

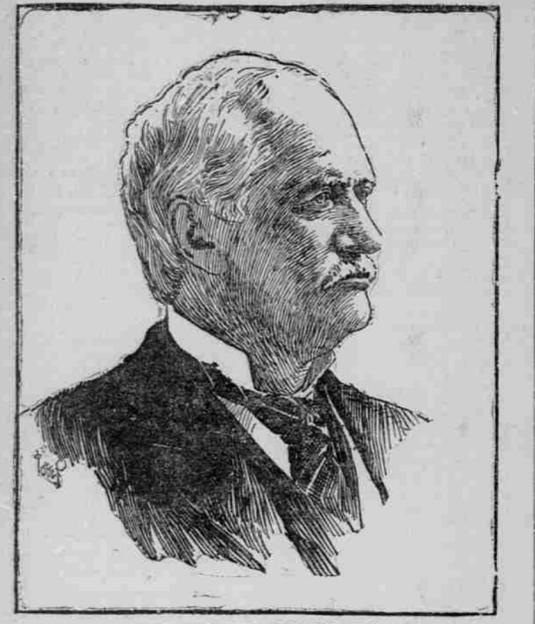
THE PROBLEMS OF THE WAR

Senator Morgan Says We Cannot Enter Upon a Career of Conquest.

Military Occupation of the Philippines—Free Government Cannot Be Administered By Force.

(Special Correspondence.) Washington, June 25.—Senator John T. Morgan found time today, as he sat in his stately old home in Washington, to discuss the outcome of the war in its international aspect. There is probably no man in public life more competent to deal with such a subject than the distinguished Alabama statesman. For 20 years he has been recognized as an authority on international relations, as well as on the constitutional law of the United States. Some time chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and now an esteemed member of that committee, he has held from rank with publicists who have to deal with the delicate problems relating to our foreign policy. His services have been a continual demonstration of the fact that the confidence placed in his colleagues in his judgment was not misplaced.

United States is unexpectedly called upon to deal with this situation in a very broad way. Thus, new problems which involve the welfare of our own people and our lines of future policy are up for early consideration in the forecasts of the future of the Philippines and Caroline Islands, the subject is brought within the reach of a definite calculation by the presence of alternative conditions each of which is impossible. They are, first, that those islands cannot in any event be left under the dominion of Spain; and, second, that they cannot be governed directly by the civil authority of the United States, without being included in our territorial limits by annexation. The cause of the war with Spain is her inability to govern her colonies so as to make them tolerable as neighbors to other civilized countries, or so as to prevent the most serious and unjustifiable plagues of the world from interfering to pro-



HON. JOHN T. MORGAN, SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

Senator Morgan not only holds high ground of information upon our relations with foreign countries, controlled by our established policies, but he is acquainted with the attitude of foreign nations towards one another. The politics of Europe is an open book to him. Knowing these things, one has a right to expect an interesting and masterful discussion.

"Is there probability of changes in the relations of the United States to the powers of the earth, growing out of the results of the war with Spain?" was the first question he was asked.

"CLOSER CONTACT." "Naturally, the temporary possession of conquered territory will bring the United States in closer contact with the crave alliance of other powers," he replied, "but it does not follow in course of logic that difficulties should ensue. It may be taken as a fundamental proposition in dealing with the situation which will confront us at the close of the war, that we are strong enough to do right without assistance. We have no purpose or motive in doing anything that is not right."

"If we should enter upon a career of conquest we would then feel the work of unwieldy government, which craves alliance with other powers," the United States is in no danger of being beset with a desire for conquest.

"It must be remembered that we are anxious that all the nations should adopt the principles of free and just government that have found for us so warm a place in the hearts of virtuous and sensible people in all the nations of the earth. At the same time we prefer to wait upon the voluntary adoption of these blessings by other people rather than to force them upon them as propaganda to that end. Independent self-government is the corner-stone of our system, and holding this fact in steadfast view, we should not question force any form of government upon another people."

"Yet you do not hold that we should not acquire land beyond the shores of America?"

"Far from entertaining such an opinion, I have consistently maintained that there are circumstances which may make it imperative for us to go beyond our present domain. But we must do this in a way not to violate the principles of our own government. It is fortunate for us that the new conditions have arisen to teach us the necessity we are under of providing for our defense, and the important highways of the seas, so that we may have stores of fuel and supplies, together with shelter within fortified ports to meet the necessities of navigation and the dangers of war."

POLICY OF THE PHILIPPINES. "This thought brings up the consideration of what should follow the capture of the Philippines in the existing war. If we establish such a station in the Philippines it will not be an intrusion upon the rights or interests of the great nations of Europe or Asia. Such action upon our part should excite neither their jealousies nor their apprehensions."

"You would not, then, advocate holding the Philippines in our entirety?"

"I will answer that question with the prediction that we will never acquire sovereignty over a state or territory that is not within the narrow geographical area of this hemisphere. Furthermore, none of these will ever be included in our limits, except upon their solicitation and even then, not until the people of the proposed acquisition have adopted a form of government that is in full correspondence with the principles and the form of the government of the United States."

"Let us take this question of the Philippines more in detail. The native people in all the Spanish colonies have long been in a state of revolution which has only been checked by the most cruel measures which the crown has been able to devise. Now that they have a hope of deliverance, they have resorted to arms and are excited with a spirit of retaliation for their great sufferings."

"The body of the Spanish people all over the world are in evident sympathy with the oppressed islanders there and are threatening the overthrow of the monarchy. The government of the

teet the suffering subjects from her cruel government.

"RESPONSIBILITY OF AMERICA. "In the progress of the war we are becoming responsible for the establishment of better government in the Philippines—a very grave responsibility. The very serious responsibility which would scandalize the American people if our armies, in marching and fighting to relieve oppression, should leave the field of conquest in the hands of a government which we are strong enough to do right without assistance. We have no purpose or motive in doing anything that is not right."

"What, then is the solution of the problem?"

"The answer is already recorded in the negative in the minds of the American people. The next question in order is whether we should govern those islands as colonies."

"What we can do in the Philippines, without a strain upon our policies or traditions, is to hold the military control of these islands until the people there have established a government suited to the peculiar condition of their population and their wants. This may be done by the direct action of military occupation, but that will be incidental to the permanent occupation of a port which will be suitable for a naval station of the United States. The establishment of a government requires us to establish and maintain."

"When peace and a rightful and stable civil government are established in the islands by the natives our military forces there should be reduced to the requirements of a permanent naval station. This is the plan which, in my opinion, France and Germany have adopted. It is fortunate for us that the new conditions have arisen to teach us the necessity we are under of providing for our defense, and the important highways of the seas, so that we may have stores of fuel and supplies, together with shelter within fortified ports to meet the necessities of navigation and the dangers of war."

NO EUROPEAN ALLIANCE. "Connected with any event that is likely to grow out of our relations to the Philippines, that is now within the range of probabilities, there is no occasion to desire a league or combination with any European or Asiatic power."

"Our national independence includes the proposition of freedom from alliance with other nations, as an essential element of its value. Men have come to these shores to be rid of the domination of other powers. They have taken up their abode in a land whose policy since the formation of its government has been to hold aloof from the monarchies of Europe. The American people, who have had these traditions handed down to them through generations which have dwelt in the land, and those who are new to our country, but love our institutions and have chosen them for their own, would resist the thought of binding up this nation with the countries of the old world by even the slightest bonds of political union."

"It is not that we are selfish, or not kindly responsive to sentiments of good will from other nations, that we reject all overtures for alliance. It is because we intend to be just and feel able to sustain our cause when it is just, in faithful reliance upon the God of Justice for our help."

L. A. COOLIDGE.

A Wise Pun.

New York Journal: "I hardly know,"

smiled Mrs. Hauton van Upperdeck,

"whether to let Edith read her books or not. There is so much good in them and so much bad. She is—Mrs. Van Upperdeck passed to find a comparison like an ill-kept garden in which grow lovely roses and poisonous plants."

"Then," remarked young Branhard Struggler, thoughtfully, "you had better guide out."

HUNTING SPANISH SPIES.

Chief of the Secret Service Tells of Some Very Curious Operations.

CRANK WAR SCHEMES.

Many Erratic Patriots Willing to Save the Country.

"In the name of God, amen, I dedicate this idea to the United States. This is the solemn beginning of a letter received in the navy department the other day. Inasmuch as the writer went on to outline a totally impossible scheme for exterminating the Spanish race for the language seems a trifle sacrilegious. Nevertheless, the letter was carefully laid away in the department files, in company with thousands of others."

For every man who is willing to carry a musket in Uncle Sam's service there is another who is willing to save the country by planning some novel war scheme warranted to bring confusion on the hosts of Spain. Most of these plans are so absurd that they would bring joy to the heart of the writer who describes inter-planetary fiction. The navy department has the greatest sympathy for this sort of thing, but misguidedly patriot out on the plains, who has never seen the ocean, sits down after a hard day's work and plans how to add lustre to his country's glory and incidentally to his own name, he is pretty sure to devise a submarine gun, or a diving apparatus, or an invention of his own. What ever his scheme is, it is bound to mount all the difficulties that have bothered the naval experts for years. It is not surprising, therefore, that one should be skeptical about the value of such suggestions, but the hopeful inventor is no doubt pained by the jealousy which prevents them from recognizing the merits of his suggestions.

About nine-tenths of the letters containing war schemes which come to the departments are of the "crank" order. They relate to the value of the valuable subject, and indicate all degrees of mental aberration. There are in the navy files at least 150 separate and independent submarine boats, all unworkable. They are to be propelled by every kind of power that has ever been utilized, and some kinds are entirely new. They are to roll on the bottom of the sea, or beneath the surface and blow up any hostile ship that happens to pass above them. One very original genius who made a trip to Washington and haunted the department for several days wanted the government to build a boat of the latter class, which he agreed to provide the plans. His suggestion was adopted he proposed to take his craft to the entrance of San Diego harbor, sink it in the channel and blow up the ships of the Spanish fleet one by one as they attempted to emerge. The government was obliged regretfully to decline this undertaking, and the inventor is now residing in his home in Wisconsin, convinced of the ancient truth that republics are ungrateful.

SUBMARINE GUN FROM GEORGIA. There is a man in Georgia who has several times called the attention of the navy department to a product of his brain which he terms "submarine warfare." This remarkable weapon is a submarine gun, according to the triumphant statements of its inventor, "has never failed to go off when it was expected to. The inventor closes his eyes and the gun goes off with the suggestion that the navy department has a good thing when they see it."

WONDERFUL AERIAL WEAPONS. Next to the submarine schemes are aerial weapons and engines of destruction. One very original inventor has airship plans by the hundred. One man in Daubehog, Md., writes: "I have an invention of a motive power whereby I obtain power from controlling centrifugal force and directing it in such manner that it returns its power within the circle. I can show you a model of this machine, which I have. I also can accomplish a problem which has never been done before. That is, I can, by divers and cables, submerge a vessel, or by which principle I obtain this force."

The gentleman who squares the circle goes on to say that his motive power is particularly applicable to ships, as all the weight of the cars, machinery and passengers is converted into power. Therefore the greater the weight of the vessel the more speed of the air-vessel thus equipped. He proposes that the government should build 100 large airships of this type, each carrying a crew of 100 men, and in the invasion of the Philippines the idea he asks only \$1,000 on each ship, or \$100,000 in a lump sum. He explains that he would not make even this slight requirement were it not that he is a poor man with a large family.

DIDN'T WANT THE WIFE TO KNOW. Another flying-machine man out in Illinois writes that "all the machines that have been built in this country, England, France and Germany, are no good," but that he can build an airship, at a cost of \$2,000, which will carry a party of 12 persons around the world if it is filled with hydrogen gas. Gasoline is his favorite power. He advises that one or two of these machines, loaded with high explosives, be sent on a mission to blow up the Spanish fortifications and blowing them to bits. This letter concluded with one of the most interesting and surprising passages imaginable. It read: "If you write to me about this, call it a steam pump, as my wife will get mad if you say anything."

WOULD KILL SPANISH WITH GERMS. Not all the war suggestions submitted to the departments are in the line of inventions. Not long ago a letter came from New York from a man who signed himself "Professor," and claimed to be a scientist. He said that during the plague in India he had visited that country and had secured a choice assortment of germs of the disease which he had since maintained by a process of culture.

For a suitable consideration he was willing to make a trip to Cuba, unless his germs would guarantee that he would kill off the healthiest Spaniard in the island. The germ man was advised to destroy his dangerous property as quickly as possible and was particularly warned to give the department building a wide berth as long as the germs remained in his possession.

ALL WANT TO BE PAID. These are only samples of the suggestions which have been received at the navy and navy departments by letter every day since the war began. A few of them are feasible and are kept for future consideration; the others are filed away where dust will accumulate upon them until they are forgotten. A curious similarity is noted about the letters in one particular. Nearly all the inventors and strategists admit that they are poor men, and they all seem to be dependent on their ideas gratis. They are anxious for asking a paltry \$20,000 or \$100,000 for the use of their inventions, which "should require us as a reason for doing so their own poverty and the fact that a large family is dependent on them."

"I have written you a thousand of these letters," said a department clerk the other day, "and have come to the conclusion that the only class of citizens afflicted with war schemes are poor men with large families."

WILKIE'S RISE.

Chief Wilkie is a young man, under 40 years of age. He is the son of the late distinguished journalist, Frank Wilkie, whose articles in the Chicago Times when Wilkie F. Story was alive were largely instrumental in the success of that newspaper. John Wilkie followed in the profession of his father. For a number of years he was city editor of the Chicago Tribune. He left journalism to become manager of Low's Exchange in London and went from there to the secret service. Not long ago Secretary Gage asked Wilkie to do a bit of special work for him. The work required much shrewdness and nerve. Wilkie performed the task so expertly and satisfactorily that Gage almost took Wilkie's breath away from him by offering him the high position he now holds. Wilkie had no thought of the place until he was skeptical of his ability to fill it. But Gage was confident; and that the selection was good has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of the young Chicagoan to practically break up the Spanish spy system here by capturing his chief operatives and exposing the whole system.

During times of peace the secret service is engaged in looking after criminals who take to counterfeiting for a living. In the pursuit of these spies enough in hand to demand the reward in land additional bite to the spic quality of the service. Shortly after the Spanish legation left Washington the chief of the secret service reported concerning Spanish spies and asked Chief Wilkie to look after them. President McKinley placed \$5,000 to Wilkie's credit to carry on his operations. He was thus enabled to secure a large and competent force to cover the country.

Chief Wilkie is naturally disinclined to employ the services of the secret service during the war. After the war is over, he says, there will be a number of good stories for publication. But none of these were, however, successful. The present Paris Mont de Piete store was established in 77, in the same street where the head office now is.

An able and faithful servant of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, by name Charles Cardwell, born April 9, 1778, died last month. For 76 years he had daily rung the cathedral bell for matins and evensong, and during this time he had tolled the pealing knells of three kings, of five bishops of the diocese, and of six deans of the cathedral church.

The Spanish soldier is a frugal liver, his commissariat allowance being two meals a day—one at 9 a. m., the other at 5 p. m. In some corps coffee and soup are served in the early morning. A pound and a half of bread per day constitutes the government ration. He gets little meat, and keeps in excellent condition on a chunk of black bread, a little oil, and a clove of garlic a day.

Toussaint l'Ouverture's translation to Haiti has been put off until the end of hostilities between Spain and the United States, as the French government thinks that the ceremonies attending the transference of the remains may be looked upon as encouraging Cuba's demands for independence. The great African liberator is buried now in the fort at Joux, near Besancon, where he was kept prisoner.

A remarkable instance of the "thumb-mark" method of identifying a criminal is recorded in Bengal. A prisoner had committed a murder which seemed to leave no clue behind in whatever, by turning over the papers of his victim, he had, by chance smudged an atlas with his thumb. In Bengal they preserve an impression of the thumb of everyone who has been convicted of a crime, and the atlas was sent off for the inspection of experts.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell, and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

All grocers sell U. S. Baking Powder of the following prices: 5-ounce cans, 10c; 8-ounce cans, 15c; 1-pound cans, 25c. Every can guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Why not give it a trial?

25c CASH FOR MRS. WOODS' SOFT SOLE SHOES FOR INFANTS.

Not the 25c kind; she manufactures none that cost that little. We bought a large quantity for CASH, and as we sell for CASH, we are enabled to sell at a low CASH price.

DAVIS SHOE CO., "Money-back" Shoemakers.

Hotel Knutsford. New and elegant in all its appointments. 20 rooms, single or double; 13 rooms with bath.

Pennyroyal Pills. Original and Genuine. Druggists everywhere. Sold by all druggists.

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LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 1—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 8:45 a. m. No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 7:40 p. m. No. 3—For Brigham, Lehi, Provo, Pleasant, Mant, Belknap and Intermediate points. 8:00 a. m. No. 4—For Eureka, Payson, Salt Lake City, Chicago and Intermediate points. 9:00 a. m. No. 5—For Ogden and West. 8:10 p. m. No. 6—For Ogden and West. 11:30 p. m. ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 1—From Brigham, Provo, Grand Junction and Chicago. 8:20 p. m. No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and East. 9:05 p. m. No. 3—From Eureka, Payson, Salt Lake City, Chicago and Intermediate points. 8:55 p. m. No. 4—From Ogden and West. 8:35 a. m. No. 5—From Ogden and West. 7:30 p. m. No. 6—From Ogden and West. 11:30 p. m. Provo and Intermediate points. 8:30 a. m. No. 4—From Park City. 8:30 p. m. Ticket office, 103 W. 2nd South. Post-office corner.

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ARRIVE. (In Effect May 8, 1898.) From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden. Salt Lake City. 3:10 p. m. From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and Intermediate points. 9:05 a. m. From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and Intermediate points. 7:15 p. m. From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden. Salt Lake City. 3:10 a. m. From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City and Intermediate points. 6:20 p. m. Mixed train from Terminus, Tulee and Garfield Beach. 4:50 p. m. For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Park City, St. Louis, Ogden, Salt Lake City and Intermediate points. 7:00 a. m. For San Francisco, Ogden, Park City and Intermediate points. 8:10 a. m. For Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City and Intermediate points. 6:35 p. m. For Ogden, Butte, Portland, Helena and San Francisco. 8:45 p. m. For Mercur, Eureka, Silver City, Provo, Nephi, Salt Lake City, Midvale, Frisco and Intermediate points. 7:30 a. m. Mixed train from Garfield Beach, Tulee and Terminus. 1:30 p. m. Trains south of Jambun daily except Sunday.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 1—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 8:45 a. m. No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 7:40 p. m. No. 3—For Brigham, Lehi, Provo, Pleasant, Mant, Belknap and Intermediate points. 8:00 a. m. No. 4—For Eureka, Payson, Salt Lake City, Chicago and Intermediate points. 9:00 a. m. No. 5—For Ogden and West. 8:10 p. m. No. 6—For Ogden and West. 11:30 p. m. ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 1—From Brigham, Provo, Grand Junction and Chicago. 8:20 p. m. No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and East. 9:05 p. m. No. 3—From Eureka, Payson, Salt Lake City, Chicago and Intermediate points. 8:55 p. m. No. 4—From Ogden and West. 8:35 a. m. No. 5—From Ogden and West. 7:30 p. m. No. 6—From Ogden and West. 11:30 p. m. Provo and Intermediate points. 8:30 a. m. No. 4—From Park City. 8:30 p. m. Ticket office, 103 W. 2nd South. Post-office corner.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver. 7:00 a. m. The Fast Mail, from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. 8:35 p. m. The Fast Mail, from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. 3:30 a. m. City Ticket Office, 231 Main Street. Telephone No. 622.

H. M. CLAY, Gen. Agent.

MUNYON'S VIEWS.

He Claims There is a Cure for Every Disease.

Professor Munyon says that good health is essential to the accomplishment of good work. No matter how ambitious or how pure or lofty one's aims may be, if disease is sapping our vitality and attracting the thoughts to bodily ailments, we shall not be able to render our level services and society that great sympathy and assistance they have a right to expect of us. If you are ailing your first duty is to get well. I believe there is a cure for every disease. I have fifty-seven different cures for fifty-seven different ailments. Science will some day discover the others.

Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly every case, rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh, no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold, and so on through the entire list of his remedies.

Guide to Health and medical advice absolutely free. Prof. Munyon, 1500 Arch st., Philadelphia.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. The bridge over the Wupperthal, at Munster, Germany, which was opened to railway traffic on July 1, 1897, is 360 feet long, 1,620 feet long, and has a central span of 530 feet, it being the highest European bridge with the exception of the Garabit viaduct, in southern France, which is 450 feet in height.

Dentists in Germany are using false teeth made of paper, instead of porcelain or mineral composition. These paper teeth are said to be very satisfactory, as they do not break or chip, are not sensitive to heat or cold, and are not susceptible to the moisture of the mouth, and, from their peculiar composition, they are very cheap.

The first pawnbroking establishment was opened in Freisingen, in Bavaria, in 1183. In 1350 there was one at Salinas, in Franco-Comte, and in 1351 there was one opened in London. None of these were, however, successful. The present Paris Mont