

The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Rain and warmer Sunday; cloudy Monday; increasing southeasterly winds. Iowa—Partly cloudy Sunday, with rain in northern portion Sunday night and Monday; southeasterly winds. The Dakotas—Rain and warmer Sunday; fair and cooler Monday; southerly winds. Montana—Cloudy and cooler Sunday; Monday fair, southerly winds. Wisconsin—Fair but overcast Sunday; cloudy in western portion Sunday; probably rain Monday; winds shifting to fresh southeasterly.

ST. PAUL. Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, Minn. Lyons observatory, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. Highest temperature. 44. Lowest temperature. 37. Average temperature. 37. Daily range. 14. Barometer. 30.22. Humidity. 70.8. Precipitation. 0. 7 p. m. wind, southwest; weather, clear.

RIVER BULLETIN. Danger Stage. Change in Station. Lane. S. A. M. 24 Hours. St. Paul. 14. 5.0 -0.1. Davenport. 14. 5.0 -0.1. Kansas City. 21. 5.6 -0.0. Leavenworth. 18. 5.6 -0.3. Memphis. 18. 5.6 -0.3. St. Louis. 30. 6.2 -0.2.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES. 'Spm. High. 'Spm. High. Bismarck. 38. 30. Marquette. 39. 32. Buffalo. 38. 30. Nashville. 39. 32. Boston. 44. 44. Montreal. 26. 28. Chicago. 42. 44. New York. 50. 56. Cleveland. 42. 42. Pittsburgh. 44. 46. Duluth. 34. 36. St. Paul. 38. 40. Dubuque. 38. 44. Winnipeg. 24. 24.

ROUND-UP OF A WEEK.

On Monday last the newspaper reader was permitted to glance over a communication to Adjt. Gen. Lillar, from the pen of Miss Helen Miller Gould. In this epistle she attacked the position of Congressman Roberts, directing attention to the fact that he had already accumulated three wives and evidently regarded polygamy as a good thing to have in the family. Miss Gould asserts that, while she has never before taken an active part in political questions, she believes now that she is enlisted in a righteous cause and proposes to wield what influence she may possess against seating the notorious bigamist from Utah. Miss Gould makes no invidious allusions to the sultan of Sulu, and subsequently to writing this letter she backs up her opinion by subscribing \$8,000 to a defense fund against the congressional Mormon. For the benefit of Miss Gould it may be said that \$8,000, judiciously disbursed in the vicinity of the national capitol, becomes a powerful weapon. It is plainly evident that Congressman Roberts is up against the real thing now.

There was an election Tuesday. But that was not all. For the first time municipal pawn shops were opened in Chicago and possibly a threatened panic averted. From that date it became possible to give the ever greedy "uncle" the merry ha, ha, and shout one's "benny" at a rate per centum which does not absorb the total value of the article pawned before one has time to get three blacks away from the scene of his humiliation. On the same day a national movement was started by the patriotic ladies of Chicago to present swords to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Rear Admiral Schley. This, by the way, is a matter that has been too long overlooked, and really, for a time, it seemed as if Gen. Lee had been lost in the shuffle. The Globe cannot too highly commend this project. Dewey, Sampson, Funston et al. can carry swords on both shoulders, if they want to, and it is a sad commentary on the patriotism of our country that Schley and Lee have been compelled to go swordless to bed for so many dreary nights.

On Wednesday Senator Hoar administered a gentle roast to the administration's Philippine policy, after having carefully concealed his feelings previous to election in order not to prejudice that event. On Wednesday, also, Admiral Dewey's flagship went out of commission, and it was announced that the admiral's wedding would not occur until the present week. This, we are now convinced, was an error. Gen. MacArthur captured another Filipino town, and the Minnesota State Butter and Cheese association assembled at Owatonna. To say that the members were, on Wednesday, the whole cheese would be invidious and uncalled for in view of the fact that on the same day a North Dakota man eighty-three years old committed suicide because of an old love affair.

On Thursday the Samoan agreement was approved by the German colonial council, and the United States came into possession of another slice of unorganized territory and disorganized inhabitants. John Bull got into his little dinghy and pulled away from the islands' shores, leaving Germany and Uncle Sam in full possession of the fertile globe and the old time residence of Robert Louis Stevenson. Meanwhile the wicked Boers again bombarded Ladysmith, without particular damage, and a London editor threw us all into a state of nervous prostration by issuing a challenge for the America's cup. A. J. Newton, all unknown to fame, became lord mayor of London, and trouble with some Indians in Utah made necessary the calling out of troops. Gen. Pope satisfactorily explained matters to the Mankato library board, and Kid McCoy knocked out Jack McDonough, of St. Paul, in four brief, yet rather animated rounds.

On Friday the policy of expansion received an object lesson by the discovery that a building lot at the corner of Third and Wabasha streets, St. Paul, in reality belonged to the city streets. At the same time five prominent Republican politicians were arrested in Philadelphia and charged with gross frauds against the integrity of the ballot box. They are all government employees, and their names are John F. Sheehan, R. M. Drinker, William Coo, Harry McCabe and George Kirkland. Truly it could be said by these unhappy prisoners that for them Tuesday last was a sad, but glorious day. Yesterday a large force landed from British troop ships at Cape Town, and Richard Croker made some political predictions concerning the presidential campaign of 1900. In his opinion anti-expansion and anti-trust will be pushed prominently to the front by Democrats and the money question relegated to the rear. Of course, with Croker, the wish is father to the thought, but to a looker on in Vienna it really seems that the Tammany man has suddenly got wise to the situation and is purveying some decidedly pertinent opinions on the approaching political crisis. The reports of yesterday regarding possible European alliances against England did not particularly jar anybody in the Northwest. The consensus of farmers' opinions appears to be that they care not who shoots the dum-dum bullets so long as they can sell the bullet-ents beef, pork and canned goods.

vicinity, some means must be found, if necessary, for safeguarding our commercial rights and interests in the portions of Chinese territory which are in process of division among the European powers. Our treaty provisions are with the sovereignty of the Chinese empire. That sovereignty is fast becoming a mere nominal thing. Thus far the only one of the powers which has shown unequivocally a friendly interest in the commercial welfare of the United States in China is Russia. A great deal of sentiment, much of it giving out a false ring, finds expression in this behalf in England. The "open door" which we are asked to unite with England in maintaining is secured to us without let or hindrance by Russia in Northern China. English diplomacy, thus far at least, has clearly shown a disposition to insist on our co-operation with the British empire in maintaining the "open door," whatever that may be, as a condition precedent to the extension to us of any rights which are not already secured by our treaties with the Chinese empire. We must, however, be in a position, without reference to England or any other power, to enforce those treaty rights, if they are to remain uncontented.

Whatever Russia's immediate purposes may be with reference to England in the Orient, or of Japan with reference to Russia, or of Germany or France with reference to each other respectively, or to any of the other powers, should not be made any concern of ours, except so far as it involves the rights or interests of Americans. Whatever may be in contemplation by our state authorities, our duty to ourselves is very plain and is confined within well defined limits. It is to safeguard our commercial rights in China under existing treaties and to see to it that no future policy of any power in the Orient shall operate to close any Chinese port or any section of Chinese territory to the commerce of the American people.

THEY HAVE DONE RIGHT. It is, indeed, a great hardship that our teachers should be confronted with the necessity of having to appeal at their own expense to the courts to compel the payment of their salaries. Ordinarily it would seem that some means would be found to have the matter in issue determined without placing the teachers in any such attitude toward the city and its people. But no ordinary principles of conduct can be made to apply to anything connected with our wonderful local system.

It is an entirely reasonable position which those of the teachers take that insist that the city authorities should take the initiative in the matter. The city attorney is naturally looked to as the official whose intervention ought to save the teachers the necessity which is imposed on them. But, as the Globe looks at the matter, it is best, all things considered, that the teachers should act independently.

It is needless to inquire whether Comptroller McCurdy is acting under the advice of the legal department of the city in the attitude he has assumed. That gentleman is to be regarded in all situations as a law unto himself; and the probability is that he has acted, or rather withheld action, on his own understanding of things. We suppose the city attorney will feel called on to assume a hostile attitude toward the claims of the teachers. While a case might very easily be presented to the court by the city attorney in the relation of amicus curiae, on which a decision could be easily arrived at, that gentleman, we presume, prefers to remain at liberty to urge on the court the view which Mr. McCurdy insists on taking.

Whatever the decision of the court may be the teachers will simply have done their duty as citizens. The Globe believes them to be the victims of injustice, as well as hardship. Since no action has been taken to save them either burden, their own self-respect, as well as a regard for their own interests, demands that they shall act, and act promptly. If they win they will be under obligation to no one but themselves. If they fail, then they will simply have furnished another demonstration of the great need which exists of a reform in our local methods of transacting public business.

There is no other course but to sit idly by and endure the great wrong which is done them. This they should not do. The expense of their undertaking will not be great. Among the great number of able lawyers practicing at our bar there is more than one whose sense of the injustice done the teachers will lead them to save the teachers all considerable expense. Whatever the outcome may be the teachers will at least have the thanks of the community that at their own expense they have secured the settlement of a question which affects not them alone, but the taxpayers as a body.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA. The trend of current intelligence regarding the affairs of the Orient clearly indicates that matters of political, commercial and territorial concern are rushing toward a crisis of some kind. Japan is restless. The old-yong empire is disposed to resent Russian advancement in Northern China. Russia's designs with reference to Afghanistan are giving some trouble to British politicians. The prolonged visits of the representatives of China, Russia, France and other nations interested in the Chinese territory to our state department at Washington, coupled with the very cautious announcements as to certain pending demands of our own government, are all circumstances which show the state of international unrest which marks the Oriental situation.

Thus far we have managed to keep out of European entanglements in China. The indications are not that we will continue to do so. So persistent are the declarations of the press and politicians of England, conveyed to us through the cable, that the United States and England are as one in all commercial and political policies which affect other nations in China and elsewhere, that it does not seem at all probable that our national authorities are adhering too closely to the policy of non-interference which has been found in the past to work so admirably. Negotiations of some kind are evidently afoot on the part of our state department concerning the attitude toward American trade of the European powers who have territorial interests in China. Indeed there has been some talk, whether proceeding from the imaginative resources of newspaper correspondents or not, about an American sphere of influence in China. We have the right, and it is our duty toward our own merchants and manufacturers, to have our treaty rights in China respected and clearly defined with reference to the aggressive disposition of European powers. Whatever exclusive rights may be possessed in Tonquin and thereabouts by France, or by England in Shanghai and

secure them. There our most serious national responsibilities now lie. In the Philippines, as in Samoa, we are already in full possession of the most ample opportunities for coaling our vessels. But until we are as well supplied in every other section of the world it will never be possible to us to maintain the supremacy in foreign commerce which we are looking forward to. The construction of a great navy is under way. In the life of this generation we will have wholly recast our position as a naval power. Let us see to it, as we progress in that direction, that we have provided ourselves beforehand with the means of making our naval strength available in every section of the world and in every conceivable international contingency.

THE VOICE OF WEBSTER. The disgraceful insults which have been directed by the Imperialist press against all opponents of the expansion policy is perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the campaign made in behalf of the present administration. The application of the terms traitor and copperhead to men of the highest public and private standing is to be taken as showing just the wealth of argument in behalf of their course which is at their disposal. The hurrah for the flag with which all this ruffianism is accompanied fills up the entire measure of appeal which has thus far been made to the sentiment of the country in support of the Imperial policy.

It is an easy way to dispose of objections to one's conduct to declare the objector to be a rascal, while claiming for one's self all the virtues. The plan is as old as dishonesty itself, and it has ever been resorted to in politics and out by those whose cause will not stand investigation. The shysterling plan of abusing the attorney for the other side is a familiar one.

In our own time it has fallen to Mr. Gladstone to roundly denounce such reprobat methods as these on the part of a political opponent. In our own affairs no doubt American statesmen have before and since the day of Daniel Webster spoken their contempt for such public chicanery. But the greater orator and patriot who represented Massachusetts in the senate when the integrity of the nation was assailed by those who had treason in their hearts has left behind a clear expression of how similar courses impressed him and others who understood their duty to their country and dared to discharge it. His voice comes to us after many generations have passed in advice and warning in a situation almost parallel to this of today. "Is no further opposition to be made to this war?" he asks. "Are we to sit down patiently and be buffeted by the storm, or are we to oppose all constitutional means to its everlasting continuance? It is monstrous strange how we have taken up the notion that a wicked or foolish administration cannot be opposed in the popular branch of the legislature. I know not where we learned this. It is true that determined majorities are not moved by argument. But they are sometimes moved by public opinion, and public opinion derives its strength from an able opposition in the legislature."

Popular opinion has told in our case. It is telling every day. There is no fear that that opposition will be silenced by coarse abuse of those who lead or represent it either in the national legislature, in the press, or on the public platform. It will go on appealing to public opinion until the conscience of the country is finally aroused, and the conspirators and promoters who are hoping for an endless chance for dishonorable enrichment of themselves and their scyophants in the Philippines will live to see their sordid schemes destroyed through that same public opinion.

KILL IT. The Globe regards with much approval the expressed determination of certain members of the board of aldermen to withhold their sanction of the selection made of a market site by the joint committee of the council. The selection is bad—very bad. Indeed it is so bad that it ought under no circumstances to be concurred in. It has the opposition of three out of every four of St. Paul's householders. There is nothing whatever to be said in favor of it; and it represents a most unfortunate ending of all the thought and discussion bestowed on the subject of a city market.

The Globe has steadfastly declined to be the advocate of any particular site. All such proposed sites have something to commend them, save alone the one chosen. The selection of that one is wholly inadmissible. The Christ church site was rejected because it promised to be too expensive. The objection was perhaps well founded. The other proposed sites had objections raised to them; but these objections were nothing when compared with the great objection which lies against the Eagle street place.

Let us appeal directly to those members who agree with the Globe to stand firm in their position. We believe there are enough of them to prevent the selection being made. The whole question has resolved itself into one of public decency. That should be a controlling consideration. There is not a single advantage put forward in behalf of the selection. All the arguments thus far advanced on behalf of it have been of an apologetic or defensive kind. It has no affirmative advantage over even the least desirable of the others; and its selection will be little less than an insult to all well ordered members of society.

MORE COALING STATIONS. The report of Rear Admiral Bradford on the necessity for adequate coaling stations for our warships must be regarded as a public document of prime importance. It touches the weakest spot in our naval and commercial policy. Whether we aspire to become a world military and naval power, with our possessions extending beyond our own hemisphere, or whether the national activity is to be confined, as it should be, to the development of the grand possibilities of our position as a commercial power, it is indispensable that we should better our present facilities for securing coal supplies. All intelligent Americans have known for years the strangely inadequate resources which were at our disposal in securing coal for our steamers away from our own shores in case of existing war. But not until the great crisis of the summer of 1898 came upon us did our people stop to comprehend fully the significance of our situation in this regard. Had we the navy of Britain it would avail us nothing in a continental war which called our ships to foreign waters.

Such details as these appear to have given our Imperial authorities but light concern. We are laying up for ourselves stores of international trouble by our most recent political policy in ceasing to assume the character of a colonial power. But whether we persist in that policy, or whether we merely go forward in the path of a conquering commercial nation, depending on the peaceful genius of our people and the wonderful resources of our own wonderful land, we should be independent as far as possible of all nations in our supplies of coal for the use of our naval vessels. As Admiral Bradford points out, we have the pathetic example of Admiral Cervera before us in enabling us to comprehend the tremendous disadvantage at which the vessels of any power must be situated as we are save in the Pacific ocean. We have fulfilled our duty as the paramount power on this continent in such a way as to assure the continued liberties of the Latin-American races. But if, in the progress of international events, we had ever been seriously called on to defend our character in this regard, we would not have waited until today to have brought home to us, as it has been brought by the report of Admiral Bradford, what a helpless situation we occupy as a naval power. The most ample resources in the way of coaling stations are at our disposal for the seeking of them in South and Central American waters. We should hasten to

class of American newspapers in other directions, it is found that the good vastly outweighs the bad in their columns. Let us take the two examples of the World and Journal, of New York, accepted generally as the two most prominent representatives of so-called yellow journalism. They give undue prominence to original news, but their success in bringing criminals to justice through the general publicity of the facts relating to the crimes told of has been almost phenomenal. They have shown themselves, moreover, to be leaders in public movements of one kind or another with the most beneficial results. They are offensive to the sensibilities of great numbers of people; and, taken all in all, they must be regarded as undesirable guests in any well ordered household, especially where they may reach the hands of the young. There is little really to be said in defense of their sensational tendencies, just as there is nothing at all to be said in defense of the hopeless stupidity and solemn priggishness of the average big London daily.

But these two or three offending New York papers do not by any means comprise all the pebbles on the editorial beach. There are others. There is no American hamlet so small that there is not at least the pretense of a weekly paper maintained within its borders. There is no community in America calling itself a city which has not one or more daily newspapers. They represent "the usual type of American journalism" which presents so vicious a stench to the nostrils of this very ancient and highly respectable British journalist with a handle to his name. He may be very much shocked by them, if as a matter of fact he ever sees any of them, which is at best doubtful. They do the business of news purveying to the entire satisfaction of the American reading public, and one of the admirable things about them is that, unlike, for instance, our Anglo-manic national administration, they don't give a tuppence for all the opinions, good or bad or indifferent, of all the British journalists that have ever written a line, from London to Land's End, for the past 100 years or over.

FOREST PRESERVATION. President Schurman, of Cornell university, has not been especially happy in his public utterances, at least in his character as peace commissioner at the Philippines. The popular concurrence which is denied to that gentleman's conclusions regarding our course in the Philippine islands will not extend to the annual report recently made by him on the subject of forest preservation in the state of New York.

The subject of that report possesses especial interest to the people of Minnesota at this time on account of the action which has been taken with reference to the establishment of a national forestry preserve, park and pleasure resort within our own limits.

It is not generally known that in the constitution adopted by the people of New York in 1894 provision was made for the establishment of a forest preserve. That provision is contained in the following clause: "The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve, as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed."

Two years ago the legislature of the state further provided for theoretical and practical instruction in the principles of forestry preservation, under the direction of Cornell university, and made an appropriation for instruction at Ithaca, devoting a further sum to the acquisition of a tract of three thousand acres in the Adirondacks, the use of which is assigned to Cornell university for a period of thirty years. The report of Prof. Schurman is devoted to the first year's work of the school of forestry established under this provision, and the report shows the most gratifying results.

The deliberate and most criminal destruction which has been wrought on the forests of the United States and the entire absence of any provision, either on the part of the states severally or the United States, for the replacing of the vast areas of forest land which have been denuded by the ax of the lumberman, have made this entire question of the preservation of our timber growth one of the most important that relate to our internal policy. The constantly recurring forest fires, moreover, have added greatly to the havoc which has resulted, and it is gratifying to note that even at this late day public authority has awakened to the certain results following this era of destruction. Under the prevailing system of land ownership, the result has been inevitable. In the absence of such precautions as those represented by our own action as well as that of the state of New York, that our vast natural resources in this direction must inevitably, before many generations, become totally exhausted. The tremendous growth in population and the rapid filling up of several states have, of course, operated in a natural way to decrease our timber supply, but the extravagance which characterizes American life in all its aspects has been woefully shown by us in this particular direction.

We have entered recently, even if only in a half-hearted way, on a period of recuperation. If the policy adopted in New York were generally to prevail throughout the country the results would be most beneficent before many years had passed. Self-preservation will undoubtedly, sooner or later, compel us to such a course. The vast forest areas of the South will soon be made the object of the policy which has prevailed in the Northwest, even to the Pacific ocean, and the same story of a falling timber supply will soon be told in that section which relates to our own experience. Scientific forestry is coming into vogue. The first serious attempt at its cultivation is that made by Cornell university. Doubtless the example will force itself for adoption before long upon other states. In the interval it seems to be the duty of all thoughtful and patriotic citizens to urge as strenuously as they can the preservation by public authority

ARE THEY SO BAD? It is quite worthy of note that Americans are the recipients of far fewer lectures from European sources nowadays than they were to any time up to within the past few years, either our manners or our public or private morals. The principal source of such jeremiads used to be the London press. There are evidently matters of more immediate concern now occupying the discriminating journalists of London, and besides it is neither courteous nor expedient to address lectures to any great extent to one whose friendship in more or less trying contingencies you are anxious to secure.

Within a short time we have, however, had the benefit of some very plain talk from an English journalist of forty years' standing—Sir Wemyss Reid. He spoke his views through the London Daily News, and they had reference to our newspaper manners. Speaking of our newspapers, Sir Wemyss said, among other things, this: "I had, perhaps, better not say what I think of the usual type of American journalism. There are good papers there, but too many papers are a disgrace, and are despised by all decent people. Their vulgarity, their shameless prying into private affairs, their unending exploitation of all that is bad, the pain and misery they inflict on innocent people, are such that I cannot well frame speech to describe them. Give me a first-class French paper as my ideal rather than an American, at any time."

of the forest areas still extant in the country. SENTIMENT IN BUSINESS. Once in a while the least bit of sentiment creeps into the great world of business and finds there an abiding place. It usually, in the course of time, becomes transformed itself into a matter of business, and brings blessings with it to many.

The Globe has more than once referred to the system of people's banks which has sprung up in other lands, whereby the industrious poor are able to combine their aggregate possessions in property and in personal integrity and industry into capital furnished to them at low rate interest through such banks. Recently there has been established in one of our own cities a business institution founded on the same principle and which, within a more limited scope, is doing good work among respectable citizens who find themselves in present need.

The Baltimore Chattel Loan association is the name of this concern, which, of course, is established in the city from which it takes its name. It has been in existence for about a year. It started with a capital of \$20,000, which was afterwards raised to \$30,000. It is the first annual report of this concern which has just directed attention toward it. The results shown through that report are far in excess of anything that was expected to follow from it within so short a period. Loans to the number of 588, and to the amount of \$45,000, were negotiated through it. The year's business showed a loss in loans of only \$163, interest defaulted, not of capital lost. The earnings of the company permitted the transfer of a substantial sum to the surplus account. But two mortgages were foreclosed, and in both instances because of attempted fraud on the part of the borrowers. About \$5,000 worth of loans were applied for and refused, showing the good faith of the great mass of the borrowers.

The class of operations this concern carried on is quite instructive, as well as its methods of business. The amounts loaned have ranged from \$20 to \$300. The borrowers have represented all classes of deserving people of small means—doctors, ministers, dentists, lawyers, nurses, dress-makers, clerks of every grade, builders, peddlers, butchers and bakers. A rate of payment is arranged at the time of the loan whereby a certain sum, representing interest and part payment of principal, is paid at stated intervals, usually in weekly or monthly installments. The company exacts a deposit of \$1 for examination of an application, the money not to be refunded in case the loan is denied. Reference as to character is rigidly insisted on, and proof is required that furniture on which money is borrowed has been paid for. In many cases where the rate of payment agreed on was found to be too large a readjustment was effected, the better to suit the ability of the borrower.

The sad story usually attending the paid as well as the unpaid chattel loan is familiar to most fairly intelligent people. In this and every other city, such loans are every day negotiated which are usurious and extortionate to a degree which shocks all sense of humanity, not to speak of justice. The whole amount borrowed is rarely ever paid in such cases; while there is as much interest exacted each month as the law would allow to be collected in a year. Often and often the poor victims of such transactions, for want of even a fundamental knowledge of business transactions, have their little belongings taken away from them long after they have paid the amount twice over. One can hardly imagine anything more brutal than the exactions of the modern usurer who operates through the chattel mortgage scheme. Of course our courts will not uphold his performances, and he is usually too cunning to allow himself to be brought into court. But his operations are none the less extensively carried on among the poor and ignorant, who are not rarely improvident also.

The establishment of reputable concerns in this line of transaction, on the model of the one in Baltimore, is one of the great needs of daily life. The completeness with which the public attention is held by the progress of the Imperialist crusade in the Philippines has resulted in but little attention being bestowed on the existing condition in Cuba. It is fair to assume that, if everything goes well with the Imperialist programme in the East, the promoting crowd will feel that, the flag having been hoisted in the ever-faithful Isle, it would be a national crime to remove it.

Things have gone at Havana for many months past in a way which indicates a purpose to be in readiness for just such a contingency as this. All is game which comes to the net of the Imperialist in this campaign. The island of Cuba, when it has overcome the desolation and ruin wrought upon its people by the Spanish, will be quite a rich treasure. We have been prepared, moreover, for such a course by the insistence of the Imperialists that that congressional resolution rejecting our ultimate purpose with reference to Cuba is not to be taken too literally. The complaints of anarchy and the great prominence given to the political gasconade of a few ex-army adventurers of Havana sustain this general view.

WOOD HEARD FROM AGAIN. The completeness with which the public attention is held by the progress of the Imperialist crusade in the Philippines has resulted in but little attention being bestowed on the existing condition in Cuba. It is fair to assume that, if everything goes well with the Imperialist programme in the East, the promoting crowd will feel that, the flag having been hoisted in the ever-faithful Isle, it would be a national crime to remove it.

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Whatever our representatives in Havana design shall follow their present control there, there is at least one American official in Cuba who is cutting out the pace in such fashion as will render it quite difficult to apply the providential theory to our continuance in the island. How it happens that Gen. Leonard Wood has been permitted to hold on to his position as governor of Santiago province would be difficult of understanding had that gentleman not succeeded in securing the confidence of the American people to such an extraordinary degree in his fearless honesty and striking ability as a civil administrator. The brief synopsis of the last report of Gen. Wood which has appeared in the press dispatches shows again how hard he is making the way of the promoting crowd in Cuba. His latest recommendations embody the extraordinary demand that the American troops at present in the province be materially reduced. His idea is that those troops be further re-

duced to two squadrons of cavalry and two battalions of infantry. Gen. Wood, it is also understood, is in favor of raising a Cuban regiment, to be officered in the higher grades by Americans, with a view to the still further reduction of American military forces and the utilization of the natives in the final arrangements for handing over the control of the affairs of the province to those who must ultimately be vested with all responsibility.

Here is an example which might well be followed, even though not, perhaps, to the same extent in and about Havana. A policy such as this is certain to instill into the minds of the Cuban people the conviction that the delay essential to transferring their national concerns to their own charge will be as brief as this people can make it, consistently with the welfare of the country.

When we shall have emerged from the present partial nightmare of militarism in which this people are wrapped, and the nation has resumed the pursuit of the ways of peace, the name of Gen. Wood will survive in the minds of the American people as the one man above all others who illustrated in his conduct in Cuba the truest conceptions which can be entertained of American love of civil liberty and order.

MAULIN FRENCH SENTIMENT. However one may regard the events now progressing in South Africa, it is difficult to suppress a feeling of contempt toward the attitude which the French people are made by their press to occupy toward those events. It is really inconceivable to any sane person how a people so keen in their understanding of all that is false and ludicrous as are the French can extend toleration to the sentiments which are now finding expression in that country toward England. No characterization, even that of Mr. Dooley, has sufficed as yet to bring out in anything like the completeness of its naked absurdity and lack of national self-respect the attitude which France is thus made to occupy before the world.

The Fashoda incident was not really to the discredit of France. Beset as it was when England issued her mandate against the further progress of Maj. Marchand it was the part of wisdom to forego any thought of conquest which lay behind an expectation conceived originally in the interest of science. Few nations are there who have not at one or other period found discipline to be the better part of valor in certain national emergencies. There is more than one such example in our own history. But when such a course is followed up as it has been in France by daily laments and denunciations, there is a close descent to mere national childishness.

We had many samples of this kind of thing from France before the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, and the friends of France closed their eyes to the pitiful expressions of childish wrath and helplessness. Now, however, the matter begins to assume the form of senility. French expression of sympathy for the Boers under all the circumstances must be regarded as little better than the attitude of a cowardly soul. What sense is there, for instance, in the cry of M. Millevoye: "Ah, brave Boers, don't waste your cartridges! Aim carefully and hit the officers?"

Here is a nation with an unsurpassed military record. It is the enemy of England, and rightfully so. It remains tied hand and foot so far as concerns any substantial aid, however slight, which it could extend to the people whom it pretends to sympathize with. And yet there is not sufficient understanding of either national self-respect or the eternal fitness of things to enable its representatives to avoid expressions which must be abhorrent to all true conceptions of individual or national courage.

Happily for the brave defenders of Afrikander freedom they have placed no store on the sympathy or aid of other nations, whose attitude on all questions of international concern is sure to be governed by their own selfish sense of security. Mock sympathy such as this will not deceive them. Little as there is of honor in the attitude of our own Imperialist press, which enable English politicians day after day to make false pretense of thankfulness for a sympathy from the American people which they well know to be non-existent, it is a distinctly honorable attitude when compared with that of the French press and people. It deceives nobody, and leaves us at least without responsibility either for events which we have had no part in calling into existence or for the consequences which may grow out of these events on either side.

Republicans should get together and compare notes. While the administration people in Washington are making light of the result in Nebraska, Hon. John L. Webster, a leading light of that party which went down to defeat, pronounces it a "dire calamity." Being right on the spot, he is in a position to give expert testimony.

To have fully indorsed McKinley's Philippine policy Ohio should have rolled up a larger plurality than usual, and this the state certainly neglected to do. The cold truth is Republicans cannot correctly estimate the results of Tuesday's election until they read the president's message. For doing things without the aid or consent of congress Mr. McKinley is a cake-taker. Look at that late Samoan affair. Citizen Tom Reed is living in a New York flat. Paradoxical as it may appear, Reed, personally, is many removes from a flat. Perhaps Boss Hanna will now indorse the proverb, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The Pyramids are to be illuminated by electricity. And what would Cheops say to that, were he alive? The sultan of Sulu has no valid reason to go on a protracted spree over the result in Nebraska. Stockton, Cal., has a valuable cat. It recently killed \$200 worth of canaries one night in a store. Elections are over in the United States, but I'm still running—Agulnaldo. No, I didn't stump Nebraska.—Teddy Roosevelt.