

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1903.

BARGAINS IN CITY PROPERTY.

The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis are now offering the investment world the greatest gilt-edge bargains in corner business lots in American municipal realty.

The basis of realty value is population. Population growth determines profit to the investor. Comparison of realty prices with ratios of population increase shows the investor where the realty bargains exist; and on that substantial basis St. Paul and Minneapolis open for the spring realty market the greatest bargain counters in the United States.

By way of courtesy to our sister twin city, let us consider her population claims first.

During the late twenty-year period, 1880-1900, Minneapolis increased in population 155,831, or 332 per cent. In the same twenty-year period the ten cities in the 300,000 to 500,000 class increased in population thus:

Baltimore increased 176,644, or 56 per cent.
Buffalo increased 197,085, or 126 per cent.
Cincinnati increased 70,763, or 24 per cent.
Cleveland increased 221,622, or 138 per cent.
Detroit increased 169,364, or 145 per cent.
Milwaukee increased 169,613, or 147 per cent.
New Orleans increased 71,014, or 33 per cent.
Pittsburg increased 165,227, or 156 per cent.
San Francisco increased 108,823, or 47 per cent.
Washington, D. C., increased 131,425, or 89 per cent.
The average population increase of these ten cities of 300,000 to 500,000 population was 148,158; whereas the increase for Minneapolis, a city of 225,000, was 155,831. In twenty years Minneapolis received 24,000 greater population influx than Washington, where realty prices are two to three times as high, and 47,000 more than San Francisco, where realty prices are fully double those of Minneapolis.

The average percentage of population increase in the above named ten large towns was only 78 per cent, as compared with 332 per cent for Minneapolis—and yet the highest priced corner business lots in Minneapolis are only \$3,000 to \$3,500 per front foot, as compared with \$5,000 to \$10,000 in cities of less population advancement.

If Minneapolis offers great realty bargains, far greater than the realty specialties of the ten competitors named, there is one city which offers still greater bargains, and that is St. Paul.

St. Paul today tenders the investor for \$2,500 to \$3,000 per front foot its finest business corners, which in Indianapolis, Kansas City and Seattle are held at \$4,000 to \$6,000; notwithstanding that St. Paul shows a greater foundation basis than either of its high-priced competitors.

From 1800 to 1900 St. Paul advanced in population 121,592, or 293 per cent.

Other cities in the 175,000 class advanced in population thus:

Providence increased 70,741, or 68 per cent.
Indianapolis increased 94,108, or 125 per cent.
Kansas City increased 107,967, or 194 per cent.
Rochester increased 73,069, or 82 per cent.
St. Paul's twenty-year increase, therefore, exceeded that of Kansas City by 13,625, of Indianapolis by 27,484, of Rochester by 48,523, and of Providence by 50,851.

It is perfectly apparent that on the basis of such prices and population comparison, St. Paul real estate values cannot long remain at present figures. In order to keep down and prevent all "boom" tendencies, the Twin Cities during the past five years have repressed and suppressed all symptoms of speculative prices, until business and population demands threaten to overturn the market "bears" and lift prices to the normal level of other cities. It would not be surprising if Twin City realty prices on the best business properties walked ahead 50 per cent the present season, with a corresponding uplift throughout the municipal limits.

The Filipino is making an awful howl about the method of death dealt him by the American officer. We had been told that the brown man was meek and not inclined to protest when the white man did that which was to improve the condition of the natives.

THE SMALLPOX GERM.

Much will be forgiven Boston for its assumption of learning and other evidences of egotism if it shall be shown that a doctor of that staid and respectable town has identified and isolated the smallpox germ.

It is announced that Dr. William T. Councilman has actually accomplished the feat and that he will put the result of his work during the last two years before the Harvard medical school tomorrow evening.

Unhappily we have become skeptical as to the value of medical discoveries, and Dr. Councilman will by reason of this fact, be robbed of much of the glory that should be his in case he justifies. From time to time we are assured—generally by cable—that the specific germ of a disease that menaces humanity has been isolated and that hereafter it will not be necessary to maintain that particular disease in the medical books. Consumption has been banished, by cable. The micrococcus of pneumonia has been labeled so that he may be identified by the nearsighted, still people die of pneumonia. Pasteur found a specific for hydrophobia, but the newspapers still contain harrowing accounts of deaths from rabies. The cancer germ was found on the walls of houses wherein had dwelt persons afflicted with the disease—and the germ is still on the wall when he is not more actively engaged.

These things have made us skeptical. Yet we will hope that there is something behind the announcement of Dr. Councilman. The discovery of the smallpox germ must inevitably lead to the discovery of an abso-

lute specific preventive of the disease and its ultimate eradication. And few greater boons could be granted humanity. The disease is at once repulsive and dangerous and has contributed largely to the mortality records. Its prevention or cure would be a matter of vast importance to mankind.

Let us take heart of hope, therefore, and wait for the disclosure promised by Dr. Councilman. If he has succeeded in doing that which is claimed for him he will be hailed as one of the lights of his time. And not the least of the blessings he will confer on his fellow man lies behind the fact that he may put an end to the contentions of the vaccinationists and the antis.

The price of coffee is so low that it is hardly worth while to buy the burned barley substitute that the boarding house keeper is feeding you.

MINNESOTA'S LAKE PORT.

The statistical report of General Superintendent Ripley on the lake commerce passing the "Soo" canal shows that nearly 36,000,000 net tons of freight passed in and out of Lake Superior last year, which is 27 per cent increase over the record of the year before, and nearly three times the volume of freight passing the Suez canal in the commerce between Europe and Asia.

The growth of lake commerce, which is the measure of the commercial and industrial development of the Lake Superior region and westward, is shown by the fact that the freight tonnage passing the "Soo" canal last year was more than double that of 1896, more than treble that of 1892, almost eight times that of 1886, and over sixteen times that of 1882.

Such is the geometrical ratio of development which the country tributary to Duluth and the Twin Cities is placing on exhibit before a twentieth century public.

Duluth-Superior as a port of entry last year stood ahead of all American ports except New York and Philadelphia. Freight receipts and shipments at Duluth-Superior aggregated 17,505,793 tons, valued at \$194,444,695.

This places Minnesota's lake port, in volume of steamship business, ahead of Boston or Baltimore, and third among American ports. Minnesota and Dakota farms and mills, mines and forests, jobbing centers and railways, are chiefly responsible for this remarkable exposition of material energy and resources.

The impudence of the tramp from St. Paul who stole a ride on the presidential train is lost sight of contemplation of the fact that the fellow knew when the band wagon moved.

A RUBBER-TIRED FOURTH.

The efforts of the good people who are striving to bring about the abolition of the noisy Fourth of July are not likely to bring about immediate fruition, though it is apparent that the movement is growing in importance. There is, however, a very large majority of people who hold to the idea that the making of noise on that day which we hold most in reverence as a national holiday is conducive to the development of patriotism. And they are likely to be indulgent to the small boy when he goes out with a cannon to announce his satisfaction over the action of those of our fathers who startled the world with the reverberation of the noise they made in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

The movement for a noiseless Fourth of July has this in particular to commend it: The less noise, the less accidents. Something must be done to get rid of the most pernicious of the noise producers—the "mud can." There is no boy so poor that he cannot get the materials for making a mud can, and there is no youngster who does not delight in the danger incident to the exploding of it. The toy revolver and the miniature cannon both have their list of victims, but they are practically innocuous when compared to the mud can.

Something must be done to get rid of the mud can. It is not possible to prevent the sale of the chemicals used in the mud can combination, but a rigorous prosecution of the boys who explode the destructive affair might result in the ultimate suppression of it. The law might be amended, so far as it affects the setting off of explosives in the city, so that the mud can would be placed under the ban.

But the mother and father of the small boy have the best and most effective means for bringing about the suppression of the mud can. If the youngsters were convinced that the explosion of a mud can would have an echo in the form of a thorough whipping, results would be obtained at once.

The proponents of the noiseless Fourth might bend their energies to impressing this upon parents. Then the prospects for a rubber-tired Fourth of July might brighten a bit.

"Doc" Ames will not announce his candidacy for the senate this week, at least.

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

The ease with which W. K. Vanderbilt set aside the objections of the authorities of the Church of England to the marriage of divorced persons is likely to cause something of a row in the establishment and bring out some discussion as to what is to be done by way of fixing absolutely the attitude of the church on the question.

One English cleric has written a letter to the press in which he denounces Henry White, the secretary of the American embassy in London, for taking part in a ceremony performed in spite of the expressed wishes of the archbishop of Canterbury. He also demands the retirement of the vicar who performed the marriage. He will not lack for reply, and the British public, at least, is about to be treated to some essentially British arguments on both sides of the question. The contention will not be without interest in this country, for it is likely to result in the opening up of a debate that may ultimately result in the fixing of an international divorce code.

The present condition is not tolerable. William K. Vanderbilt's wife, for instance, in spite of his millions, would not be received by the conservative element of society in France, who would hold that she was not the wife of the man whose name she bears. The marriage that was celebrated in London the other day would not be recognized under the law of South Carolina, where divorce is not recognized.

Whatever may be said of divorce as an institution, it is certain that it is accepted by a large majority of the civilized peoples as a necessary institution and something should be done to regulate it. No more scathing comment on our morals could have been made than was implied in the imprisonment of Earl Russell for bigamy in spite of the fact that he had procured a divorce in Arizona. We cannot do away with divorce; would it not, therefore, be reasonable to establish some sort of modus vivendi? The king of the Belgians, who has been about a bit, might make a bid for distinction by calling an international divorce conference at Brussels.

Now that the Earl of Yarmouth is wedded to Miss Thaw perhaps he will not be so much of a frost when he returns to the stage.

Stuart Robson is ill again. Mr. Robson is taking on some of the airs and habits of the grand opera prima donna.

The Russian idea of the open door in China is that it is an aperture through which to drive out Chinamen.

At St. Paul Theaters

Miss Mary Shaw continues to please the audiences in the Metropolis opera house in "The Ghosts." There will be but three more performances including the matinee tomorrow.

"Tim Murphy in 'The Carpet-Bagger'" will play an engagement of three nights at the Metropolitan matinee at the Metropolitan commencing Thursday evening.

Miss Effie Ellsler in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," will be seen at the Metropolitan opera house Sunday May 3, for an engagement of four nights and a matinee. The sale of seats for this engagement will open at the box office Thursday morning.

Richard Mansfield in his great production of "Julius Caesar" will be the attraction at the Metropolitan for three nights and Saturday matinee, beginning May 7.

Melodrama is again the offering at the Grand the current week, Joseph Le Bruns in the Metropolis opera house England life "Not Guilty" being the attraction. Although the weather of last evening undoubtedly reduced the attendance to a considerable extent, a goodly sized audience vigorously applauded the thrilling scenes and situations with which the piece abounds. Very capable acting was seen in the play this season, notable interpretations being given by Alda Frey, West, Richard, Vivian, W. H. St. James, A. H. West and Hermine Stafford.

A dramatic event of importance is the production of "The Merchant of Venice" and Rose Stahl in "Janice Meredith" will appear at the Grand opera house next week. It is understood that the production of "The Merchant of Venice" will be a run of three months at Wallace's theater. Mr. West, has been bought outright by Mr. Bonnell and Rose Stahl, even to the original "properties."

The Rice and Barton company makes good the reputation the players won on their last appearance in St. Paul. The houses at the Star are very large and the people appreciative of the clever specialties, pretty chorus and handsome mountings of the show.

At the Hotels

Those from Northwestern states at the Windsor last night were: C. Babbitt, Albert Lea; M. Bunnell, Duluth; A. J. Cupp, Chicago; L. R. Down, Detroit; M. J. Jones, Eau Claire; W. A. E. Jones, Lisbon, N. D.; R. B. Simms, Albert Lea, Minn.; Miss D. Northfield, Minn.; W. H. Taylor and wife, Lake Nebagamon, Wis.; B. Dougherty, Duluth; M. J. Dowling, Olivia, Minn.; M. J. Muller, Duluth; The Ryan, Mrs. Lillian Hollister, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Susan Fisher, Port Huron, Mich.; Walter L. Orr, Manistowic, Mich.; P. A. Hunt, Detroit, Minn.; E. Aldrich, Devils Lake, N. D.; Rev. L. S. Hunt, New York, N. Y.; Metropolitan: B. S. Kupell, Jackson, N. D.; Mrs. E. B. Summy and child, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Sanger, Fargo; William L. Atkinson and wife, Winnipeg, Man.; Miss Dora Hertzfeld, Minneapolis; J. C. Auker and wife, Red Wing, Minn.

Merchants: H. R. Mandan, H. R. Lyon, Mandan, N. D.; M. N. Jewell, Bismarck; S. W. Clarke, Redfield; J. S. Hunt, Bismarck; J. W. Hagard, Traverse City, Mich.; W. A. Areson, St. Cloud; T. J. Murray, Duluth; Mont. M. E. Dean, Anacostia; J. H. Hall, St. Paul; W. F. Sanger, Windom, Minn.; W. J. Munro, Morris, Minn.; P. W. McAllen, Pine City, Minn.; L. M. Erickson, St. Peter, Minn.; G. L. Gilling, Wausau, Wis.; E. E. Nicolai, Superior, Wis.

What the Editors Say

Perhaps when Gen. Miles retires in August he may find means of making public his views of what he saw in the Philippines.—Duluth Herald.

South Dakota is making a search for its first girl baby. This is a novel way of getting the news to tell their ages.—Crookston Times.

The recent slump in stock value brings with it the suggestion that Republican prosperity partakes more of the character of gambling house prosperity than of the actual thing.—St. Cloud Times.

In the nature of events it is about time for that annual European war to break out on paper.—Sank Rapids Free Press.

Those who don't live in the White house have a deal of fault to find with it. The lucky fellow who does get an opportunity to reside there, however, will raise less objection were they looking at it from the inside.—Winona Independent.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

For Minnesota—Rain in south and east; rain or snow in north and west; Tuesday, much colder; brisk to high north winds; Wednesday fair; warmer in west.

For Montana—Fair, continued cold Tuesday; Wednesday fair; showers in west; Thursday, cold in northwest; rain or snow and cold in east and south; Friday, snow; Wednesday fair and warmer.

For Upper Michigan—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; rain or showers in west; Wednesday, cold in northwest; rain or snow and cold in east; Thursday, cold in northwest; becoming northwest.

For Wisconsin—Showers Tuesday; colder in north portion; colder in west; showers in west portion Wednesday; brisk to high north winds; Thursday, cold in west; becoming northwest.

For South Dakota—Rain or snow Tuesday; much colder in central and east portions; Wednesday, cold in west; Thursday, cold in west; Friday, cold in west; Saturday, cold in west; Sunday, cold in west.

For Iowa—Showers and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair, with warmer in north; Thursday, fair; Friday, fair; Saturday, fair; Sunday, fair.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures taken by the United States weather bureau at St. Paul, W. E. Oliver, observer for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, 30.0; temperature, 70; lowest temperature, 50; average temperature, 59; daily range, 20; barometer, 29.95; humidity, 52; precipitation, trace; 7 p. m. temperature, 68; 7 p. m. barometer, 30.0; wind, S. by E. 4.

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Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).
River Bulletin.
Stations—Danger Gauge Change
St. Paul—14 7.2
La Crosse—10 0.1
Davenport—10 0.1
St. Louis—10 0.1

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La Crosse—10 0.1
Davenport—10 0.1
St. Louis—10 0.1

MILES ON THE PHILIPPINES

Continued from First Page.

ing that on the Island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, that "two officers, Capt. Samuel, Forty-fourth infantry, U. S. V., and Lieut. Peeler, Nineteenth infantry—had committed similar atrocities against the people of the island. It was also reported that at Luzon, of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death.

Prisoners Bayoneted.—At Tasaban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Tenny ordered a lieutenant of the Philippine scouts to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide them to the camp of the insurgents, he was to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either died or were bayoneted. The scouts were separated into companies numbering three or four, respectively, and while tied together were murdered by the bayonets. Some were killed in a kneeling position at that time. The pretense was made that they were killed while attempting to escape. Besides Lieut. Campbell, Scouts Preston, Conger and Keene were implicated.

At Calbayog, Samar, it was reported that in that district several men had been subjected to the water cure. One of these was the president, who showed me a deep scar which he said was caused by the cords cutting into his flesh. Three other men were tortured, one of whom said he was subjected to torture by troops under Lieut. Gougout. Tenth cavalry, that his private teeth were knocked out which was apparent, that he was otherwise maltreated and robbed of \$300. It was stated these men were taken to be bayoneted, but were only saved by the prompt action of Maj. Carrington, First infantry, who sent out for them. Lieut. Gougout was found guilty and given the sentence of three months' suspension from service, receiving full pay for the same period.

Unlawful Reconciliation.—"It appears that Maj. Glenn, Lieut. Conger and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of torture, and it became notorious that this party was called 'Glenn's brigade.' Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the general upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely, Brig. Gen. Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture. These facts came to my notice in a casual way, and many other of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago. In fact, it was informed that it was common talk at the places where officers congregated that transactions had been carried on either with the connivance or approval of the general. It is, however, most gratifying to state that such atrocities have been condemned by such commanders as General Lagoon, Ware, Sumner, Lee, Baldwin and others.

Law Violated as to Rice.—Gen. Miles directs attention to the fact that the law of the United States forbids the sale of rice to the natives of the Philippines. It is stated that the natives are being sold rice in large quantities, and that the natives are being sold rice in large quantities, and that the natives are being sold rice in large quantities.

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Soldiers Should Not Make Roads.

Of the roads to Lake Lanao he says: "At the time of my visit there were 600 of our men at work on the roads. The heat was intense and there were at the time 70 men sick and some 200 on sick report. Heavy timber was being cut, and a road of a peculiar character was being constructed. Unless there be some great military necessity and I know of none—this work should not be performed by troops. It was informed that the Moros had made propositions to furnish the necessary men. There appeared to be very great dissatisfaction and the service as a complaint. I was informed that no men can be re-enlisted at this point. The performance of such labor by troops, unless absolutely necessary, is a mistake. It is wrong and contrary to law."

The more important observations and recommendations of Gen. Miles are as follows: "The general condition of the troops in the Philippines is a credit to the country. The officers and men make a good appearance. The climate is the greatest detriment to the service. The men are in the prime of manhood, but as a body are not physically fit for two or three years' service. Very few escape. The majority are debilitated.

Saw No Drunken Soldiers.—"As the military posts, with very few exceptions are remote and the troops are required to be in communities where there are neither advantages nor healthful to the service, it is not a detriment and not beneficial to them. The life of these soldiers under such conditions is a very unattractive one. During my visits to the garrisons it so happened that I did not see a single soldier under the influence of liquor. The following statement shows the exact condition of troops at 159 stations in the Philippines, being all but 19 remote stations, on Nov. 27, 1902: "Troops in duty, 17,175; sick, 1,415."

"As the result of my observations, it is my opinion that the disorganization of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial to the army. Now that the temptation has been removed from the immediate presence of the young men of the army, they are less likely to indulge in the use of liquor. The number of troops that will be required to occupy the Philippine islands is still problematical. While it is claimed that the people are pacified, evidence of hostility toward American sovereignty are apparent. The newspapers published, both English and Spanish, almost daily contain articles detrimental to peace.

Should Withdraw Artillery.

"In my judgment the heavy artillery troops now in the Philippine islands should be withdrawn without delay, as there is no legitimate use for them in the archipelago. There is as much, if not more, need for cavalry in the Philippines than in the United States, and, as the rate of cavalry recruitment has served in the Philippines, I think it advisable that they should perform their proportion of duties in that country."

"I found a large proportion of the troops occupying churches, monasteries and other church properties. This I believe to be wrong and it should be discontinued without delay. It is a serious detriment to the property, and while it may prevent destruction by fire to some extent, yet the damage done to the buildings will be extensive and it will simply result in claims for some millions of dollars being brought against the United States, which undoubtedly will have to be paid. Until such time as it can be determined exactly, the troops in my judgment should be distributed in the most avail-

able parts of the archipelago, aggregating about 12,000 men."

Would Change Meat Supply.

Of the supplies furnished the troops, he says: "While the supplies as a rule have been abundant and of good quality, there is in my opinion too much cold storage meat used for the good of the troops. Its constant use becomes very distasteful, and in the opinion of many eminent physicians it is not the most healthful. In my opinion it would be advisable to send government steamers to Australia and to have the meat shipped to the Philippines among the different garrisons, so that they can at any time have fresh beef and mutton as part of their rations."

Gen. Miles renews the recommendation made prior to his Philippine trip that at least one strategic position be fortified beyond the possibility of capture by any foreign fleet. Of this contention, he says: "On my journeys through the archipelago I was frequently appealed to to assist the people to obtain a food supply, of which they are sorely in need. I do not think there is today a people so sorely afflicted as the 8,000,000 inhabitants of this archipelago. Their country has been devastated by war and several provinces are now suffering severely as the result of reconcentration in the past. In some places locusts have destroyed the crops. Pestilence has prevailed, resulting in the reported death of nearly 75,000 people, while it is estimated that the number not reported is fully as large."

On Nov. 29, 1902, Gen. Miles sent the following cablegram to the secretary of war: "In my judgment five regiments of infantry and a regiment of cavalry should be sent yearly. A certain number of transports should be engaged in bringing out all the needed supplies. Judge Advocate Gen. Davis in a letter to the secretary of war, says: "The incidents which are set forth in the enclosed are of a serious nature and have been the subject of special investigations, in some instances these have been conducted by courts-martial, and have resulted in the conviction and punishment of several officers. In other cases the inquiries have been entrusted to orderlies or others instructed for that purpose, and the results have been similar. The Philippines. Whatever action has been required as the result of such inquiries it has been taken by the proper commanding officer responsible for the conduct of the troops. In other cases remedial orders have been issued as were deemed proper, and in other cases there have been court-martial trials. "In some of these inquiries the investigation is not yet complete, and the testimony of officers now serving in the Philippines has been found necessary. Whether administrative action in addition to that already taken will be necessary can only be determined when the full report of the investigating officers are received. There has been delay because the incidents complained of were not made known at the time."

He discusses the distribution of rice in the provinces of Batangas and Cavite, which is a matter that has been considered in the department. It is explained that in order to restore civil order and to provision the people in the concentration camps it was determined by Gen. Bell that purchases of rice should be made by the subsistence department, the latter to be reimbursed by the military government. Upon this point Gen. Davis says: "The measures restored to were dictated by military necessity. They were undertaken with the approval of the local commander, and were calculated to meet an emergency of impending famine in such a way as to meet actual distress without supererogating the native population and without casting the burden of their support upon the native treasury, after order had been restored and the provinces returned to civil control. The distress increased after the military occupation had terminated, and the local relief program was without substantial effect. The balance of profits accruing from the sales of rice by the military government was transferred to the subsistence department to the relief of those in distress caused by the prevalence of cholera and famine in the provinces of Southern and Southwestern Luzon."

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BUREAU CHIEFS REPLY.

Comments on Various Portions of Gen. Miles' Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Portions of the report of Gen. Miles were sent to the different chiefs of bureaus to which the observations referred, and replies from several officers have been received. Gen. J. F. Weston, commissary general, in making reply on the beef question, states: "In my judgment, it is not a feasible or economical plan, and there should be no departure from the present system of supply of frozen beef."

Gen. Weston says his office has never received any complaint about frozen beef, but on the contrary uniform commendations. Gen. Weston adds: "Native beef is out of the question, even if it were possible to procure, and there would be danger in using it besides its being poor, stringy and tough, and the ripest practically destroyed the native cattle. The experiment of bringing in cattle was tried and was abandoned by Col. Woodruff was an absolute failure. The supply of cattle on the hoof for the military service in the Philippines is not a practical proposition, and enormous expense and entail useless loss of animal life and would serve no useful purpose either of administration, economy or health. At least 90 per cent of the cattle would not survive the trip, so that the government would not only lose half of the cost of the trip, but would actually pay freight on what was lost."

Gen. Gillespie, chief of engineers, says: "The Manila harbor, or any other harbor in the insular possessions is not now defended or is not in process of defense is because congress has not appropriated the necessary funds. Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, says the war department has appreciated the necessity of defending by fixed works the principal ports of the Philippine islands, but that the matter rests with congress."

Gen. O'Reilly, surgeon general, says: "The bad effect of the climate on the health of the army is a simple fact. Just as the troops serving on the Texas border always have shown a greater sick rate and higher percentage of deaths than those in the Rocky mountain district or the Northern states, so in greater degree will the army in the Philippines always exceed in sickness the army at home. I think it is a mistake to consider the sick rates as part of the price of occupancy of the islands and not expect any great immunity in the future. There will be some improvement when the troops are taken from the native villages and permanently settled in regular barracks. The sick report does not show an exact record of the sick rate of the men on the islands. In spite of the undoubtedly pernicious effect of vino upon some soldiers in the Philippines, some of the rates from alcohol are very much smaller in the islands than in our own country. The effect of the dis-

continuation of the liquor feature of the canteen system in my opinion should be judged largely from post and city section of the Philippines only. "Unless a young man is already a habitual drunkard, the temptations for him to become so are not nearly so great as in the cities mentioned, and in the United States. When a perfectly sober soldier, however, does become a steady drinker of vino, his ruin is certain. The value of the canteen has always been a means by which a soldier can get a few glasses of beer at home and every day of the month if he so desires, instead of being attracted to saloons, where he is tempted to

spend his month's pay for vile liquor, and in gambling."</