The Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)

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The circulation of The Times for the week ended May 5, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, April 29	19,603
Monday, April 30	40,464
Tuesday, May 1	41,192
Wednesday, May 2	40,631
Thursday, May 3	41,521
Friday, May 4	40,689
Saturday, May 5	42,181
Total	266,191
Daily average (Sunday, 19,603 excepted)	41,098

SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1900.

The German Eaglet.

Today the Crown Prince of Prussia—the Hohenzollern who in the course of nature will one day wear the imperial crown of Germany—comes of age, and the Kaiser's Capital and all the Fatherland is filled with rejoicing and patriotic enthusiasm.

A generation ago such an event would not have attracted more than passing notice in this country, but times have radically changed the world over since the day of Sadowa and even more rapidly since Napoleon III started from Paris to repeat his uncle's capture of Berlin, but only managed to get as far as Sedan and Wilhelmshohe. Now nothing of importance that can happen to Germany or its dynasty is without interest to every civilized nation.

The great sovereigns of Europe, in person or represented by princes of the blood, are in Berlin to do honor to the occasion, and to congratulate Emperor Wilhelm and his heir upon the strong, peaceful, and prosperous condition of their country, and upon the position of grandeur and universal respect it has attained under the present and two preceding reigns. The Duke of York, who, if he lives long enough, will be King of England, is there, and, in a modest way, the other great power of the old Teutonic family, the United States, is worthily represented by its Ambassador. But, among all the princes and potentates gathered for the birthday ceremonies, there is no figure as pathetic as that of the aged Emperor of Austria, well stricken in years and full of sorrows, doing honor to the house that within his recollection has wrested the headship of Germany from his own house and that of all Europe from Hapsburg and Bonaparte.

It is a pity that the great Kaiser Wilhelm and his Iron Chancellor could not be alive today to see the rising of a new Hohenzollern sun, and to realize how grandly the work of empire they cut out and brought to success has been carried on, until, in the closing year of the century their lives almost covered, Germany has become so mighty that it may be said to be the arbiter of the peace of the Continent. It is so not only because of its military power and prestige, which make it impossible for other European States to engage in war without counting with it; but because, as is now generally believed, the Kaiser is without that selfish lust for glory which so often has laid countries waste and wiped out the accumulated wealth of generations. We are glad to hear it said that, in this characteristic, the Crown Prince is like his father. He is reputed simple, modest, intelligent, and brave. Should he be called upon in the future to assume power, it is probable that he will gladly follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, and make for universal peace, and the promotion of fruitful industry and commerce.

That, indeed, ought to be the mission not only of the German Empire under the Hohenzollerns, but of the other Teutonic Governments and peoples of Great Britain and the United States. All three have a common civilization. All have the family instinct of peaceful colonization, of the extension of trade and the introduction of the institutions of home, family, and civil liberty into the uttermost parts of the earth. On this auspicious occasion it is not improper to express the hope that, in the years to come, the good understanding which now subsists between them may be increased, and that they may realize more and more the advantages of friendship and fraternity.

Canal Prospects in the Senate.

We earnestly hope that national enthusiasm over the passage of the Hepburn Canal bill in the House of Representatives, will not carry away the friends of that measure in the Senate with the idea that popular sentiment is to have any effect upon the course of the Administration with regard to it. The latest indications and developments justify a belief that Mr. McKinley and his associate leaders are too deeply committed to Great Britain, and to the domestic enemies of the waterway to swerve now from their determination to kill the project if that be possible.

To fulfill the Administration contracts with the Salisbury Government and certain anti-canal campaign contributors, it is always possible that the President would go the length of vetoing the Hepburn bill, at no matter what risk to himself or his party in the Presidential campaign about to open. That such a step would be fatal to his chance for re-election is considered nearly certain by his political friends and absolutely so by everybody else. It would be tantamount to a confession of the alleged secret agreement between the Administration and the British Foreign Office, under the terms of which the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was to be given life and effect, the Monroe Doctrine abandoned, and a part of our Alaskan coast with a "hinterland" surrendered to Great Britain. This would amount to a coat of tar and feathers that no party and no candidate could carry to a victory at the polls in November.

In view of the foregoing it stands to reason that every influence and device in and outside of the Senate at the command of the Administration and its foreign and native coparceners in the Isthmian deal, will be availed of to prevent a vote on the Hepburn bill. Incidentally, on this very account, we are sorry to think that there may be Senators, perfectly honest and sincere in their convictions and purposes, who would be willing to drop the Hepburn American meat for the shadow of the Shackleford amendment, which is manifestly unattainable at this time. In common with all patriotic Americans we deeply regret the failure of the House to accept that amendment, which would have perfected the nationalization of the measure, boldly declared our intention to fortify and defend the canal, and left the Clayton-Bulwer infamy, and its reincarnation, the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, in the condition of dead and decomposed iniquities. The defensive provisions of the Hepburn bill as it passed the House are not as explicit, but, with a strong and defiant public sentiment behind them, they will no doubt serve every necessary purpose. Senators, who have hesitated to support the measure because it does not go far enough must reflect that if they do not join hands with the friends of an American waterway who accept it as the best thing possible at this time, they will in fact be playing the game of Hanna, the anti-canal magnates, and the British Government.

From one viewpoint, the optimism of Senators Morgan, Vest, and others is justified in principle. Their confidence that a large majority of the Senate is with them unquestionably has a sound basis in fact. We are not so sure that all of the Senators who favor an American Canal are impervious to the pressure which the Administration and the trusts will bring to bear in the interest of non-action. Still they might be if the battle for the Canal were vigorous and persistent. Mr. Allison, with extreme amiability, is quoted as saying that, while Senator Morgan may think he can force the Administration's hand in this matter, he does not control the Senate yet. Which is as much as to say that Mr. Allison does. The way to test that question is for the element favorable to a vote on the Hepburn bill to let Hanna, Allison, and their trust and Hay-Pauncefote colleagues distinctly understand that a vote is to be had at this session, if to secure one it is necessary to prevent consideration of every intervening measure except appropriation bills; and to stay in Washington all summer. The country expects and demands that this great proposition shall be brought to issue and settlement. The game is in the hands of its friends. Success depends simply and solely upon their skill and courage.

Justice to General Miles.

The decisive vote by which the Senate has indicated its willingness to confer upon General Miles the rank of Lieutenant General will doubtless be confirmed in the House, and full justice done at last to a man in every way worthy of honor.

General Miles has demeaned himself with rare ability and has shown on many trying occasions that he possesses what, in men raised to high positions is often conspicuous by its absence—the saving gift of common sense. Under great aggravation he has declined to "slop over." He has passed unnoticed small calumnies and patiently awaited the culmination of conspiracies instigated and supported by smaller jealousies. Few men would have gone through the disagreeable complications of the Spanish War as he did and come out of it with any credit. The country has watched General Miles and will receive with great satisfaction his advancement to a rank commensurate with his services and ability.

The Cost of War.

There is a disposition on the part of some American papers to blame the British Government severely for spending so much money on the war in South Africa, and comparatively so little in relieving India. The strongest criticism, perhaps, is that made by the "Philadelphia North American," which claims that the famine victims are dying in India at the rate of five hundred an hour. It also makes the statement that two cents a day will support one life, five dollars will save a man, wife, and child until the next crop is gathered, and one hundred dollars would save a small community. Comparing the cost of relieving this distress with that of carrying on the war, it notes that the cost of one minute's discharge of a Maxim gun would save a whole family from death, that two rifle cartridges a day will support one life, and that the cost of the war for one second would save ten lives four months. The upshot of all this seems to be that the British Government, in devoting money to the prosecution of the war in South Africa instead of to the relief of the famine victims, is committing murder on a large scale, indirectly as well as directly.

This is certainly a vivid illustration of the costliness and destructiveness of war in itself. But as for the argument advanced, there is something to be said on the other side. A committee of missionaries to India, in attendance at the missionary conference in New York, gave testimony that the British Government is "doing all that any government on earth could do to save the lives of its distressed subjects;" and the American missionary is not, as a rule, inclined to take a rose-colored view of the British civil service in India.

Again, here is a comparison which, on close examination, will be seen to be hardly fair. It is said that England has sent, in subscriptions to aid the Indian treasury, £125,000, while £150,000,000 has been spent on the Boer war. But to compare the Government expenditure on account of the war with the subscriptions of private individuals for famine relief proves nothing, since it leaves entirely out of the question the very large factor which the Indian treasury should constitute in such a comparison.

A statement like this is mischievous, because misleading. Moreover, Prof. Washburn Hopkins, of Yale University, makes the positive statement that there is no lack of grain in India; it is held by the merchants, who will not give it to the people. He also says that the cause of most of the Hindu farmer's misfortunes is the improvidence which leads him to be continually in debt to the money lender. The peasant, then, is suffering just now from a "corner" in the grain market, and not only one, but thousands of such corners. When the native farmer is willing to pay a usurer 180 to 300 per cent interest on money borrowed for wedding or funeral expenses, for which he has mortgaged his estate, and this, too, "not on the sum loaned, but on the sum with a cipher added, which the usurer knows how to tack on and the peasant is too ignorant to discover," it is hard to see how he is to be kept from suffering the distress of extreme poverty when crops fail. But there is really no evidence that the Government of India is not doing all that it can to meet this emergency. In a country like India, the work of famine relief is not quite as simple as it would be in the United States, nor quite so quickly finished.

Moreover, there are some reasons, even from a humanitarian view, for the war in South Africa. As everyone knows, the prestige of Great Britain, and the continuance of her empire, depend largely upon bringing this war to a successful termination now that it is begun. Should she lose her place as one of the great powers, one of the first colonies to go would be India, which would be likely to fall into Russian hands, and it is entirely possible that in that case the last state of the Indian peasant would be worse than the first. It is not so long ago that subscriptions were being raised in the United States to relieve a famine among the Russian peasants. It was not claimed that the Russian Government was unable to do this. Of course, Great Britain is not engaged in the South African war for the purely altruistic reason of saving India from Russian rule, but at the same time, since the successful prosecution of the war may have that result, it might be wise to spend some money on it, even at the expense of India, though there is no proof that that country has suffered by it.

It is a part of the gossip of the day that the President resents the desperate importance which is being given to the matter of Roosevelt's nomination to the Vice Presidency at Philadelphia. The recently apparent determination of Hanna and Platt to put him on the ticket even if he declined the honor in open convention, is calculated to impress the public with the idea that Mr. McKinley in their opinion will be beaten unless they can secure a running mate for him who can tickle the popular fancy. This may be true, but it is not pleasant for the gentlemen most interested. Roosevelt might sweeten a Republican ticket a little; almost anything would. But he does not want to, and it would not kind to Mr. McKinley for him to make the effort.

The Republican judiciary of Kentucky must contain some choice spirits, whom Hanna should keep in mind when there are vacancies on the Supreme Bench. According to a witness in the Goebel murder examination, one of the breed, a Lexington jurist, is quoted as declaring: "Somebody ought to have killed Goebel, and Governor Taylor ought to pardon the man that did it." This is the kind of political religion which results from the practice of machine "good politics," and "sound business methods."

The occupation of Brandfort by Lord Roberts marks the real beginning of the campaign for the possession of Pretoria. Operations are yet more or less preliminary. The main British line yesterday extended from Brandfort to Thaba N' Chu, while General Brabant was north from Wepener about twenty miles and pressing toward Ladybrand. There are some indications that Roberts may not attempt a direct attack on the Boer position at Kroonstad, but flank it in the direction of Bethlehem. Matters have not progressed far enough for review of a military sort, but stirring developments should be coming right along from this time on. The news that French has crossed the Vaal at Windsorten with his Mafeking relief column is considered encouraging. But it has nearly two hundred miles to march over difficult country before its objective can be reached, and there may be hard fighting on the way.

All efforts on the part of the Administration press to belittle the Dewey progress in the West have collapsed under the undeniable enthusiasm of the Admiral's reception everywhere. He is a Democrat, but nobody in the Democratic party is alarmed about his popularity. It is great and probably will be used to help elect Mr. Bryan; but the Administration is worried into fits over the matter, and only curses fate that it cannot pack him off to some fever coast as it did Schley.

That the Administration is boldly indifferent to public sentiment is again made unpleasantly apparent. Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote have signed a protocol extending the time for ratifying the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty seven months. This means that every effort will be made to throttle canal legislation in the Senate at this session, and if that be successful to jam the British iniquity through next winter. Friends of the American canal will be warned accordingly.

Our despatches from Frankfort assert that the revelations of Culton have greatly depressed the attorneys for the other suspects. It is at last realized that the State has a deadly case against one or more of the prisoners, and that it is only beginning to develop its evidence.

Methodists in Politics.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

Before the slavery issue became important the Methodists were nearly all Democrats. It is the Democratic leaven still working among them which inspires the aggressive movement for lay representation in their conferences.

Among early Democratic States were Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and others, in which the Methodist population constituted almost a majority of voters. They became Republicans on slavery and war issues.

The tendency among Methodists is to become Democrats again on the present vital issues before the people.

Preachers as Consuls.

(From the Boston Herald.)

The State Department holds that there is no reason why a Catholic priest should not be appointed to a consulship. The appointment of clergymen to consulships is not by any means new; on the contrary, a large number of consuls have been ministers of the gospel. Nearly every minister sent to Liberia has been a clergyman. It is true that they have always been Protestants heretofore, but it is pointed out that, if Protestant ministers are appointed, there is no reason why Catholics should not be, so long as their cloth is not taken into account.

Relations Have Changed.

(From the Pittsburg Despatch.)

A British man-of-war is accused of having boarded and searched an American ship, within the three-mile limit, in neutral waters. This announcement a half-dozen years ago would have set the people of both England and America in a flutter. At present it is the subject of mild representations to the British Government by Ambassador Choate, with plenty of time given for that Government to prepare its defence before it makes reply.

The Vote on the Canal Bill.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

The significant fact is that the House by an overwhelming majority has passed a bill which ignores the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and which provides for an all-American fortified canal. It is clearly apparent that the House in adopting a measure of this kind did so in the belief that it was acting in response to the dominant sentiment of the nation.

The Rights of Medical Men.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Human life being just as important in one State as in another, but no more so, the American Medical Association is quite right in demanding a national diploma for physicians, in order that they may practice in any part of the Union, without being hampered by discriminating State laws. The country is too broad to admit of such narrow restrictions as these.

Asphalt Pavement.

(From the Boston Herald.)

It cannot be said of asphalt pavement that it is more quiet than macadamized road, but it is less afflictive of nerves than a pavement of granite blocks. Nor is it free from dust, unless constantly cleaned and sprinkled, and when wet it is slippery. But New York likes it, Washington likes it, and so do many other cities. For one thing, it is easily cleaned, and wind and showers assist human effort.

Life at St. Helena.

(From the Savannah News.)

The only practical difference in the status of the Boer prisoners on St. Helena and the British soldiers who are guarding them is that the latter are permitted to lug around guns weighing about seven pounds apiece and do sentry duty for several hours at a time, while the former are only permitted to eat, sleep, smoke, and loaf.

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

A Crafty Game.—Behind the public espousal of the Vice Presidential candidacy of the Hon. John D. Long by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, there is a story illustrating the craft and resourcefulness of the Hanna-Platt combine which is worth telling. The comparatively few persons who are aware of the strained relations between Messrs. Long and Lodge scoff cynically at the statement that the Senator has agreed to present the name of the Secretary to the Philadelphia Convention for the second place on the ticket. But the amiable Mr. McKinley does not scoff at it. Neither does the gruff and gnarled Hanna, nor the placid and imperturbable Platt. These three know that Senator Lodge has consented to eulogize Mr. Long as an eminently fit running mate for Mr. McKinley. It is not doubted that the trio emits a lusty little chuckle of triumph when the subject is mentioned, for, indeed, the arrangement represents a triumph of crafty manipulaton, which is one of the most notable in the long list of achievements marked up to the credit of the machine managers. The reason the trio resorted to the strategy involved was that Senator Lodge was encouraging Governor Roosevelt to stand out sternly against the efforts being made to force him on the ticket. It was argued that if Senator Lodge could be brought around to see the advisability of nominating the Rough Rider nolens volens the trick could be worked. The easiest way to accomplish this result was to start a strong boom for Secretary Long. This, it was correctly argued, would cause Mr. Lodge immediately to join in the demand for Roosevelt's nomination. Of course, he would not do this publicly, but he could be relied upon privately to exert all of his influence with the obstinate New Yorker to consent to be sacrificed. It is stated on authority that cannot be doubted that Senator Lodge very readily fell into the trap set for him, and surprised Roosevelt by suddenly swooping down upon him with powerful arguments why he should yield to the demand for the use of his name at Philadelphia. The Rough Rider has not yet given his consent, but Senator Lodge is still working on him. The Senator fears that unless Roosevelt is in the field Long will run away with the Vice Presidential prize at Philadelphia. In the event of Roosevelt holding out firmly against the nomination to the end, then it is understood that Senator Lodge, in his desperation to defeat Secretary Long, will turn to the Hon. Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, of Iowa, and attempt to stampede the entire New England delegation to the lecture-working-mate of the Hon. Champ Clark. A report of this intention has imparted considerable strength to the Dolliver boom during the past few days, and the Iowan is aware that he is now threatened with the Vice Presidential nomination in spite of his withdrawal last week in favor of the Hon. Charles Emory Smith.

A Great Texan Very Ill.—Senator Culberson left Washington very hurriedly yesterday on receipt of a telegram conveying the distressing intelligence that his distinguished father, Judge David B. Culberson, is dangerously ill at the old family homestead at Jefferson, Tex. The tenor of the telegram indicated that the attending physicians have abandoned hope of the recovery of their patient. Judge Culberson left Washington a very sick man soon after Congress met. He had been here constantly for a year or more in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Commission to Codify the Criminal Laws of the United States. He was appointed to this commission by President McKinley when the body was authorized by Congress. Judge Culberson and the President, though as far apart as the poles in their political viewpoints, have been warm friends for many years, having learned to respect each other soon after they met in Congress at a time when sectional strife was most bitter. During his long and honorable service in the House Judge Culberson ranked as one of the ablest lawyers in that body and as one of the safest counselors in the Democratic party. When he voluntarily retired from the House he expected to come to the Senate, but on discovering that his son was an aspirant for Senatorial honors the father made a sacrifice of personal ambition as great as it is rare in American politics. The relations between the elder and younger Culberson are as tender and confiding as are the relations between father and son before the necessities of life force a "parting of the ways." Judge Culberson has watched the progress of the Senator with a pride and satisfaction that reward few parents for the heartaches and doubts and fears that beset parental responsibility, and the Senator has repaid his watchful interest with an ever affectionate regard that has softened the infirmities of advanced age and compensated in large measure for the disappointments that come to a man of the great good sense and high purpose of "Old Dave" Culberson.

Mr. McKinley Was Agreeable.—It is related that Senator Morgan called at the White House late Friday afternoon and laid before the President a powerful argument for the passage at this session of the Nicaragua Canal bill, and that the Alabamian left the Executive Mansion very much elated at the prospect of securing the aid of the Administration for the early consideration of the measure. Senator Morgan, it is said, is thoroughly convinced that Mr. McKinley favors the bill and that the President will advise the Senate steering committee to give the bill a "fair show." Indeed, it is said that Mr. McKinley assured the Senator in positive terms that he was very glad of the opportunity to assist the distinguished Alabamian in furthering the scheme of an isthmian interoceanic canal. So, if the bill is defeated in the Senate Senator Morgan will be able to testify to the world that the President of the United States did not want it defeated, and that if Mr. McKinley had been able to control the Senate the bill would not have been defeated. It is suggested that if Mr. McKinley has talked, or will talk, about the matter to Messrs. Allison, Hanna, and others, as he is reported to have talked to Mr. Morgan, the Hepburn bill is as good as enacted. But it is believed to be possible that the President will be too busy to see the Republicans mentioned until the steering committee wickedly has conspired to defeat canal legislation at this session. In that event the responsibility would rest upon the steering committee and not upon the President. Still, Senator Morgan is cheerful over the prospect, and it may be that Mr. McKinley will not give him cause to be otherwise.

Coler Is Looked For.—Governor Roosevelt will not be the only New York visitor to Washington next week around whose head the Vice Presidential lightning is playing. The Hon. Bird S. Coler will be here, too, and the Democrats are looking forward to his coming with about as much interest as the Republicans feel over the Rough Rider. Mr. Coler has a second-place boom that has been surging through the inflamed imagination of many a statesman and journalist in the National Capital for weeks. But this boom is said not to be disturbing the hopes and ambitions of the Hon. William E. Sulzer, the Hon. O. H. P. Belmont, the Hon. Amos Cummings, and numerous other New York Democrats who have persuaded themselves that it is their patriotic duty to go on the ticket with Bryan if their party wants them to do so. These statesmen are aware that the Hon. Bird S. Coler is too young for Vice President—not in the sense meant by Mark Hanna when he ruled the Hon. Timothy Woodruff out of the race on this ground—but in the literal meaning of the term as defined by the law of the land. Mr. Coler is not thirty-five, and that shuts him out from the list of eligibles. Still, it is supposed that this circumstance will not check his boom, and that when he comes to Washington next week the rumors as to his candidacy will multiply just as rapidly as if he were not shut out by the age limit.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Great Interest Being Taken All Over the Island.

HAVANA, May 5.—Registration for the coming election will begin tomorrow, and the boards will sit for ten days. In twenty-seven wards of Havana the boards of registration are composed altogether of members of the National party. In nine other wards the members of the National party have representatives on the board. The Union Democratica carried the entire boards in two districts, while the Republicans elected only one member in the entire city. In the country districts, however, the Republicans had some better luck, and in Matanzas they swept the whole city.

The reports from other provinces have not made the Nationalists very jubilant, but still they say they are sure to win every city office, as the registration boards, which are sworn to perform their duties honestly, will act also as election boards.

The opportunity for chicanery is immense with a population that is unfamiliar with its right to register and vote. The leaders of the National party boast that they will use every ounce of power that the control of the machinery gives them, and they say now nothing can beat them. The result is that there is great strife for the Nationalist nomination for mayor of Havana.

Estrada Mora, who resigned as acting mayor ostensibly to retire to private life, is making strenuous efforts to secure the nomination. Miguel Gener, Civil Governor Nunez, and Ruis Rivera, the former Secretary of Agriculture, who was practically compelled to resign because of a political letter which he issued recently, are also in the race for the Nationalist nomination. The chances seem to favor Gener, who says he will run whether he gets the nomination from the Nationalists or not. As it takes only 250 names to be nominated by petition, it is likely there will be more than one candidate from the National party. The convention of this party will be held next week.

The Republicans have decided to run no candidate in this city, and they will throw their whole strength to the National party. The Union Democratica is still undecided as to a candidate, but the probabilities are pointing more and more to the nomination of Carlos Garcia-Velez, a son of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia.

Great interest is being taken in the election all over the island, but everything is quiet. In most of the municipalities the present alcalde is a candidate for re-election. The interest that the people are taking in the elections is shown in the falling off of the correspondence received at division headquarters, which is usually enormous and covers all sorts of subjects. This correspondence has dropped to one-half the usual amount, and what is received relates mostly to the elections, showing that the whole thought of the people is running on that subject. As yet, however, the real campaign has not begun, for no nominations have been made.

CUT A BULLFIGHTER'S HAIR.

An Outcry in Havana Over Major Pitcher's Decision.

HAVANA, May 5.—The recent decision of Major Pitcher, sitting as a judge in a police court, sentencing Jose Macalvo, a Spanish bullfighter, to pay a fine of $10 and to have his hair cut, has kicked up a fine row in all the Havana papers. Macalvo wore a coleta, which is a queue worn by all bullfighters, without which they cannot go into the ring. Macalva stopped off at Havana on his way to Mexico, where he had a contract as a bullfighter. He got drunk and was hauled before Major Pitcher, who fined him $10. As Macalvo was leaving the court Major Pitcher noticed the coleta and ordered it cut off, which was done despite Macalvo's protests.

The bullfighter declares that he cannot follow his vocation now until the coleta grows again, and he has consulted a lawyer about suing the Government for the amount of damages he has sustained. The newspapers, which are unfriendly any way to Major Pitcher's court, cite this act as an unwarrantable infringement of personal liberty and unblushing use of military power. The "Lucha" sagely remarks that the "Pitcher has gone too often to the well."

MANILA PUPILS AND THE FLAG.

How Old Glory Is Saluted by Filipino School Children.

(From the Manila Tribune.)

A signal is given by the principal of the school. Every student or pupil rises in his place. The flag is brought forward to the principal or teacher. While it is being brought from the flag the military salute is given, which is as follows:

The right hand is uplifted, palm downward to a line with the forehead close to it. While thus standing with the hand uplifted and in the attitude of salute, all the pupils repeat together, slowly and distinctly, the following pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands. One nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

At the words as pronounced in the pledge, "to my flag," each one extends the right hand gracefully, palm downward, toward the flag until the end of the pledge of affirmation. Then all hands drop to the side. The pupils, still standing, all sing in unison the song, "America," "My country 'tis of thee."

In the primary departments, where the children are very small, they are taught and repeat instead of the pledge as given for the older children:

"I give my hand, my head, my heart to my country; one country, one people, one flag."

In some schools the salute is given in silence, as an act of reverence, unaccompanied by any pledge. At a signal, as the flag reaches its station, the right hand is raised, palm downward, to a horizontal position against the forehead and held there until the flag is dipped and returned to a vertical position. Then at a second signal the hand is dropped to the side and the pupil takes his seat.

Principals may adopt the "Silent Salute" for a daily exercise and the "Pledge Salute" for special occasions.

The Singers of Today.

(From the New York Sun.)

Profits of the opera singers are always interesting reading for persons who like to think that it is easy for at least one set of workers to make money, however hard it may be for the rest of the world. One statistician has reckoned that the greatest amount this year will go to Mme. Sembrich, who returns to Europe at the end of the season here with about $35,000 to represent her six months' work in this country. Her first appearance here was made on October 1, and her last will be made on May 19, and during this long period she has kept in health, in addition to receiving unprecedented high fees for concert and festival appearances. Mme. Calve will come next in the list with about $65,000 to her credit, and after this comes Mmes. Eames and Nordica with about $40,000 each. M. Van Dyke would have carried back to Belgium about $65,000 if his health had been good, but he lost many appearances on account of sickness and the same misfortune interfered with the prospects of Mme. Ternina and M. Saleza. M. Edouard de Reszke, who makes more money than any other basso in the world, has not sung so frequently this season as he did last and his profits will not be so great. Last season he sometimes sang as often as seven times a week and in one month earned $12,000. In order to prevent his too sudden accumulation of wealth Mr. Grau adopted with him a sliding scale by which he received a diminished salary after he had sung more than a certain number of times every month. It is only the great artists in the company who earn large sums, as those in the smaller roles are not very well paid in comparison with the principals.

Fraternal Partisans.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

As Captain Chadwick was not in the naval battle of Santiago, but was with Sampson, it is not unlikely that he shares his commander's thirst for unearned glory, and considers himself an interested party to the controversy. Secretary Long's letter should be of great efficacy in clearing his mind and suppressing his mischievous activity.

ARGENTINE'S NEW MINISTER.

He Presents His Credentials to President McKinley.

The new Argentine Minister to the United States, Senor Don Eduardo Wilde, was presented to the President yesterday morning and was recognized as the formally accredited minister of his Republic to this country. The ceremony took place in the Blue Parlor. Senor Wilde, accompanied by Senor del Viso, the Third Secretary of the Legation, both dressed in their handsome official uniforms of dark blue, decorated with bullion, were escorted to the White House by Secretary Hay, who introduced the new minister to the President. Senor Wilde, after presenting his credentials, said:

"The chief of my Government charges me specially to express his wishes for the continuation of the marvelous progress of this great Republic, and for the personal happiness of Your Excellency. Allow me at the same time to manifest the sentiments of sincere friendship which the Argentine nation cherishes for this country, and also those of high esteem and sympathy which I feel for this nation and its Government. I indulge the hope that I may rely on the good will of Your Excellency to maintain the relations of good neighborhood between the United States of North America and the Argentine Republic, thus continuing the work of my predecessors."

The President replied as follows:

"Mr. Minister: It gives me pleasure to receive at your hands the letter of credentials by which the President of the Argentine Republic accredits you to this country in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the letter of recall of your esteemed predecessor, Mr. Garcia Merou.

"I gratefully accept and most cordially reciprocate the good wishes of your President, and hope that the conditions of peace and prosperity which your country now so happily enjoys may long continue under its enlightened government.

"No efforts of this Government shall be lacking to maintain and increase the friendly relations between us and the Argentine Republic, and we shall be glad of your co-operation in this beneficent work."

MAJOR KIRKMAN'S CASE.

The Judge Advocate General Upholds the Action of Otis.

The Secretary of War has received from Judge Advocate General Lieber an opinion declaring that a state of war exists in the Philippines, and that General Otis, in ordering the dismissal of Major George W. Kirkman, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and three other officers, was acting within his legal authority.

The officers affected, in addition to Major Kirkman, are First Lieut. Clayton J. Bailey, Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, convicted of conduct to the prejudice of military discipline; First Lieut. Robert C. Gregg, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, convicted of being drunk and disorderly in a public place, and Second Lieut. E. B. Johnson, Forty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, convicted of being drunk on duty.

Major Kirkman was convicted by the court-martial of being drunk and disorderly on the streets of Manila and of firing a revolver in a public cafe. In each of these cases a sentence of dismissal was found and approved by General Otis.

The opinion of the Judge Advocate General was called out by protests from friends of the officers that General Otis had exceeded his authority in dismissing the officers from the Army. Their protests were made to the President, but it is unlikely, in view of the opinion rendered, that he will interfere with the disposition of the cases.

BANKING IN VENEZUELA.

Charged That Tribute Is Exacted by President Castro.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Herbert Lobo, the Venezuelan banker, who was banished from his country by order of President Castro, and who arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Caracas, said this morning that he still had hopes of returning to his native country, not, however, under its present ruler. For nine years Mr. Lobo has been manager of the Bank of Venezuela, in Caracas, one of the two institutions upon which President Castro has made frequent levies.

When Mr. Lobo finally objected to making loans upon mythical security the President ordered that he be committed to jail. Four other bank directors were imprisoned at the same time. They were, to all intents and purposes, held for ransom, and remained in jail until the two Venezuelan institutions promised to raise $300,000 for President Castro's immediate needs. Finally the President decided that Mr. Lobo was hostile to his administration, and without the formality of a hearing, Mr. Lobo says, he was again arrested and locked up in the common jail in Caracas. After the banker had been in jail two weeks the President intimated to Mr. Lobo's friends that if he would resign his position and leave the country he would release him. The prisoner accepted this proposition.

English as Spoken in Canada.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

I noticed in a Montreal paper the other day a curious note about the ordinary pronunciation of English by the Canadians, which is said to be "purely American." Says the Montreal writer: "I heard some people talking about the odd way our younger people are learning to speak English here in Canada. The people of Cape Town, who 'went into transport' on the arrival the the Canadian soldiers, and loved them at first sight, found it very romantic that some of them spoke French, but hardly less was the English that the rest of them spoke. They said they spoke with an American accent. Crudely speaking, this was a sufficient description. Many of our people speak more American than the educated American, and yet we have slovenliness all our own. The question is how to mend this." I should say that the Montreal writer had been guilty of slandering his own people in intimating that they spoke English with slovenliness any greater than that which English and Americans employ. The Canadians, as a rule, speak English as the Americans do, many of them speak its as the Scotch it, and a few in some of the various ways that the English speak English in. But the most slovenly users of English are the English themselves. No Scotchman, no Irishman, no Welshman, no American, no Canadian, can rival a thorough-going Englishman in slovenliness of speech. The majority of the English-speaking Canadians who come to us in Boston use the language very well—some of them beautifully. The Canadian, well educated at Toronto or Magill, yields to no speaker of English in the purity and excellence of his ordinary diction. But I can imagine how the boys who went out to South Africa with the "contingent," and who were recruited largely from the farmers and small tradesmen of Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia, or from the English-speaking sections of the province of Quebec, impressed the British born South Africans as regular Yankees.

Filthy Plays.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

Miss Nethersole's suit against a Washington clergyman for $50,000 damages is as mistaken in its estimate of public opinion as it is brazen in its bid for further notoriety.

What Miss Nethersole needs more than legal vindication is the subjection of her repertoire of plays to spring housecleaning methods. If she aspires to continued favors at the hands of the American public she will dust the vulgar and tainted French bric-a-brac from the shelves of her repertoire.

Americans prefer wholesomeness in their amusements and will continue to spurn the veiled carrion which no perfunctory verdict of a court or jury can redeem.

No Constitutional Objection.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"I believe," remarked Callow, "that a man ought to be allowed to wear a high hat with a sack coat if he wants to."

"Certainly," replied Tempest. "There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent a man from making a fool of himself.

HYGIENE EXHIBIT FOR PARIS

Statistics From Almost All the States in the Union.

Among the many exhibits now leaving this country for the Paris Exposition an interesting one is that of public hygiene, which has just been shipped. It might perplex a person who had not studied the subject to imagine how hygiene could be represented by an exhibit.

Here is a general enumeration of the articles comprised: Half a dozen large maps of the United States, illustrating subjects relating to the public health; a series of cards in wing frames, showing the vital statistics of the country as a whole and of States and cities; maps and charts indicating the work of several State boards of health, of isolation hospitals for infectious diseases, of hospitals and homes for consumptives, of vaccine and antitoxin plants, and of crematories; six folios of circulars of State and local boards of health, and a large album full of photographs elucidating municipal health work; reports of the various health boards, of registers of marriages, births, and deaths, of dairy and food commissioners, and of sanitary organizations, and periodicals of the same class; a glass case for the centre of the exhibition room containing appliances employed here to facilitate the diagnosis of infectious diseases, together with samples of antitoxins and vaccine lymph.

In the absence of a national department of health, Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, Secretary of the Massachusetts board, special agent for the United States Commissioner, prepared the exhibit. All the States are represented except a few in the West, where there are only local health boards. The collection will be a part of the exhibit of social economy and public charities and hygiene.

MR. M'KINLEY'S RUNNING MATE

The President's Personal Views in the Matter.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

"Whom does the President wish to have on the ticket with him?" The question has been asked widely. It will continue to be asked probably, until the eve of the convention. It has been put to the President with extreme frankness by some visiting politicians. The President's reply has been characteristic. He has said to this question several times that in so far as personalities are concerned, he has no choice to express, but he has a decided opinion that the party should canvass the situation carefully, and should select a candidate with the possibility of succession to the Presidency always in view. The President can well say this. March 4, 1901, will find him just past fifty-eight. He comes of a family of excellent stock and long-lived. He is a well-preserved man. In public life there are few who would be counted by the insurance companies in his class of good risks. But the President recognizes the uncertainties of life. He realizes, notwithstanding his own splendid constitution and present health, the strain of the position and the possibilities of breakdown. He has seen a robust man like Vice President Hobart sicken and die before his eyes. When he advises that the party should keep in mind the succession, the President gives utterance to a thought uppermost in his mind, and one that he thinks the convention should have before it. The Vice President has passed away in this Administration. The Vice President in Mr. Cleveland's first term died in the first year. Mr. McKinley was in Congress when it was found necessary to enact legislation to provide for temporary succession, and when, had Mr. Cleveland followed Vice President Hendricks, there would have been confusion and distraction. The succession, if Presidency and Vice Presidency should become vacant, was provided for, but it is at best a temporary provision until a special election can be held. Once in four years is often enough for the country to pass through the turmoil of a Presidential contest. To keep in mind the uncertainties of life, and to guard to the utmost against the necessity of a special election, the President wisely advises that the succession be kept in view when the Vice President is nominated.

If New York could have presented Secretary Root, former Secretary Bliss, or Governor Roosevelt the nomination for second place would by common consent of the party have been conceded to the Empire State. When one after the other of these three names was, for a variety of reasons, found to be unavailable, the best thought of the party turned naturally and with unanimity to "some good Western man."

It would have been pleasing to the President to have had either Secretary Root or former Secretary Bliss on the ticket with him. The relations of Mr. McKinley to the members of his Cabinet have been peculiarly close and friendly in the personal sense. But the