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MERICA AND ENGLAND MUST STAND

Johny Bull and Uncle Sam Must be Good Friends in the Present Conflict so as to keepthe Other Foreign Nations From Taking a Hand.

Bentiment is something not to be deesised as a practical factor, either in politics or in personal affairs. The common people of America and Great Britain are impelled to desire alliance, because they feel that they are of one blood. And that purely sentimental feeling has as much bearing on the affair as has the political misdom of their respective of the second of th ical wisdom of the statesmen who see that there is a growing enmity against the Angio-Saxons among all the nations of the continent of Europe. As yet, the enmity is commercial, and takes the form of commercial raids. But the heavy armaments of the powers are pushing hard behind, declares the New York Press. The tap of a tiny hammer, a tap that might he given by the most unimthat might be given by the most unim-portant of the little things that cause friction between nations, may release the unsteady stay which holds back that enormous weight of human war material and start it sliding down on the two nations whom the world envies.

There has not been a day in the last ten years when the Latins have not been made to feel the contemptuous indifferlooked on their policies and menaces. It is little wonder that they hate the clean race with the pure blood that is waxing stronger in every quarter of the globe, in every way, while their ancient and weak-ened systems meat with defeats the the ened systems meet with defeats that they cannot explain—for the Latin does not realize that time has doomed him.

Of the newer and healthler races that

wait only for the chance to strike England and America, the Germans are actuated by a strange and new spirit. The impatience of militarism rules them. When they meet a problem difficult of solution, political or commercial, they squint at the military power to see if it cannot solve the vexing question with

More flercely than any other power, because he has more virility and youth, the Russian hates the Anglo-Saxon. With original savagery strong within him, he looks to war as the easiest way of solving troublesome questions and of moving further ahead on the road which he has marked out with the instincts of the primitive conqueror, the conquest of ter-

So, with deeply-rooted reasons for ra-cial, political and commercial hatred, it is no idle blare of war that comes from the new and informal concert of Europe.

Should general war be declared against either the United States of Great Britain self-interest would force one nation to the support of the other. A successful attack on Great Britain by the powers of of nti-nental Europe would mean an attack on the United States as sure as consequence follows cause. Let Great Britain lost the mastery of the seas and the North American continent would be defined in the seas and the North American continent burden successful to the season of American seasons successful to the seasons are seasons as the seasons are seasons as

powers would lay tens of thou sands of tons of her shipping idle in her

harbors.

An attack by the continertal powers or the two nations would not be a war with ordinary purposes. It would be a war of one-half of the civilized world against the other, of political and commercial exter mination. There would be engaged in i on one side two nations whose people, scattered all over the globe, number 446, 831,399. There would be on the other side five nations with 268,604,339 people. More than 30,000,000 of soldiers could be called on. The cceans of all the world would be on. The cceans of all the world would be filled with fleets. To one watching the globe from some other planet it would seem as if the inhabitants of the earth were about to destroy each other and leave the world untenanted. And yet this mighty war, of a magni-

tude too great to grasp, would, in the beone thing, the struggle for the mastery of the ocean. Until the sea power of the two Anglo-Saxon nations was broken, there could be no great military operations against either. As long as they held the oceans, they would hold the only road by which their possessions could be attacked. However mighty the continental powers may be in armies and armament, the force in which the United States and Great Britain are the most nearly equal to them is that of the navy. Until the British and American navies have been destroyed, therefore, the nowers could make little use of their huge armies. The effective navies of the contending

powers would be furnished by France, Russia, Ita'y and Germany in the order The fifth power, Austria-Hungara, has no ships that are worth con-sidering, as they could not be used to protect her bit of sea coast. The following table, which shows the

relative strength of the fleets, has been prepared with the object of listing the vessels according to a common standard. Almost every nation has its own way of listing its ships, and one will call a ves sel a battleship, when, according to the higher standard of another, it is only a cruiser. The ships as tabulated here are divided into their various classes ac-cording to the British and American

Guntoats

Total..... 67 Austria-Hungary 8

Total......101 Of the American and British ships every one is effective in the highest degree of its type and class. There is grave reason to doubt the efficacy of a great proportion of the French battleships. A French offcial declared openely a few weeks ago that the channel squadron of the French navy could not take the sea. Italy's largest battleships were built at a time when naval constructors were entirely off the track. They were working on the theory of enormous size and huge ordnance, which the British discovered was useless. How they would work in heavy seas and stormy coast is an open question. Austria Hungary's navy is ancient. Its battle-ships are armored enough and carry ordnance enough to rate as such, but they are not fit for active operations in any

except harbor waters. As far as the cruisers are concerned. As far as the crisers are concerned, America and Great Britain not only own more than the combined powers, but it is doubtful whether the combined powers could make a single squadron of fifteen yessels or twenty that could compare in

A CLASH OF ARMS.

American and British vessels that could be converted into warships number more than the vessels of all the powers combined. For instance, the United States naval force to-day, counting all the ships that have been added from the merchant wayling and other sources amounts to see marine and other sources, amounts to 300 vessels. (The table shows only the actual

warships, built as such.)

Spain would not enter the situation as a serious factor, for no one knows whether she will have any ships left after the United States gets through with her, and in any event, she will be in no condition to wage another war for a long time to come. warships, built as such.)

A first effort of the powers would be to strike at the point of vantage of Great Britain, her belt of coal and supply bases, of which she has more than forty great ones scattered over the world. Of these ones scattered over the world. Of these Malta and Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, would be the natural objective points of the Mediterranean squed on of the French fleet and of Why oher ships that the powers could specified and the British have the advantage of Gibraltar as an unassailable base. It would enable them to hold the Mediterranean with a comparatively small fleet, and practically makes that ocean a home water for them. The Russian squadron in the Black sea makes that ocean a home water for them. The Russian squadron in the Black sea could not be used to operate until the British power in the Mediterranean was broken. It would be needed, in the first place, for the defense of the Russian coast there, and, in the second place, it could not run through the Suez canal without extensive re-enforcement that would enable it to take Aden and protect its retreat, should that be necessary.

would enable it to take Aden and protect its retreat, should that be necessary. In the Chinese waters the British and Americans have a pre-ominating force, and they could hold all the English bases in the Pacific, preventing their enemies from coaling. Should the powers wish to dispute the Pacific with the allied American and British ships they would have can and British ships, they would have to weaken their fleets in the Western waters dangerously.

As Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke told

Great Britain six years ago, and as we have discovered in this war with Spain. he secret of naval defense is to attack he enemy's sea power and he cannot use the enemy in or near his ports. Destroy his armies against a nation that is separated from him by water. The principle of British naval power has been to build would lose much at first. Her immense ficets powerful and large enough to mask colonial possessions, her extent of empire.

There could be no decisive engagement there in many months, and Great Britain thus would be left free to tight elsewhere.

America's action in the case of such a war with all the powers would be largely.

war with all the powers would be largely naval at first. If there were no fleet threatening her immediately and the enemy had no powerful ships in her

enemy had no powerful ships in her waters, she would, no doubt, co-operate with her English ally in operations in the eastern waters of the Atlantic. She would find it the wisest policy to fortify her coasts, so that they could withstand any fleet that could be brought against them, and then push her naval line of defense clear across the Atlantic, taking advantage of English coaling bases and meeting the hostile fleets before they could disappear in the open ocean.

Decisive naval actions ending in the victory of the Anglo-Saxon fleets would come near to ending the war aff the powers still insisted on continuing it, the two nations could starve them out in short order. They need American and Canadian wheat and meat. They need American and British money. They could not

Even without a decided setback to the American and British fleets Great Britain would lose much at first. Her immense

SPANISH FIGHTERS.

NO WONDER SPAINS NAVY IS IN FERIOR TO OTHERS.

Ill-Treated by Their Officers—Many of These Unfortunite Fellows Shaughaled Fellows Shaughaled on Board Ship.

"The Sparjars do not know how to fight their ships," said a naval officer. "I am parteety confident that George Dewer could have exchanged fleets with the Spaniards in Manila harbor and then have given them almost as sound a drubbing as he did with his own fleet."

The same opinion has been expressed by a large number of American naval officers who are familiar with the principles upon which the Spanish navy is run.

order. They need American and Canadian wheat and meat. They need American and British money. They could not invade without neets. Russia's advance on India could be checkmated by the seizure of her possessions in China. Germany, too, would lose the Chinese territory which she seized recently.

But it is not likely that the question of naval supremacy would be settled easily. If Great British and America found that it would be unwise to risk decisive engagements, and the mastery of the Atlantic ocean remained in doubt for any length of time, the United States and Canada would be be confronted with the danger of invasion and we would have to raise an army; indeed. That possible army of 10,000,000 off volunteers would need to become a fact then. A single strong fleet of the powers could make an invasion of the United States possible if the entire coast is not fortified perfectly. A check to the channel fleet would mean invasion of the United Kingdom. A check to the channel fleet would mean invasion of the United Kingdom. A check to the American and British fleets in the Mediterranean would leave the enemy free to move into the Atlantic or through the Suez canal. The war could be carried into Australia, India and to our Pacific coast.

Even without a decided setback to the American and British fleets Great Britain the Spanish naval recruiters have of get-ting bluefackets. The term should rather be shapshaled. The Spanish law forbids haled. The Spanish law forbids

sels—(n. sted voluntarily or involuntarily—he is made to feel that he is no better than a beast. For the slightest infraction of regulations he is punished in a fashion that makes his fellow bluejackets in navies like our own, or that of Great Britains with anger. The central and convies like our own, or that of Great Britains flush, with anger. The central and consuming idea of the Spanish raval officer is that all hards forward are his servants. There is absolutely nothing of this in the American navy. Once in a while when an American ship is at sea for a considerable period in tropical waters and all hands, fore and aft, are wearing white uniforms, an officer will pay a mess attendant for scrubbing one of his criforms and hanging it out on the scrub-and-wash line. The officer who requests a me to do anything like this stands by to we the man refuse. It is the man's prince to

man refuse. It is the man's pri d'ege to refuse outright to perferm suc' a task or money or otherwise, but if for money or otherwise, but if the job he is well paid for i Spanish navy every man forw the chief petty officers down to a ck as valets for all the officers att, not asked to wash the officer they are not requested to black they are not requested to black they are commarked to do these they are commarked to do these they are commarked to do these they are of self-respect, and the lightest indication of hesitancy on the pars of a bluejacket is visited by heavy punishment.

When a Spanish officer gets it in for a When a Spanish officer gets it in for a chief petty officer for any real or fancied cause, he does not immediately undertake to secure the petty officer's disrating. Instead, he begins systematically to humiliate the petty officer. He calls him vile names in the hearing of the unwested miliate the petty officer. He calls him vile names in the hearing of the unrated bluejackets and not infrequently kicks him. He calls him aft—especially when the petty officer is showing a party of women visitors about the ship—and or-ders him to blacken his shoes, right in sight of all hands and all the visitors on sight of all hands and all the visitors on the main deck. The writer was a visitor on board a Spanish gunbeat at Cadiz a few years ago and saw a chief petty officer—the ship's signal quartermaster—treated in this manner by a junior lieutenant. Finally, after the Spanish officer who conceives a dislike for a petty officer has abused and humiliated the man for weeks or months at a stretch, he cooks up a set of charges against the wretch

dinary seaman

gated to superiors in rank. It is an ac-tual fact that the apprentice boys in the Stonish navy are the recognized ship's whitpers. The spectacle of an undersized lad laying the lesh on the naked back of a chief petry officer, from whom the lad is supposed to derive his sea knowledge, is characteristically Spanish and Abyselman.

The "rule o' thumb" is another com punishment in the Spanish navy—the sus-pending of offenders by the two thumbs, so that their feet barely touch the ground from overhead gratings. The writer once attended a mass on board a Spanish cruiser in Spanish waters. The mass was celebrated on the berth deck forward. In full view of all hands who attended the mass was the ship's brig, on the berth deck up in the series of the state of the ship's brig. the mass was the ship's brig, on the borth deck, up in the eyes of her. Eight men were suspended by their thumbs from the grating covering the hatch leading from the to'gallant fo'c'sle, and their groans were mingled with the responses of the men to the words of the chaplain.

Another feature of the Spanish navy's punitive system is the "solitary and fish" infliction. This consists in locking up a minor offender in an unlighted and pracinfliction. This consists in locking up a minor offender in an unlighted and practically unventilated compartment and in feeding him upon sait fish, and no water whatsoever for a couple of days at a stretch. Men who suffer this ordeal have always to be lifted out of their place of confirmment when it is over with their confinement when it is over, with their swollen tongues hanging out of their meuths from thirst, and men have been taken out of the glory hole dead after underroing this barbarity. The wonder is truly not great that a slumbering devil is truly not great that a slumbering devil of bitterness seems always to look from the eyes of the Spanish man forward. There have been many mutinies in the Spanish navy, but they have always been suppressed, after serious loss of life, by the marines, for the Spanish navel officers are crafty enough to treat the marines well. The Spanish marine gets all the best of it, and he is even coddled by the officers aft. It is not an uncommonthing for a private marine aboard a Spanish man-of-war to super a chief path. ish man-of-war to sing a chief pethy of-ficer without receiving the slightest pun-ishment for it. Indeed, the marine wao does this is privately applauded by the officers. In return for this sort of coddling treatment at the hands of the ofup a set of charges against the wretch and has the man court-martialed and re-duced from his rating to that of an orficers the marines are the officers' protectors, and on every occasion when the bluejackets have risen in revolt—and they have done this within the past ten years

THE PHILIPPINES.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE TEHRE PAR-TICULARLY IN MANILLA.

The Currency in Circulation There-Paying ing by the 'Chit" System - How to Dress in the Philippines-Live in style for Less Than a Dollar a day.

In Manila no one ever pays for anything he buys at the time he buys it, for the hin white suits that are everywhere worn are not made for transporting coin.
Bank-notes are practically out of circulaion, and heavy Mexican dollars stand at the hand of a motley family of fifty-cent pleces Spanish pesetas, and huge coppers, to give weight rather than value to the currency system. If you draw the first crize in the monthly lottery run for the cenefit of the government, your \$160,000 is all paid to you in silver "cartwheels" or subsidiary coins, and you really feel that luck is after all something tangible when it takes a heavy dray or two to haul the results of your winnings from the government office to the bank. A dellar is about all the coin that a coperly clothed resident of Manila can carry about with him, and as it general-

ly turns out, he dosen't need more, for the shopkeepers, tailors, and boot-makers have all been educated to recognize in the famous "chit system" a neces-sary evil that springs out of certain monetary and climatic conditions, and are always ready to accept the small bit of paper on which—over your name —you write an i. o. u. for the amount of your purchase. If the cook wants a new stove, or the

coachman a jar of "micl" molasses to sweeten up the feed for the horses, or if the gardener wants a lawn-mower, which can only be bought at the English drugstore, or the office-boy a new rope for the punkah, says Joseph Earle Stevens, in the New York Evening Post. Write out a "chit" for each of them, and that's the last you hear from the transaction till the first of the next month. But scarcely has that day come before all your creditors send in their collectors to eash those carclessly pencilled "chits," and then your office is turned into a money-changer's. Armed with a big canvag bag of dol'ars, you pay out to first one and then the other all day long; and to see your callers bite the silver in the effort to discover lead, or drop a dozen pleces on the hard floor to verify the ring, is not to feel complimented by their opinion of your integrity.

About the only people that will not trust you are the car-conductors and the cab-drivers; but as car-fares rarely amount to over three coppers, and cab charges to a "peseta," it is easy enough to satisfy them with prompt cash.

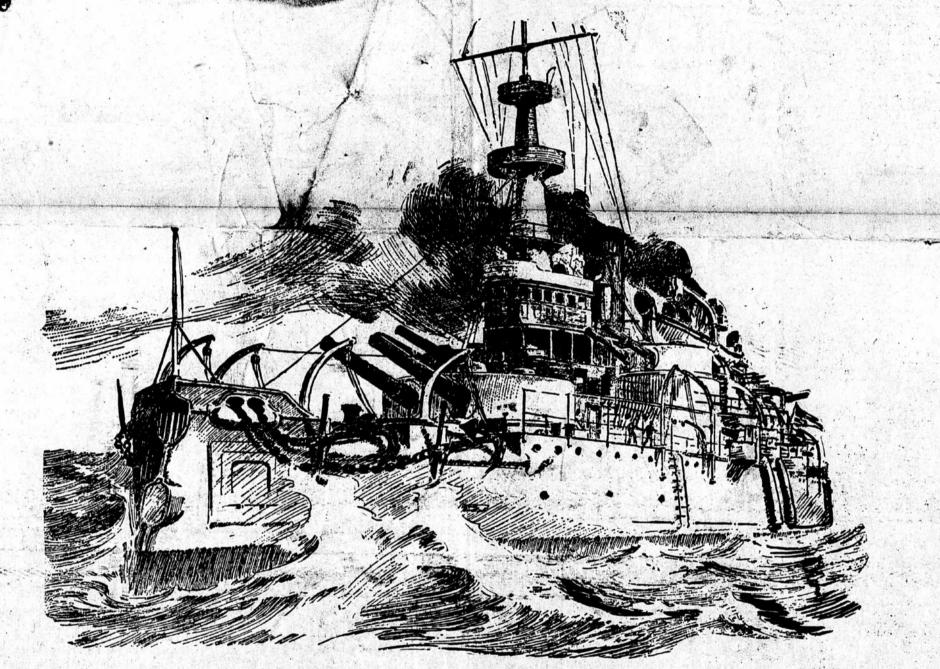
The general mode of dress adopted by well-to-do half-castes and Europeans of the masculine gender throughout the Philippines, is simple and cool in the extreme, consisting as it does of two pieces to the white suit, a top jacket that buttons high around the neck in military fashion, and a pair of trousers—both made of strong sheeting. The price is only \$2—made to order. A thick felt hat shoes, a light under-vest and socks, and there is your Philippire costume all the year round. No "boiled" shirt to bother with, no collar to wilt; everything washable, everything but the hat and shoes changed each day, and nothing hurt by a wetting. About eighteen of these suits are sufficient for a new-comer in ordinary standing, and he must expect often to wear two a day. If is begins to rain, there is a certain pleasure in being able to feel you've got "rothing on to hurt," and even the natives shut their unbrellas on such occasions, carrying them open only as a protection against the sun, and seem enjoy feeling the very thin cloth cling se when wet

The costumes worn by the women are not so simple, and are made up of the brilliant calico skirt, with long train, that is swished around and tucked into the belt in front, the short white waist, with huge flaring sleeves of pina fibre, that show the arms, and the costly pina handkerchief that, folded on the diagonal, encircles the neck. Costumes of this sort are hardly as sensible as those worn by the men, and to this day the Philippine pony is not altogether used to the swish of that crushed-strawberry skirt-train.
In fact, I owe a sudden upset off the
main road into a muddy rice-field to the
unexpected swirl of one of those long
trains as it was gathered around to be tucked up in front.

It probably costs less to live well in Manila—during peaceful seasons—than In any other capital of the east or west. Take the case of my messmate and myself, for example. We had a good house, with three bedrooms, parlor, and tiled floor diningroom a hallway reading room. reading-room, kitchen, boys' quar-ters, bath-room, tiled tub and shower. A small stable, garden, and ten-foot iron fence to keep out the burglars, who used to grease themselves and prowl around naked at dead at night, seeking to steal ponies or even carriage-laps, completed our establishment. Our cook, to be ready for unexpected guests, served dinner each evening for four, and got but forty cents to privide enough raw materials for six courses—including the rewood necessary. At the end of the north everything going into the general mess account-house rent (15 a month), mess account—house rent (15 a month), wages of three servants food, drink, ice, and light—was added up and divided by two. The result was astonishing, as \$1 was the sum total of my monthly share. To live in such state and entertain one's friends for less than an American dollar a day absolutely spoils one for subsequent existence in this country and it quent existence in this country, and it is no wonder that many a Britisher-re-turning from Manila to England via the turning from Manila to England via the States—has been so overwhelmed by his first laundry bill in San Francisco that York and sailed by the first outgoing lines without stopping even to see the brides at Niagara or the winter garden at the Astoria.

The methods of marketing in Manila are noteworthy in themselves. All meat, of course, must be eaten on the day it is killed, since in the tropics even ice falls to preserve fish, flesh, or fowl. As a result, while beef and mutton are killed in the early morning, a few hours before the market opens, the smaller fry, such as gone and chickens are sold alive. From market opens, the smaller fry, such as game and chickens, are sold alive. From six to ten all the native and Chinese cooks from many families come to bargain for the day's supply. After filing their baskets numbers of them mount the little tram-car for the return trip to their kitchens and proceed to pluck the feathers off the live chickens or birds as they jog along on the front or rear platform.

By the time they have arrived home the By the time they have arrived home the poor creatures are almost bare of covering, and, keenly suffering, they are pegged down by a string to the floor of the kitchen to await their fate. When the creaking of the front gates announces the return of the master or mistress of the house, it is time enough to wring the necks of the unfortunates and shove them into the boiling-pot or roasting-pan, that seems but to accentuate a certain toughness which all cooked meat freshly killed possesses. I never visited our kitchen oftener than necessary, for a person brought up under the influence of a. S. P. C. A., the sight just before disserves harrowing.



THE OREGON-AMERICA'S UNRIVALED BATTLESHIP.

Her marvelous journey of 17,499 miles in eighty-one days is an unequaled record for a battleship. Her continuous run of 4,500 knots from San Francisco t has has never been equaled. Her run of 2,484 knots at an average speed of 13 knots an hour is a record untouched by a ship of her class, as is also her run of 158 ots in ten hours. And yet from this gigantic journey, which breaks four world records, she comes into port with her engines as perfect as when she started.

to eliminate the Mediterranean fleets of the powers from the problem and to sim-plify the operations for the big fleets in the Atlantic ocean. There Great Britain is confident of one thing, and that is that she has the coasts of the United Kingdom in a condition where they cannot be attacked easily. She has a home deet which is considered strong enough to protect the

coast in conjunction with the forts, and this leaves her great Channel squadron free to fight anything that may try to get into the North Atlantic through the English channel.

Her coaling bases in the Bermudas and in Halifax are so well protected that they could be attacked successfully only with a huge fleet, and they could not be held without a great army. The difficulty of shipping soldiers on transports, as long as snipping solders on transports as long as an enemy's fleet is free to act on the sea is shown by the care with which the United States authorities have handled the question of invading even so nearby an island as Cuba as long as the Spanish ships had not been found and destroyed. Until the question of the supremacy of the ocean had been settled, there could be no large military operations in the countries of the two allies, with one exception. That is India is Russia's goal. At the first sign of war she would en-

America and Great Britain not only own more than the combined powers, but it is doubtful whether the combined powers could make a single squadron of fifteen yessels or twenty that could compare in force, speed and endurance with any squadron that the two allied English nations could send out. In torpedo boats the balance is very much in favor of the powers. But Spain boasted of an enormous fleet of these hornets, and when it came to the pinch she had only four or five that were available for serious work. Gunboats and miscellaneous vessels need hardly enter into the calculation at all, for most of them are not formidable. As the United States has proved in this war with Spain, there is hardly a limit to the dize of a fleet of surillaries that the first sign of war she would endead country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that it would not avail Great Britain, except that would not avail Great Britain, except that would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that would not avail Great Britain, except that would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail Great Britain, except that country. Here the control of the sea would not avail

the fleets of the enemy, and then to loose are the principal reasons for the jealousy a reserve fleet or fleets on his loasts and of the nations of continental Europe. So a reserve fleet of fleets on his coasts and of the nations of continental Europe. So commerce. That requires an enonmous all the islands which are scattered fleet, and the two nations gogether could method the world would be the not muster enough ships to do it as continged of hostile ships. Ascension, St. stituted at present. But they should be Holena. Sauritius, the Faulklands, the unable to muster enough of a reserve fleet fortified Islands in the Bahamas. Barbato eliminate the Mediterranean fleets of does, the Leeward Islands, Fiji, New Zeathe powers from the problem and to simple the covertions for the big fleets. Settlements, her possessions on the coast of Africa—wherever she could be struck the powers would grab them. Probably Great Britain would have to let many of them go at the beginning, as a chess-player would sacrifice his pawns in order to save his pieces for real work. If the war ended in favor of American and Great Britain she would get them all back; and if it didn't, a few islands more

or less would hardly be noticed in the general cutting up that would ensue. Between them the powers calculate that they could raise an army of 17.887.459 men. Against this the United States could put into the field an army of 10,176,300 men. There would be more trained soldiers in the armies of the powers, but there would be also an immense number of unwilling conscripts. The Americans would be fighting for their country and for issues that were clear and dear to them. Tens of thousands of the soldiers forced into service by the powers would be fighting for rulers whom they hated and for an issue of which they knew nothing and about which they cared less. Just how many men of this enormous array could be sent out of the continent and advan-tageously handled in a strange country cannot be estimated, but it could not possibly be more than a comparatively

mall percentage.
The estimate as to the size of the

The estimate as to the size of the armies that the powers could raise is based on the official figures, which in turn give the resources of the military arm when strained to the utmost in times of desperate need. They are:

France, 2,500,000 regulars, reserves, mobiles and volunteers. Russia, 5,022,000 regulars, reserves, second line defense theops, Siberian and Finnish troops, militia and volunteers. Italy, 8,365,459 regulars, reserves, unlimited furiough men and volunteers. Germany, 8,000,000 regulars, reserves and Landsturm, without volinteers. Austria-Hunsarr, 4,000-20.

of peace. But if you ask any Spanish mar-o-war's man how he happened to take on in an outfit wherein he received so little consideration, the reply is apt to be: "I was drunk." It is asserted that a majority of the Spanish sallors are men from inland Spain. The Spanish merchent sallors, the men living in Spanish ports who are of age for service. merchant sailors, the men living in Spanish ports who are of age for service aboard warships know too well the cruelities and hardships inflicted upon men forward in their country's naval service to put themselves in the way of being trapped into it. The exact sum which petty officers on Sparish warships receive for bringing aboard their vessels the wine-befuddled lads whom they pick up ashore in Spanish ports and enchant with merry tales of the glorious life led by ashore in Spanish ports and enchant with merry tales of the glorious life led by tars is, of course only known to them-selves and to the manipulators of Spanish ships's budgets, but that the petty of-fleers are paid, and pretty well paid, for this manner of work, which is nothing stort of shanghairg. is certain. The writer has frequently heard drunken netty officers of the Spanish navy brag of the number of landsmen they have bagged for their ships and the money they have made out of the business. Spanish petty made out of the business. Spanish petty officers, even within the past five years, have been ambuscaded ashore and killed by shipmates that they have thus shanghaled. A case of this sort occurred in Pernambuco, Brasil, in 1893. A lad who had been filled with liquor in Barcelona by the chief gunner's mate of a Spanish man-of-war and had awakened to find himself at sea on a Spanish warship bound for South America, went ashore in Pernamburos, and on the main street of that town struck the gunner's mate dead with a knife. He was court-martialed, sent back to Spain under guard, and executed.

tisled, sent back to Spain under guard, and executed.

Spanish sailors forward are ill-treated habitually by their officers. This is not a prejudiced or exagerated statement. It is literally true. The officers of the Spanish navy are for the most part younger sons of good families who have gained their billets not by ability nor through competition, but through the interession of their people at the occurs. The incapacity of many of them is laureable; their crycity is notorious. From its very day that a measure is consistent to the control of their people at the court.

The Sparish bluejacket, standing at at-The Sparish bluejacket, standing at attention during the progress of a drill, may never know when he is to get the flat, or even the cdge, of a sword across his back, wielded by an officer of sworewhat impulsive disposition, as Blanco might describe an officer who would order the massacre of the inmates of a hospital maintained by Cubans. Spanish bluejackets have been known to be mained for ets have been known to be maimed for life by such visitations of wrath on the part of officers. The regulation and ap-proved punishments prescribed for the "correction" of offenders aboard ship in the Spanish ravy commonly render their victims incapable of performing any sort of labor, either ashore or affoat, after have been thoroughly through the

The stanchion punishment is employe The stanchion punishment is employed for the most trivial offenses in the Spanish navy. The bluejacket who breaks his liberty by a few hours knows that he is in for the stanction lash when he returns aboard. The Spanish sallors who deserted their ships by the score in New York at the time of the centenary celebration in 1899 were work of them liberty heads. in 1889, were most of them liberty break-ers who, after having got a whist of free-dom, could not muster up the nerve to

return to their ships to get the stanchion lash. The man who is twenty minutes late in running from his leave of absence from a Spanish man-o'-war gets as many from a Spanish man-o'-war gets as many cat-o'-nine-tail blows on his bare back, while his wrists are securely lashed to a stanchion, as the officer of the deck cares to have inflicted upon him. It all depends spon the state of the liver of the officer of the deck. Now, in the old navies of the world, when the cat-o'-nine-tails was a recognised institution—and as for the American and British navies, that was more than thirty-five years ago—the man formally sentenced by a court-martind to be whipped had at least the consolation of knowing that he was to be whipped by a superior in rank. An old-time bosun's mate was ordirarily delegated to perform the whipping, and retty officers—who in our navy are men of dignity, experience, and character, as they must be to gain and hold the confidence and respect of the rest of the emisted men—fown, to the newly shanghaled landsmen, all landsforward are whipped and sovery shanghaled landsmen, all lands

on several notable occasions—the marines, instantly taking their stand on the poop behind the rapid-fire guns, and with their rifles ready, have awed the sailors into submission, not, however, on a few occasions, without first pouring a volley into them.

To reduce the matter to its smallest term, a Spanish man-of-war is simply a floating hell for the bluejackets, and the idea of the officers of the Spanish navy expecting men to put up a good fight for any sort of cause, after having had a taste of the kind of treatment they get aboard ship, is a matter a bit beyond the comprehension of the American mind

A Few Spanish Idioms,

The student of modern Spanish should observe that there are many words in the language that correspond to English words in spelling, but which have an entirely different meaning. In order to enable the readers to understand the Madrid and Havana dispatches, the Detroit Free Press thus interprets a few of these Spanish terms and phrases:

Brilliant Victory—Escape of Spanish fleet from destruction.

Finthurianm—A happy feeling occasioned by the cessation of firing by the Americans.

Spanish Courage—Ability to keep out of range of Sampson's guns.

Without Damage—Without annihilation.

Cowardly Yankees—Hen like Admiral Dewey, American Defeat—Destruction of a Spanish fleet by the "cowardly Yankees."

To Placity—To render desolate; to "Weylerize."

To Flight a Naval Battle—To "bottle un" a A Few Spanish Idioms.

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