

The Sun

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Two Forms of a Notice to Quit

The resolutions reported to the Senate yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Relations are vastly more important than the long report that accompanied them. The report need not have been written. The short recital of the facts is all that is necessary to the discussion of the case and for the rhetoric of elaborate inditement and invective has gone by. What the people have been waiting for, from week to week, and then from day to day, and finally from hour to hour, is the distinct announcement of a line of definite action, an authoritative and peremptory notice to Spain to quit Cuba or take the consequences.

Transfers of Public Confidence

Two examples, one great and one small, will illustrate the process of political metamorphosis to avoid which the Hon. WILLIAM McKINLEY is bound by the unequalled trust imposed upon him to give his unceasing thought.

The word intervention does not occur in the Senate resolutions. It was not needed. The essential noun in the objective and the essential verb in the imperative are both there, however: For Cuba, Independence to Spain, Go!

This phraseology will be somewhat more satisfactory to the national sentiment than the form of resolution reported later in the afternoon by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. That resolution differs from the Senate resolution in several respects alike noteworthy.

1. Instead of "directing and empowering," it "authorizes and directs" the President to act. 2. Instead of directing him to carry into effect the declaration of Cuba's independence and the demand to Spain to withdraw from the island, it directs him to "intervene" for the purpose of stopping the war and of restoring peace and order.

3. Instead of leaving the method of securing freedom and independence to be determined after the election of Spain, it directs the President to proceed with a view to "establishing a stable and independent Government of their own by the free act of the people" of Cuba.

The form of the Senate resolution opens some opportunity for further discussion of details and consequent delay in action. The form of the House Resolution opens wider an arena for various opportunities and induces more complicated questions. For that reason the Senate resolution is preferable.

The Sacred Interest

Spain's answer, issued yesterday by the Ministry in the form of an official note, asserts the unalterable determination of that Government "to defend energetically the sacred interests which are the patrimony of the Spanish race."

That sacred patrimony has been depleted terribly by the Weyer policy of murder and starvation, but it is clear now that Spain has no idea of letting it go except under compulsion.

She has never had any idea of that sort. The few remaining adherents of peace at any cost will be obliged to prolong their amazing delusion by prolonging negotiations and delaying action the prospects were increased for a peaceful settlement, with Cuba independent and Spain accepting the inevitable with as little self-humiliation as possible.

The Senate and the Navy Bill

The Appropriations Committee of the Senate has added more than \$8,000,000 to the Navy bill passed by the House. Last year's annual supply bill had broken all records since the civil war period in the amount it carried. The House this year furnished about \$9,000,000 more, and now the Senate Committee increases the total to \$48,977,558, or \$13,274,321 more than the amount found necessary a year ago.

Chief among the additions proposed are provisions for four monitors and four additional torpedo-boat destroyers. As to the monitors there can be no question. Our programme of naval defence has for a generation included such vessels, which, with their low freeboard, giving the minimum target to an enemy, and their tremendous guns, make almost ideal floating harbor defenders; and yet eleven years have passed since Congress made its latest addition to the monitor class in the act authorizing the Monterey. Our greater need of first-class battleships, of which we then had none, and the further fact that we had five double-turret monitors then building, justified building only one more of the latter in those days. But now, with four first-class battleships built, five building, and three provided for in the pending bill, we should take up monitors once more. The reliance felt at this moment in the six double-turreters we have, and the eager furnishing up even of the old-time single-turret craft shows the real value of this class of naval construction, so peculiarly American. The contract price for the Monterey's hull and machinery was \$1,628,950, but the cost of warships has fallen greatly since then, and the \$1,250,000 each, estimated for the new monitors, is sufficient.

Commendable also is the increase of the destroyers in number from twelve to sixteen. We are scouring the yards of Europe for torpedo craft, and buying at home yachts and tugs to be fitted up with torpedo tubes. How did we fall behind every other important navy, and even be-

hind some second and third class navies, in this particular? The explanation is that, just as we were taking up the question, the submarine boat and also the aerial torpedo, or compressed air gun, invented by MERZON and improved by ZALINSKI, furnished two novel and tempting fields for naval experiment. Secretary WRIGHT expressed strongly the distrust of ordinary torpedo boats felt at that time by our Navy Department. They were only useful, he said, when invisible to the enemy, and yet the electric searchlight has made their usefulness at night extremely doubtful. The statement of the fact that they are of value only upon rare and accidental occasions should raise them out as a reliable weapon for coast and harbor defence. A nation cannot select the nights when it will defend its harbors. Hence, although the Cushing was authorized about that time, our Navy Department did not advise other such boats. But when the experience of actual warfare demonstrated their value, we began to build them, and now we are so far behind other navies that this very fact is reason enough for the extra efforts the Senate Committee proposes.

These additions of monitors and torpedo boat destroyers, with the proposed increase in size of the latter, account for the larger part of the Senate Committee's increase of appropriations, and we need not dwell in detail on other items. The sum, however, devoted to dredging the Port Royal channel and to building a wharf alongside the dry dock seems especially timely, while the recent earthquake was accountable for the new Mare Island appropriations.

If all the new ships now proposed are agreed to, they will include a dozen torpedo boats, sixteen destroyers, three battleships and four monitors, making thirty-five. This would be a fine addition to the navy, and its necessity now is the result of past neglect.

Under such circumstances it is not probable that Spain could gain any important successes at sea, if her squadrons should be opposed by others possessing in a high degree the qualities in which her own are so notably deficient.

The general conditions are too unequal, even if there were a moderate preponderance of the numbers and tonnage of warships properly so called on the Spanish side.

Coast Scouting and Signal Work

The division of the Atlantic seaboard into six districts for patrol and signalling is one of the striking features of the present defence operations. Our coast guard work will undoubtedly be developed to an almost extraordinary extent, and so much of it likely to devolve on the naval militia as to demonstrate completely the real value of that organization.

We may expect the lighthouse and life-saving men in the employ of the Government to join in this work, as they are already provided with stations, while the life-saving crews perform regular patrols. The use of semaphores and other modern signalling instruments will aid, and the naval militia, may soon acquire a considerable patrol fleet. In a lecture given some time ago by Capt. TAYLOR, formerly President of the War College, now commanding the Indiana, the special value of the State naval forces in coast reconnaissance and signalling was set forth, and now his account is justified. Through the auxiliary work of these organizations not only will ample warning be given of the approach of an enemy, but the regular navy will be relieved of much labor.

Another very important work which has been going on rapidly is the connection by telegraph, telephone, and various signal devices of the forts and other units that go to make up a great harbor's defences. The additional efficiency secured in directly connecting the seacoast fortifications by telegraph is enormous, and the communication between them and headquarters at Washington is another great result accomplished by the Signal Corps.

Among the shores of Long Island, Connecticut and New Jersey signal stations will have telegraphic communication with the forts, and in some cases may be supplied with searchlights. The last six weeks, in short, have seen not only great progress in the armament of the forts, but in the matter of communication and information, which was little more backward.

The Professional Interest in a Coming War

The quick-firing gun and high explosives have introduced so many new factors into warfare that we are not surprised that naval and military men in Europe are hoping for a conflict between ourselves and Spain to furnish them with solutions of some of the problems about which they are anxiously concerned.

Superior skill in availing themselves of natural conditions, such as the wind and the state of the sea, together with the fighting qualities of their men and the weight of their armaments, were generally recognized in determining victory for old-time naval commanders. The complete revolution, however, brought about in naval warfare by steam, electricity, and modern armaments has created problems undreamt of by the men of fifty years ago and those before them. The new methods and conditions have to be tested, and no one can venture to foretell results.

The ill-fated British Admiral, Sir GEORGE TRYON, who perished with his ship, the Victoria, expressed a few months before his death the opinion that in a naval action under modern conditions, in which the opposing fleets were on anything like an equality, there could be no absolute certainty beforehand as to which would be victorious. As he said, "It is no longer a question of men, but of machinery as well." Another distinguished British naval officer declared his conviction that the bursting of a shell charged with melinite beneath the decks of the ship on which he was speaking, and at that time one of the finest in the British navy, would end the fighting capacity of the crews at the guns.

Although machinery and high explosives have undoubtedly introduced many and in some cases serious complications into naval warfare, they have, however, by no means obliterated the men. What they have done is to call for higher qualities in the men, and in training them; and, other things being equal, the victory in battle must remain with that side on which the machinery of all kinds, whether connected with the movements of the ships or the working of the armament, is the better in quality, which has been the better cared for, and with which the men and officers are the

better acquainted, or it might even be said, the more in sympathy.

These last considerations point to the conclusion that so far as it is possible there should be few changes in the personnel of modern ships of war once they are put in commission. The commander of a ship going into action who knows his ship, his officers and crew, and the machinery with which he has to perform the share of work allotted to him in the general scheme of battle, can give his undivided attention to it, having no anxieties as to the manner in which they will all perform their particular functions. In a word, the more complete what the French call the rapport between all the elements, animate and inanimate, that go to make the modern warship an effective fighting machine, the surer is the side on which it exists in the higher degree to win the victory. What the great NAPOLEON said of the value of the moral force in war is not less true now than when he uttered it, and, though scientific progress may require its application in a more complex way, the principle remains the same.

Naval war, then, being admitted to be a question of machinery as well as of men, the side possessing the best machinery, handled by men thoroughly acquainted with it, must win. The Spanish fleet, with which it is not unlikely our own may be called on to measure its strength, is notoriously inefficient in many respects; and this is said without any undue desire to depreciate a probable opponent. The officers have not the scientific or mechanical knowledge and training requisite. The machinery, even when of the best, is so inefficiently kept that it rapidly deteriorates; and partisan politics enters so largely into the naval, as well as the military, administration, that the fleet has never been brought up to a proper state of efficiency for fear it might become the instrument of a pronouncement.

Under such circumstances it is not probable that Spain could gain any important successes at sea, if her squadrons should be opposed by others possessing in a high degree the qualities in which her own are so notably deficient.

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We haven't. You haven't. They haven't. No man not compact of Jars can live without being refreshed and soothed by the melodies of Col. JOHN CHINN. Strong men have languished and wept, but when the voice of Col. JOHN has been heard galloping on the whirlwind and trampling on the noble words and air of "O, Lord, This is Trouble in the Land," the weeping has been changed to laughter and the languishing into high jumps of joy. Col. JOHN is the greatest music box and orchestra in the world.

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Mexican Bridge. But the sorceress and her broomstick are giving way to the modern steam engine, and the power of the latter can be seen every other day with fluttering skirts and streaming hair, flying along the country roads. More speed he here. She is evidently related to the "good people."

And now stands the "sutra"; let the gobling go, let the vapors vanish, the spooks skip, the elves evolve, and the pooks perish—by enchantment's sake, let us hold fast to the fairies!

The Hon. JOHN POWERS of the Nineteenth ward of Chicago, having been elected an Alderman from that garden spot of the Garden City, has issued a manifesto or apology wherein he shows, or tries to show, why his constituents dare to stand by him in spite of the votes of the Hon. JOHN MAYNARD HARLAN, the great football statesman, and of other reformers of various shades of opinion. "I am not a reformer," says Mr. POWERS, "but I am what my people like." Painful language for the reformers to hear, but as true as truth. Reformers may, and often do, possess more than all the virtues, but they have not the art of being understood. "I am not a reformer," says Mr. POWERS, "but I am what my people like." Painful language for the reformers to hear, but as true as truth. Reformers may, and often do, possess more than all the virtues, but they have not the art of being understood.

Organized labor has organized a set of resolutions asking the Governor of Illinois not to appoint "an attorney with corporation affiliations" to fill a vacancy on the Superior Court of that State, regarding labor is too timid. It should ask that no lawyer be appointed.

There are a good many people who do not know the Middle-of-the-Roaders well.—Kansas City Times.

How can there be a good many persons who do not know the Middle-of-the-Roaders well? How can anybody know anything well if he knows not the sense of genius and thought, those untiring toilers in the fields of mind, politics, and on the highest peaks of advanced reform? As we pass by, with joy we see the mountains silvered by the smile of the Hon. CYCLOPE DAVIS, and the sky covered by the initiative and referendum and trembling to the ground, similar earthquake of the Hon. TOM SCHEIDTKE, who, by the way, is not a Middle-of-the-Roader, as active and would be happy, save that happiness is not permitted to a Populist here below.

Next Saturday night is to be a glorious occasion for Boston, Dedham and the human race generally. There will be dinner for Democrats, and the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN will pour some of his finest molasses upon the tender, blushing head of the Hon. GEORGE FRANK WILLIAMS. Sprinkle this feast of the gods with benedictions, say hilarious heavens! Weep, sacred Coffin, and, for pure excess of joy, borrow some cream and eat your fill.

A lawsuit over a Louisville dog has cost more than \$800, and the end is not yet.—Cleveland Leader.

Why should the end be yet? Superficial economists may prove, or believe that they prove, that dogs are more common than certified cheques, and that the value of a dog to his owner is not to be estimated by the number of injuries or cold-blooded materialists. There are dogs loved and valued by nobody save their owners, for which their owners would not take counted or uncounted millions. Indeed, it may be accepted as a leading principle of cynology, economics that the uglier the dog, the more valuable he is to his owner.

Another very important work which has been going on rapidly is the connection by telegraph, telephone, and various signal devices of the forts and other units that go to make up a great harbor's defences. The additional efficiency secured in directly connecting the seacoast fortifications by telegraph is enormous, and the communication between them and headquarters at Washington is another great result accomplished by the Signal Corps.

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THE PHILIPPINES

The Extension and Cruelty Practiced by the Spaniards There.

The Philippines lie wholly within the tropics, reaching at the south to within four and a half degrees of the equator. Big and little, they number some 7,000 islands, and vary in size from Luzon, with its 40,000 square miles, to tiny islets hardly worthy of the name. The islands are in most instances of volcanic origin, and several fine volcanic peaks are still to be seen in Luzon, Negros, and Mindanao. Destructive eruptions have occurred within recent times, which are frequent and often of great violence.

The climate is intensely hot, and in many of the islands very unhealthy for Europeans. The severest cold which I ever experienced at sea level during three years and a half was 90° Fahrenheit. There are four months of rain, from June to September, and the amount of variable weather at each change of the monsoons. Revolving storms of great magnitude and frightful violence occur at certain seasons, and frequently cause enormous damage to property, attended with heavy loss of life.

The tropical scenery in the forests of the interior is of unusual beauty, and the heat and moisture combining to produce vegetation of a magnificence which beggars description. Gigantic trees, towering to a height of 200 or 300 feet, are festooned with graceful rattans, beautiful ferns, and exquisite orchids, while underneath splendid tree ferns rear their lovely heads in airy, graceful splendor. So dense is the vegetation in some of these forests that the fierce tropical sun hardly penetrates to the ground beneath them, and the dense undergrowth perpetually drips with moisture.

The population of the islands is estimated at over ten millions. Excluding foreigners, the population of the islands is divided into something like two hundred tribes, each with its peculiar dialect and customs. With the single exception of the Negritos, these tribes are of Malay extraction. The Negritos are a race of dwarfish blacks, confined at present to a few of the loftiest mountain ranges. They are darker in color than their neighbors, and by closely curling hair, which serves to distinguish them from the straight-haired Malay races. They are commonly believed to be the aborigines of the islands. They are a puny, sickly race, and are rapidly becoming extinct.

The tribes of Malay origin vary in their development from a state of absolute savagery to that of a high civilization. The larger islands are populated by nearly naked tribes, many of whose members have never seen a civilized man. The smaller islands are populated by the Spaniards, they are, and seem likely to remain, completely independent.

Having the rule among the civilized natives, and its cause is found in the heavy burden of taxation imposed upon them by the Spaniards. Every person over the age of sixteen is required to procure annually a *cedula* (license) for the purpose of identifying himself, the charge for which varies from \$1.50 to \$2.50, according to the means of the applicant. Should the applicant be unable to pay, he is imprisoned, and the average native has little or no opportunity to work for hire; that is, he does not receive any employment, his wages are often not more than 5 cents per day, and that he is usually unable to dispose of his farm products for anything but a very low price, and that he is often unable to pay for his taxes.

Delinquent taxpayers are treated with the utmost severity. The first step is usually to seize the property of the delinquent, and to beat them unmercifully. I have seen women subjected to this treatment, if this does not satisfy the collector, the wife and children are brought to bear on relatives and friends, and all these methods prove effective.

Once saw forty-four men deported from Siquig because they owed taxes varying in amount from \$10 to \$20. They were informed that they would be allowed to return to their families, if they could find them, after working out the amount of their debts. I was informed that they were to be six cents per day. Board was to be furnished them at a cost of five cents per day, and they were to be allowed to shelter themselves in other words, their sentence amounted to deportation for life.

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CO-OPERATIVE LIVING IN KANSAS

Five Families in a Club that Gives a Meal For 75 to 90 Cents.

Nine of the most staid and respectable families in Burton, Kan., have thrown away their stoves and packed their dishes on the back kitchen stoves. Whether they have done this because of the "economical" spirit of the times, or because they have shocked the ordinary ideas of economic propriety, and have formed a cooperative living association, wherein the food question is settled upon a cooperative basis.

Burton is a small village, without any immediate prospect of growing larger. Located in a fertile farming community, it has no opportunity for importing choice land products, nor, indeed, enough means to procure a city variety. The size of the town does not generally allow the farmer to buy in bulk, and what stuff must be bought from the neighboring towns. As a consequence of the limited demand, the best of the best of the city variety is sold at a high price, and the farmer is forced to buy at a high price.

The practical advantages of the club may be enumerated as follows: First, the saving of from fifteen to twenty-five hours of "kitchen" work per week. Second, the saving of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week in the purchase of groceries. Third, the saving of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week in the purchase of groceries.

The real disadvantages, and those likely to be met, are as follows: First, the saving of from fifteen to twenty-five hours of "kitchen" work per week. Second, the saving of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week in the purchase of groceries. Third, the saving of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week in the purchase of groceries.

To sum up, for 8 cents per meal the heat and light of a paraffin lamp, and a good hot meal, the club members are able to live on a smaller outlay of labor and money, and to do so in a more comfortable and healthful manner than they could do otherwise.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I have read with interest the marvelous loon stories in THE SUN. I have shot at loons hundreds of times, and have always missed with one exception. Last fall, from the shore of Moosehead Lake, Me., in front of the Sebagoonk House, I let a loon with a bullet fired from a Winchester.

It was a very fine specimen of a loon, and I was very much pleased to have shot it. I was very much pleased to have shot it. I was very much pleased to have shot it. I was very much pleased to have shot it.

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ADVANTAGES OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE

Not Particularly Gay, Perhaps, but Profitable in Many Ways Than One.

"It would be a good thing," said an army officer, "if parents more generally knew that their sons might go further and fare much more than if they were to stay at home. They know fully as well as we do the benefits of the service to young men, they would approve of their sons enlisting rather than object to it."

"The general opinion that people have of life in the army is erroneous in the extreme. The army is not a rough place, nor is the service, except on the far frontier and in the winter, a hard service. It is a life of discipline, and one that has acquired vicious habits in civil life, better out of the army after five years of service better men, unless they are utterly incorrigible and bent on a life of evil. The service and the discipline develop all the good qualities of the man. He knows that discipline is necessary for the good of the nation, and that the unwritten laws which govern society meet with prompt and merited punishment, and that makes him suppress and govern what may be vicious in him. This discipline gives him a manly courage, an assurance he might not otherwise possess, a better respect for law and order, and a better opinion of his own worth, which is, unfortunately, something young men do not learn in civil life."

"There is another thing to be considered about service in the army, and that is the habits of economy and prudence that are generally acquired. True, the pay is not large—\$13 a month, but in addition to this there are a home, food, abundant clothing, medical attendance, and in fact everything necessary to a comfortable existence. They do not have the luxuries, to be sure, but such as they may require or desire, for that matter, are obtained at a very low cost. The soldier is master at just what those things cost the Government to purchase at wholesale, and he is able to save a great deal of money. The greater part of their wages may be saved, and if the soldier begins to accumulate money, he can get it out of the Government. When the amount of these deposits reaches \$50, interest at the rate of 4 per cent is added to the principal, and the money, once deposited, cannot be touched until the soldier's time is out and he gets a discharge. He begins to accumulate money, and receives the amount due him."