

has been freighted with justice and tempered with mercy.

On top of Major Gardener's accusations came another cablegram from Manila in which General Chaffee "regretted the accident" which resulted in the Americans shooting thirty-five Moros dead yesterday in the island of Mindanao.

General Chaffee explained how the Moros came to be killed, but his explanation did not serve to mitigate the severe criticism against the wholesale slaughter.

Major Gardener's charges were presented to the senate committee on Philippines by Senator Lodge, the mouthpiece of the administration. He made an evident effort to relieve their sting by asserting that one of the Americans accused by Major Gardener was crazy, and by pointing out that more than 300 American officers and enlisted men had been court-martialed in the Philippines for offenses against natives.

Senator Lodge simply jumped from the frying pan into the fire, for the senators had no idea until then that the army records proved such gigantic mistreatment of Filipinos.

Major Gardener's charges were cabled to Washington May 4 by General Chaffee in response to an order from Secretary of War Root for specifications regarding the general accusations made some time ago by the major. In the details supplied by General Chaffee it is seen, not only that Major Gardener has found evidence of torture and robbery and murder, but that he has discovered that the American troops have been guilty of lack of discipline and dilatoriness in the field. In view of these revelations, opponents of the administration say it is no wonder that Senator Lodge and other republicans resisted the effort to have Major Gardener summoned to Washington to testify.

Following are the charges made by Major Gardener as supplied by General Chaffee's cablegram that the war department suppressed for two days:

"Reference to cable 3d—Secretary of War—To send the following: Major Cornelius Gardener's first letter contained no specifications on which I could act. From his second letter, however, in order to comply with the present instructions, I submit in the form of charges the following data which are as complete as possible under the conditions in which I am at present situated:

"Charge 1. The troops that succeeded the volleys did not keep up the scouting and patrolling system.

"Specification—That the troops stationed in the central towns on Tayabas, to-wit: In Lucban, Tayabas, Lucena and Saviayo did near the town of Dolores tortured a native by the water cure. This during the summer of 1901.

"Specification 2. That the commanding officer of La Guimanco during the summer of 1901 tortured or maltreated a native boy.

"Specification 3. That troops coming from Lucena or Tayabas on several occasions tortured natives belonging to the Pueblo of Pagbilao. This during the summer and fall of 1901.

"Charge 4. Harsh treatment of natives.

"Specification 1. That men belonging to a detachment of soldiers stationed at Candelaria looted a store in that town about the month of November, 1901.

"Specification 2. That a detachment of soldiers in the spring of 1901, for about three months failed to scout or patrol the country except as escort to wagon trains on the main roads.

"Charges 2. Burning of barrios or villages.

"Specification—That troops during the fall of 1901 burned a number of barrios belonging to Dolores and adjacent towns.

"Charge 3. Torturing natives.

"Specification 1. That certain United States troops coming from San

Pablo took away from a peaceful citizen of Dolores a pony. This about the month of September, 1901.

"Specification 3. That the house of a native of Candelaria forcibly taken for a smallpox hospital and afterwards burned by order of the surgeon at Sariaya; that the said native was not remunerated. This in Candelaria in July, 1901.

"Specification 4. That First Lieutenant George De G. Catlin did strike with his fist natives of Lucena for failing to take off their hats to him and did forcibly with threats compel a native to deal cards for him. This about September, 1901.

"Specification 5. That First Lieutenant George De G. Catlin at Calanuan did keep in the guard house for three days a native without food or water. This about September, 1901.

"Specification 6. That First Lieutenant George De G. Catlin did strike natives in the face for failing to remove their hats. This while he was in command at that post.

"Specification 7. That a party of soldiers attacked with pistols three natives working on the roads near Lucena. This about November, 1901.

"Specification 8. That certain soldiers belonging to a troop of cavalry stationed in Tayabas Pueblo did violate five women of that town by force. This in the month of January or February, 1901.

"The dates are approximate and the facts from complaints made to me stated to the best of my recollection."

General Chaffee's name was signed to the cablegram.

Senator Lodge laid before the committee a list of over 300 officers and enlisted men in the United States army who had been tried by court-martial for offenses against natives; also a list of natives tried by military commissions for cruelties to United States soldiers and violation of the laws of war.

In making comment on Major Gardener's charges Senator Lodge said that Lieutenant Catlin had been under treatment for deranged mind.

General Chaffee's cablegram regarding the shooting of thirty-five of the eighty-four prisoners taken when the sultan of Bayan's fort fell in Mindanao was received by the war department. It follows:

"Manila, Adjutant General, Washington: General George W. Davis reports Saturday, 1 p. m., May 3, prisoners that had been disarmed sitting on open hilltop and surrounded by strong guard, at a concerted signal, sprang to their feet and rushed down the hill. Several endeavored to seize rifles from guard, and one succeeded while soldier was drinking from canteen. Direction of the flight such as to bring them to the rear of the company so that firing upon the Moros would endanger our men.

"Guard and one company opened fire without orders, killing 35. Nine were recaptured and the others escaped.

"Regret this accident as it was desired to release the prisoners, except a few of the leaders and encourage the return of others to peaceful labors.

"CHAFFEE."

#### DECORATIONS.

The New York Herald prints an interesting story to the effect that the French government desired to confer the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant General Miles, and that this proposition offended President Roosevelt, who "came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to decorate two officers whom he had reprimanded and one of whom was upon terms of hostility with his administration;" and when the French ambassador called at the White house he was informed as to the president's decision. A representative of the administration replied to the Herald's story, and says that the president does not object to the decoration of Dewey and Miles, but he merely

took the position that it was not the province of an executive department to do anything to encourage the decoration of American officers by kings and princes. This informant points out that if congress gives the authority for the proposed decoration of Dewey and Miles, the decoration may take place.

#### The Empire Builder.

Dead, then, and done! He had a Roman mind,

Not of Rome's earlier, but her later kind;

The kind that rose when Roman virtue died,

The gilded acolytes of Greed and Pride,

The fungus few who flourished, vilely great,

Upon a moribund and rotting State,—

Throve upon ruin and, with vain display,

Garnished their country's swift and sure decay!

The type we know! A consul home returned

Rich with the spoil of cities sacked and burned,

Decking his harlot glory with the gain

Of little peoples crushed, enslaved and slain!

Praising the gods with pious, canting lies

He spawns a temple or a bath and dies;

Robs, kills, debauches and, at last, atones

By some huge pile of ostentatious stones—

The spoiler's gift, in every age a sign

Of social dislocation and decline!

And this late empire builder!—lay him low

And, singing, saying little, let him go!

The better hearts of men in coming years

Will note his name and pay their toll in tears;

But not for him, ah! not for him will rise

The tardy tribute of regretful sighs!

The pensive Muse of History will dwell

On how the gallant Burghers fought and fell,

On Freedom's altar laid their dauntless lives,

Their blazing homes, their wailing babes and wives,

And, from their kopjes swathed in battle-flame,

Rose on the wings of death to deathless fame!

O'erwhelmed by numbers, yet unterrified,

They died as gladiators might have died!

While all the world set by with thumbs turned down,

Friendless and few, they challenged fortune's frown,

Wrote from their veins, in letters red but fair,

A testament for all men everywhere,

Leaving mankind examples proud and high

Of sons of freedom not afraid to die!

And, dying thus that men might learn to live,

They gave what swollen wealth could never give—

A prophet thought to rule the better day

When empire builders all have passed away!

—Howard S. Taylor, Chicago.

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