

BRITISH ARMY DEFECTS.

THE SHORT SERVICE SYSTEM AN TESTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Shirking by Reservists in South Africa. Failure of Lord Wolseley to Effect Reform. Examinations of Officers Criticized. "Hooping" in London Theatres. The Amer of Afghanistan's Book.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Lord Wolseley today lays down the office of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Until Lord Roberts returns the routine duties of the office will be carried on by the Adjutant-General. The condition of the army remains the absorbing topic of public discussion, and its defective operations against the scattered Boer commandos are the present military equipment.

A review of Lord Wolseley's five years' control of the army suggests some obvious facts common to the careers of all Generals who under the British Army system attain the supreme command. He is a man of 70, when a few years under 70 he succeeded a man a few years over that age, and he is to be succeeded by another man of about 70.

Lord Wolseley's advent to the War Office was almost everywhere in England counted a guarantee of thoroughness. Some thought he would go too far for a people who seemed wedded to the idea of royal princes holding responsible military commands in times of peace. So unwilling were the moderate reformers to disturb the equilibrium of the Queen's military relations that the Hartington commission, a committee appointed by Parliament under the nobleman who is now Duke of Devonshire, specially marked some of its reforms as not to be introduced until the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's cousin, had completed his term as Commander-in-Chief.

Lord Wolseley's tenure has now run its course, and the ordeal of the present war shows that the training of the army is still essentially wrong. It still makes more soldiering its chief end and develops a condition of unworldly egotism which is a fighting machine against intelligent and well-armed adversaries, well armed himself. Lord Wolseley's apologists say that if he had been appointed ten years earlier he might have found vigor to combat and to conduct the quality of his own reforms had become a quarter of a century ago.

The short service system owes itself to him. Before he was introduced he enlisted generally for ten to twenty years, making thereby the army practically its life-long calling. But now they serve usually five years and go to the reserve, being liable to be called out for a year or two at any time.

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under the headline of "Hooping." The discussion began with the production of Mrs. Craigie's play, "The Wisdom of the Wise," at the St. James's Theatre, when a portion of the pit and gallery indulged in "hooping" at the writer as she appeared before the curtain at the end of the production.

"Hooping" in London theatres is quite habitual. In truth, it is mild by comparison with the times not so long ago when they used to throw things at the object of their disapproval behind the footlights. It is a relic of one of the most barbarous customs plays recently in vogue, that the patience of the gallery was much tried. On the stage the artists had been by-much-didomling and odd-fiddling to an interminable degree. Nald one perplexed but burly ruffian in the gallery to his friend, "Gladstone! Gladstone! I had 'arf a brick in my pocket." The author at the St. James escaped this mark of artistic disapproval, but the question is the same.

It is the ancient privilege of the gods to express their feelings. One may marvel at the disposition of a man who chooses in the presence of other men and women to "hoop" with his voice at the sight of any one, man or woman, whose play he has not sat through. It may be hard to reconcile this frame of mind with the possession of any artistic appreciation. Mrs. Craigie was much less disturbed at her reception than were some of her friends, for she writes:

"I went before the curtain fully prepared for 'hoop.' As I had given the public my very best—the result of two years of care, thought and observation—I felt I had no reason to shrink away like a thief in the night. As I do not propose to alter my method of work or my point of view, I may—by my health permits such violent sport—have to enjoy a good many more good-natured, thoughtful and observant 'hoops' than I have had. To quote a line from one of Mr. Pinero's delightful comedies, my one feeling is that I have 'made a lot of nice, good friends'."

It is said that the "hoops" were the critical and unassisted corrective to the uneducated cheers of her friends, who were signifying extravagant praise for under-acting work. To this assumption that hostility alone is honest, Mrs. Craigie addresses herself. She writes:

"When a politician has addressed a large and mixed assembly—with the invariable result of pleasing some and displeasing others—we do not read in the papers next morning that, owing to the presence of many hundred personal friends, his management was all but impeccable. The year are considered quite as genuine as the days. When a picture exhibited at the Royal Academy finds favor with some critics and offends others, we are not awarded, after the private view, that unaccountable, friends preserve the canvas from the rotten edges of a few sincere, charming, really impartial visitors. But when we come to the matter of theatrical productions, the case is apparently different. Unless we can feel, beyond any doubt, that the dramatist would be induced to support his work if they saw every sign of approval."

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bullet injured her. This was a logical reason for my believing in the effectual protecting power of the charm, so I placed it upon my field arm, and have worn it from that time to this day. My belief is that the bullet might have passed through me, yet without any sign of effect.

Strange things are related by him of Afghan officers. On one occasion, he says, Alexander Khan told me that he had been taken to one of two women of Bokhara, and they refused to accompany him to his quarters, but he remained behind. Another distinguished officer, at a most critical moment of the campaign against the Afghans, was so much affected by the "hooping" of the soldiers that he fell asleep instead of making his arrangements for the night, and he was obliged to his army to go to sleep somewhere else.

The system of administering justice was such that the most humble wretch, by the simple process of getting hold of the sword of a nobleman, could have his life thrown upon a complaint on the name of his lord, to which he was bound to listen, and which he was bound to obey, and which he was bound to obey, and which he was bound to obey.

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AS TO LOOTING IN CHINA.

DR. MARTIN SAYS MISSIONARIES HAD NO GUILTY PART IN IT.

He Was in Peking During and After the Sack, and Describes the Circumstances Under Which Much of the Property of the Fugitive Chinese Was Appropriated.

Dr. W. A. Martin, who was in Peking during and after the sack, and who has just returned from a tour of inspection in the provinces of China, has just published a book, "The Sack of Peking," in which he describes the circumstances under which much of the property of the fugitive Chinese was appropriated.

The public mind, looting seems to be the synonym of stealing, and such it is, and even worse, when accompanied by violence. But when a city has been taken by force of arms and the population have fled away leaving the goods in their houses exposed to the first comer, it puts on another phase.

The case of Peking, more than half the dwellings were abandoned. Goods of all descriptions were scattered over the floors of the houses. For at least a fortnight after the arrival of the army of rescue the soldiers were, with the seeming consent of their leaders, allowed to run riot in appropriating whatever they found fit to carry away.

"Many of them desisted anything less valuable than nuggets of silver. Under these circumstances it would not be strange if some native Christians and some missionaries did profit by their opportunities. I may as well begin with the confession that I myself perpetrated a very flagrant instance of looting. I happened to know of a grain shop, just opposite the new university building, had been abandoned and I proposed to secure a quantity of grain that was left behind by the fugitives. I went to the shop and found it full of grain, and I took what I wanted, and I carried it home with me.

"Now, to my certain knowledge the looting charged on many missionaries is not a crime of deeper dye than that of which I confess myself to be guilty. Some of them, I am sure, were not only guilty of the possession of abandoned goods, where they had shelter for their unhappy converts, but they had also been guilty of the same crime. Some of them had been guilty of the same crime, and some of them had been guilty of the same crime.

"I would most strenuously advise my sons and daughters not to give the monopoly of their minerals to any foreigners, nor to let their mines be worked by any foreigner. In many complications, thereby giving an excuse to foreign nations to interfere in the affairs of the country, for the sake of a few dollars, they are giving up the work of their fathers, and they are giving up the work of their fathers, and they are giving up the work of their fathers.

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PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY INKER.

Suggestion Made There of a Monument to Robert Morris.

The Pennsylvania Society of New York held its second annual dinner in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last evening at which more than 300 persons sat down, including members of the society and invited guests.

The dinner was presided over by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Martin, who was in Peking during and after the sack, and who has just returned from a tour of inspection in the provinces of China, has just published a book, "The Sack of Peking," in which he describes the circumstances under which much of the property of the fugitive Chinese was appropriated.

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