would uphold me; and it always has. But such situations never should reach the actor. When there are street shows and parades the civic authorities see that peace is preserved. In the theater the manager, aided if need be by the civic authorities, should do as much for spectators and participants there.

Father McKinnon in his lecture at Santa Clara College on the 15th inst. declared that from his study and observation in the Philippines he found the Tagalos to constitute the bulk and spring of the insurrectionary movement in the islands; that they are confined to a very limited region in Luzon, some fifty or sixty miles about the city of Manila; that they are led by and mixed up with half-breed Chinese, and that their aim is to crush the religious orders and confiscate church property. In this the chaplain is borne out by all fair minded witnesses. The point of it all is that the insurgents do not represent the archipelago nor the people thereof, and that should the demands of Atkinson, Carnegie, Schurz and the like anti-expansionists be conceded, we would turn over the islands to a murdering, looting crew, representative of but about one-sixth of the whole population, five-sixths being at peace with us. Where then does the demand for acknowledgment of the independence of the Filipinos find footing in justice? This testimony of the chaplain sustains the position taken by the "Record-Union" from the outset that to recognize the Aguinaldoists and give them independence means great wrong and outrage upon material, personal and other interests, and the institution of a period of anarchy and massacre.

MILES AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Willows Journal: General Miles certainly stands at the head of American notables in the way of modesty and good sense. He travels comfortably

BOOK-LOVING CHILDREN.

A Taste for Literature Should be Encouraged and Wisely Guided.

To the child who opens his mind to the deep truths of poetry, the forerunner of science, life looks simple and easy, and he learns to attach himself to duty before duty assumes that hard, complicated aspect which it usually presents later on.

It is the child averse from the first to books, inimical in every fiber to study. Who is the intractable child, rebellious against order because his nature is inharmonious with its own laws.

Books themselves—mere print and paper—are only trash except as they are symbols of the life of thought and imagination. But in our day they are symbols almost inseparable from it.

And so the child who naturally forms an early friendship for books shows that the trend of his mind is upward, along the higher paths of life. Let the advanced educationists say their say; we who have followed them with anxiety through all their experiments have believed that our faith in literature,

The American Locomotive.

The tendency of the age is manifestly toward a continual—and, all things considered, a rapid—increase in the size, weight and speed of railroad trains.

The demand for locomotives of greater power and speed follows as a natural consequence. A few years ago public opinion, which received some technical and scientific backing, was voiced in the prediction that the attainment of the maximum locomotive speed under present conditions had been reached.

The fallacy of this belief has been most eloquently disproved by the performance of an eighty-five ton locomotive of American manufacture which has drawn a train at the rate of ninety-five miles per hour, and by the achievements of America's fastest transcontinental train, which regularly travels a distance of 3,000 miles in 100 hours.

Thus, with the picture of locomotives weighing from eighty to 100 tons traveling at the rate of ninety-five miles an hour, and drawing trains of seventy cars a present reality, it is not difficult to treat with tolerance prophecies regarding the future which might at first seem highly improbable. It is worthy of note, moreover, that development has been simultaneous in the case of the types of locomotives designed for passenger and freight service respectively.

Present exactions in the case of the latter are well exemplified by the guarantee that each of the locomotives furnished to a company whose line extends from Buffalo to Chicago shall be capable of hauling fifty cars, aggregating 3,000 tons, the distance of 343 miles, between Chicago and St. Louis in thirty hours.

To the designing of powerful engines for passenger service an especial stimulus has been imparted by the dispatch demanded of recent years in the transportation of the mails.

The evolution of the American locomotive from the standpoint of design has been quite rapid in the past few years. As the size has increased, the number of driving-wheels has grown from four, originally, to eight or ten, and in ratio as the number of driving-wheels has increased the smokestack has been reduced in height. With the increase in size the duties of both engineer and fireman have become more arduous. With tender-tanks holding from 5,000 to 6,000 gallons of water an engineer may occasionally speed past a water-tank where in the old days he would have been obliged to stop, but additional duties in other directions more than counterbalance the saving.

With the freeman, but meaner, steamer excursions. No more eloquent portrayal of this could be made than the fact that to many of these men a day's work means shoveling twenty tons of coal into the throat of a fire-splitting furnace within ten hours.

Probably the most powerful locomotives in regular train service in America are in use on a New Jersey railroad. Each weighs over a hundred tons and will take trains of 4,000 tons along without difficulty. Two firemen are employed on each engine. As has been mentioned, the new requirements of the Government in connection with the mail service which has spurred several Western railroads to the acquisition of a most admirable equipment. Thus we have eighty-ton locomotives making 300-mile trips out of Chicago each day, with trains weighing almost four hundred tons behind the engine, and which they haul at the rate of forty miles an hour.—Self-Culture Magazine.

THE CARPING MINORITY.

Los Angeles Times: The Milwaukee "Sentinel" prints this telling paragraph: "Those gentlemen who are worrying about slavery and polygamy in the Philippines should practice patience, remembering that those relics of barbarism were not whipped out of the United States with the spur of the moment, nor under the auspicious administration of the Democratic party."

Remembered, so specifically mentioned, will not be heeded by the gentlemen who worrying about slavery, etc., for the reason that there is no sincerity in their complaints. This cry about slavery and polygamy in the Philippines is merely a political scarecrow, and we may be sure that had the Republican party favored surrendering the Philippine Islands to Aguinaldo, the same men who are now howling about slavery and polygamy therein would have been railing and roaring because the country had receded from a position so advantageous for the commerce of America and affording such a splendid opportunity for the spread of American civilization and enlightenment. The men who are complaining about the condition of affairs in the far East are of that class which is "agin the Government" on general principles, and it were useless to expect them to pursue any other course than the one they have set out upon, which is to "kick the sand" which makes me think of Neapolitan ice-cream.

"And there, close and closer to the horizon, sinks a great crimson ball, the setting sun."

"Right over there?"

"Straight ahead of us?"

"To be sure."

"Well, I've been wondering about that for the last five minutes. You know, my little brother is so mischievous. He broke my glasses this afternoon, and I am so near-sighted that I can't see a thing without my glasses. The crimson setting sun or somebody playing golf."—Washington Post.

Counting by Machinery.

Our first census, made in 1793, showed the population of the United States to be 5,000,000, and the count was made by hand.

By 1850 the population had increased to 23,000,000, and the count was made by hand.

By 1880 the population had increased to 50,000,000, and the count was made by hand.

By 1900 the population had increased to 75,000,000, and the count was made by machinery.

The census of 1900, which was made by machinery, showed that the population of the United States was 75,000,000.

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LINKED WITH FOLLY.

This is a story that belongs to the olden time. A