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His name is GEORGE DEWEY. On May 1, 1898, he added to the United States flag the flag of the Philippines at Manila last Sunday. We have taken an empire without the loss of a man.

What asked to express his personal opinion on the question of the Americans retaining the Philippines, Admiral Dewey looked at the Stars and Stripes flying on the Luneta, the fashionable promenade of the Philippine capital, and said: "I have it will be their future."

The Chief of the Imperialists. His name is GEORGE DEWEY. On May 1, 1898, he added to the United States flag the flag of the Philippines at Manila last Sunday.

Whatever may be the criticisms of the routine and administration side of this war, as affecting the War Department and its bureaus, none of them can dim the lustre of our victory over Spain or make the war other than one of the most successful in history, both as to its general result and its particular features.

Our losses in the army in Cuba were not so great as the losses in the navy. The losses in the navy were far less than had been expected. After only two months of campaigning the troops returned to camp at home.

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The conduct of our campaigns in general and in detail should be studied calmly and without prejudice to draw from it any lessons it may offer as to needful improvements in our military system.

The military machine has worked marvelously so far as concerns the accomplishment of swift and uninterrupted victory, but deficiencies, friction, have been exhibited in it, and they should be remedied.

The Disarmament Proposal. Is the Czar's suggestion that the European powers should agree to a partial disarmament a mere counsel of perfection, or is it likely to have practical results?

Is the Czar's suggestion that the European powers should agree to a partial disarmament a mere counsel of perfection, or is it likely to have practical results? The question obviously involves four preliminary inquiries.

First, can the disarmament be proportional? Secondly, will the disarmament be agreed upon for a term of years? Thirdly, how is peace to be enforced meanwhile? Fourthly, will the territorial status to be maintained during the designated period be identical with that which now exists?

It will also be necessary to convince the powers concerned that Russia is entirely disinterested in her proposal, and that she would not have more to gain by it than would any other country.

In examining the question of Russia's disinterestedness, it is not necessary to impute a conscious want of sincerity to the Czar. NICOLAS II. is a young man, with no personal experience in governing, and with only such knowledge of the problems of Russian statecraft as is conveyed to him by his principal advisers.

He is credited with warm feelings and high aspirations; and with the fact that his issuance of the proposal for disarmament was contemporaneous with the dedication of a monument to his grandfather, the Czar-Liberator, indicates an emotional nature, susceptible of devotion to ideals.

It is, nevertheless, true that the proposal attests the temporary triumph of the peace party temporarily in M. DE WITTE, between which and the war party, represented by Count MURAVIEFF, the young Emperor has for some time oscillated.

M. DE WITTE, the Finance Minister, is no more opposed to war in principle than is Count MURAVIEFF, the Minister for Foreign Affairs; the former, however, holds that the assurance of temporary peace is indispensable to the effective employment of Russia's military resources hereafter.

He has given several reasons for believing that, for several years, Russia will be disqualified for undertaking war in the Far East.

Russia has, in the first place, a difficult Russia task upon her hands, having undertaken to introduce the gold standard, and striving to that end, to raise a large gold reserve, which would be applied to the completion of the war party become dominant at St. Petersburg.

Then, again, the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway will impose a great burden on the Treasury. This line will be open to Irkutsk this autumn, a distance from the western terminus of 2,890 miles.

From Irkutsk to Vladivostok the distance is about 1,600 miles. Hitherto the average cost per mile has been a little less than \$65,000, but, as the chief physical difficulties will be encountered east of Irkutsk, the cost of the remaining sections per mile will be considerably greater.

The outlay on the man line, which is expected to be completed in four years, is, of course, independent of that required for the great branch through Manchuria to Port Arthur, which cannot be completed in less than six years, even if the work is begun at once.

To complete the main line and to build the branch will probably cost considerably more than \$150,000,000.

The final and decisive objection urged by M. DE WITTE to a war in the Far East under existing conditions is the impracticability of maintaining a large Russian army in that quarter.

Canal. If that waterway were blocked, as it would be by England, the Russian troops intended for the Far East would have to pass round the Cape of Good Hope, or march 1,600 miles to the East Siberia, even after the railway shall have been opened to Irkutsk.

Every ounce of military stores and commissariat would have to be transported in one of the same two ways. It follows that the maintenance of a large army in the Far East is an undertaking to which, at present, even the vaunted Russian power is unequal.

That M. DE WITTE has succeeded in bringing these truths home to his imperial master was suspected before the issuance of the disarmament proposal, for the ukase which had been secured by the war party and which opened an extra credit of ninety million rubles for the navy, was rescinded shortly after Mr. GOSCHKE had made it a pretext for demanding from the House of Commons additional naval appropriations.

The withdrawal of the ukase was a fit prelude to the overtures for a general peace, which prove that, for the moment at all events, M. DE WITTE has gained a complete ascendancy over the Czar's mind.

Now let us glance at the four incidental inquiries raised by the suggestion of disarmament. First, could all the standing armies of Europe, for instance, be cut down one-half? Admitting, for the sake of argument, that this might be done in the case of Russia, Germany and France, which now have on a peace footing armies numbering respectively 1,743,244, 607,308, 559,260, we can see that the halving process could not be applied in England, whose 220,199 soldiers barely suffice for the maintenance of order in her far scattered dependencies.

The standing armies of Austria-Hungary and of Italy on a peace footing number 227,192 and 216,235. In both of these countries the standing army is the chief bond of unity and principal instrument of consolidation; were it reduced to a moiety of its present size, the ill-compact realms of FRANCIS JOSEPH and of HUMBERTO would be in imminent danger of disintegration.

As for the United States, in view of our area, wealth and population, it is obvious that no scheme of proportionate disarmament could restrict us to a standing army smaller than that which would be conceded to Germany.

Concerning the impracticability of cutting down European armies proportionally, we may be told that, in some cases, the reduction might be equitably applied to naval instead of military armaments. In what cases? Not in that of Austria-Hungary, which has no first-class battleships; scarcely in that of Italy, which has but eight battleships of the first class and only two of the second; hardly even in that of England, which, according to the latest statistics, has but twenty-nine first-class battleships against the same number possessed by France and Russia, and but eighteen armored cruisers against twenty-seven vessels of this type belonging to the other two countries named.

It is true that she has twenty-four battleships of the second and third classes, against thirteen French and Russian vessels pertaining to the same categories. On the other hand, she has less than one-third as many seagoing vessels for coast defence. In truth, the more this problem of proportional disarmament is studied, the more unresolvable it seems.

Let us suppose, however, that a fairly proportionate plan for the reduction of military establishments could be devised, and that a ratio between armies and fleets could be hit upon, having due regard to the varying magnitude of the police duties imposed upon the navies of different nations. We may then take for granted that the disarmament agreed upon would be for a term of years. Indefinite disarmament, which any one of the parties could repudiate at its option, would afford, obviously, no relief at all.

Assuming that the term agreed upon would be, let us say, ten years, we must infer that the parties would further covenant to keep the peace during the interval, for, if any country were attacked, it would be justified in increasing at once its armament.

How also is the agreement to maintain armaments at the figures designated and to keep the peace to be enforced? Manifestly, no one country can be intrusted with the function, for that would be to confer on it the hegemony of Europe. For reasons equally clear, the duty of preserving the public peace could not be confided to the Franco-Russian League on the one hand, or to the Triple Alliance on the other. Neither would the selection of Russia and Germany be satisfactory, for these two States would then acquire a tendency to form a new combination, to the detriment of Austria, Italy and France.

There is, in a word, no practicable method of enforcing an agreement for the reduction of armaments and for the maintenance of peace.

Which is the territorial basis within Europe outside of it, which the proposed disarmament is to contemplate? Is the status quo to be maintained, and, if so, how is this to be defined? Does the perpetuation of the status quo mean that France is to renounce indefinitely her hopes of regaining Alsace-Lorraine and her desire for the acquisition of Morocco? Does it mean that the redemption of the Christian subjects of the Sultan is to be postponed to the Greek kalends? When we pass to the Far East does the status quo signify that Japan must abandon her age-long aspirations for dominion in Corea, and that the spheres of Russian, German, French and English influence in China are to be so sharply delimited as, practically, to amount to a partition of the Middle Kingdom? We do not say that the readjustment of the status quo is unattainable, though it could only be brought about at the expense of China and Corea in Asia, and of Holland, Belgium, and Turkey in Europe, but a readjustment of the status quo is a condition precedent to the consent of Great Britain, France, and Japan to a general reduction of armaments, even if such a thing were practicable.

American and Mugwumps. The Hon. JOSEPH H. CHASE broke out of the Mugwump reservation the other day and showed himself to be a sound American and good expansionist.

Now another Mugwump of great fame, the Hon. SIMEON E. BAYLOR of Connecticut, has repudiated the contractionists. In his address before the American Social Science Association at Saratoga he thus formulated the creed of the American patriot of 1898:

"We believe that our country is measured by the breadth of the continent. We believe that the islands that fringe its coasts, and those remote sites, which in unfriendly hands might threaten its security, may rightfully, as occasion offers, be incorporated into the domain of the United States, so that people have duties of humanity toward other people—duties that may justify a war to free them from the strong hand from bad or cruel government. We believe that the United States are something more and greater than the States which are United under

their name, and that the American people acquire and hold territory anywhere upon the globe which is needed to serve their navy or promote their commerce."

In short, Mr. BALDWIN believes in the United States and in their capacity to do their work for civilization. Whereas the Mugwumps believe that the country is not able to govern itself at home, much less to undertake the government of foreign possessions.

The war has made a good many anti-Americans proud of their country, in spite of their propossessions; and the larger ideas and interests that are the rule in American policy will soon make the Mugwump alleyways deserted.

Something for Nothing. The proposal of certain Nova Scotian merchants that the United States shall give the Canadians the right to export fish, free of duty, to Porto Rico and receive in compensation the right to fish in Canadian waters within the three-mile limit, is said to have been withdrawn. It was too absurd to last. The right to export fish, free of duty, to Porto Rico is worth a good deal. The right to fish within the three-mile limit is considered by the New England fishermen as worth nothing at all now, whatever it may have been worth forty or fifty years ago.

Mr. E. E. SMALL of the Provincetown Maritime Exchange writes to the Boston Journal that the cost of a license issued by the Provincial Government to American fishermen and permitting them to fish within the three-mile limit would be more than met by a catch of twenty barrels of fish.

Even in Nova Scotia, where the people are not so much attached to the old idea, there is an awakening going on. At first the war was regarded as merely "a little scrap between Uncle Sam and Spain" that would soon be over and leave things as they were before. Now they are so impressed with the ardor with which the policy of expansion has been taken up by the American people that they begin to feel the ground under their feet already moving toward the land of the Stars and Stripes, and themselves carried along with it.

For the Army of Porto Rico. Possibly the energy that was missing in preparing the camp at Montauk before the arrival of the troops there may show itself in making ready for the returning army of Porto Rico. That also is coming back from an enfeebled climate and will need fresh air quarters for recuperation.

With a well-chosen camp, with three times the number of hospital cars recommended by the Surgeon-General, all equipped, we may have an exhibition of competence in camp-keeping as distinguished in its line as the work of the fighting men at Santiago.

It is really distressing to learn from an Austin despatch in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that the Hon. ROSA ORLANDO MILLS of Corsicana "is rapidly becoming an old man."

His worth is estimated at \$100 a day, and is likely to increase to \$200 a day before the end of the year. No wonder that "the people of Texas can hardly realize that Senator MILLS is now transacting business direct with the Hon. ROSA ORLANDO MILLS of Corsicana."

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Her Unnatural Separation from the United States. MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through Ontario and Quebec, extending over several weeks, has attracted much attention, has followed it with interest, and has been the subject of much information as to the character of his information. He says that the results of the war with Spain are such that the people of the United States are now more united than ever before.

Not One of the Cases of Trichinosis in Germany Could Be Traced to American Pork. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Consul Barnes at Cologne, whose recent report on the preparation of American fruits for the German market attracted much attention, has followed it with interest, and has been the subject of much information as to the character of his information.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Comptroller Coler Make Speeches. SYRACUSE, Aug. 31.—July 30,000 people were present at Greater New York Day at the State Fair to-day, when a special display was made of Greater New York Merchants' Association. The city was represented by its acting Mayor, Randolph Guggenheimer; Comptroller Bird S. Coler, Charles A. Schieren, former Mayor of Brooklyn, and the host of the occasion to the New York guests.

Commissioners Point Them Out—Real Estate in the City Assessed at \$2,464,849,877. According to the report of the Tax Commissioners made to the Mayor yesterday, the total assessed value of real estate in the five boroughs of the city in 1897 was as follows: Manhattan, \$1,894,472,998; Brooklyn, \$770,174,298; Queens, \$262,008,000; Richmond, \$24,871,582.

Continuing, the report says: "The difficulties to be overcome are necessarily in the boroughs whose assessments have not been regulated as the borough of Manhattan, Queens or Richmond was at all similar to it in method or condition, a radical change was necessary. In Brooklyn no annual record of assessed valuations was kept. The 'Field Book,' or as it was termed, was made by the assessors, and, as this was required to do service for term of years similar to the 'Field Book' it became worn and mutilated and even these records were very imperfect; very few sizes of buildings were given and in some districts this was even more imperfectly done than in Queens."

"The meadow lands of the Twenty-sixth ward, comprising about 1,700 acres, were not assessed at all, no maps made of that area, nor of the whole of the Thirty-second ward, comprising 7,800 acres more, and while there was an assessment of the Thirty-second ward, it was made by the assessors, and, as this was required to do service for term of years similar to the 'Field Book' it became worn and mutilated and even these records were very imperfect; very few sizes of buildings were given and in some districts this was even more imperfectly done than in Queens."

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AMERICAN BOG INDICATED. Not One of the Cases of Trichinosis in Germany Could Be Traced to American Pork. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Consul Barnes at Cologne, whose recent report on the preparation of American fruits for the German market attracted much attention, has followed it with interest, and has been the subject of much information as to the character of his information.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Comptroller Coler Make Speeches. SYRACUSE, Aug. 31.—July 30,000 people were present at Greater New York Day at the State Fair to-day, when a special display was made of Greater New York Merchants' Association. The city was represented by its acting Mayor, Randolph Guggenheimer; Comptroller Bird S. Coler, Charles A. Schieren, former Mayor of Brooklyn, and the host of the occasion to the New York guests.

Commissioners Point Them Out—Real Estate in the City Assessed at \$2,464,849,877. According to the report of the Tax Commissioners made to the Mayor yesterday, the total assessed value of real estate in the five boroughs of the city in 1897 was as follows: Manhattan, \$1,894,472,998; Brooklyn, \$770,174,298; Queens, \$262,008,000; Richmond, \$24,871,582.

Continuing, the report says: "The difficulties to be overcome are necessarily in the boroughs whose assessments have not been regulated as the borough of Manhattan, Queens or Richmond was at all similar to it in method or condition, a radical change was necessary. In Brooklyn no annual record of assessed valuations was kept. The 'Field Book,' or as it was termed, was made by the assessors, and, as this was required to do service for term of years similar to the 'Field Book' it became worn and mutilated and even these records were very imperfect; very few sizes of buildings were given and in some districts this was even more imperfectly done than in Queens."

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