

ROMANTIC STORY OF THE WAR

Incidents of Years Ago That Made Consul Hanna and Capt. Eulate Firm Friends.

Of the thousands of American citizens whose pity went out to the brave officers of Cervera's squadron in their hours of anguish and depression during the weeks of their captivity on the Yankee soil, very few knew of the early incidents of a romantic story between Capt. Eulate and a loyal American citizen, which the war with Spain later brought to a close.

It was in 1892 that the story really begins. Venezuela was in a revolutionary tumult. A dictator, Mendoza, had seized the government a few months before and installed himself in power at Caracas, the inland capital. The war had grown very serious by September. His troops clamored for pay. That was a circumstance the dictator had not provided for. The treasury had been depleted long before, so there was no money to be had in that quarter. Gen. Escheverra was Mendoza's principal supporter. It occurred to him that the quickest way to get money was to take it by force from whomsoever had it. So he arrested eighty-five of the wealthiest people of La Guayra, the seaport and commercial metropolis of Venezuela. The prisoners were mostly merchants of foreign birth, but the really serious part of the affair was the fact that seventeen foreign consuls were included in the arrest—the consuls of Russia, France, Belgium, Hawaii and

local authorities shut off the dispatch. Then he tried to get word to Washington, but the censor refused to send it.

"Phil!" Hanna was fighting mad. Escheverra's troops were lounging in front of the fortress when the consul strode up and demanded the release of the prisoners. Escheverra replied that it was impossible unless the ransoms were paid.

"If you don't let them out," said Hanna, "I will land troops and take charge of them myself."

Escheverra only shrugged his shoulders. It was a bluff and he knew it. An inspiration came to Mr. Hanna as he turned away, enraged at his powerless condition. He would ask Eulate to land him some marines. The lieutenant looked at the consul a moment and exclaimed: "You are my dear friend. I will blow up the prison if you say so."

True to his word, he trained his guns on the fortress, and gave it a blank volley. The fort replied by running out one gun and firing it. The shot struck the bows and glanced off. It was Eulate's turn to get angry now. Putting on his full uniform and taking his staff and a detail of men he went ashore. Consul Hanna marched up to Escheverra once more and pulled out his watch.

"I'll give you just twenty minutes,"

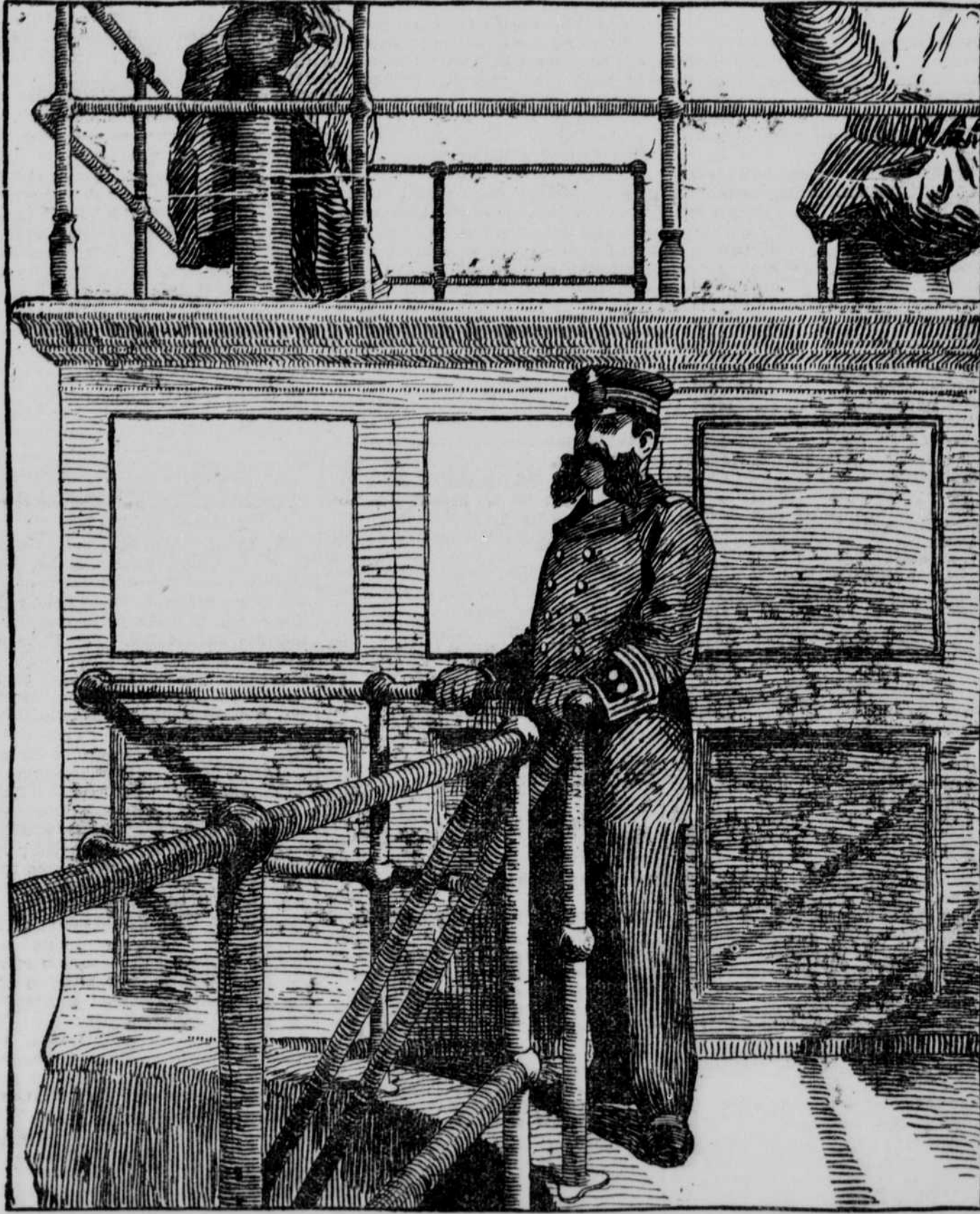
the Almirante Oquendo. The Vizcaya came to anchor, its great 13-inch guns trained on the American consulate. Amid the blare of trumpets and the shouts of the populace the fleet's commander came ashore. He paid the customary official visit to the Spanish military commander, and in the course of the conversation asked: "Who represents the Yankees here?"

"Phillip C. Hanna," was the reply.

"My friend!" Capt. Eulate turned pale. Hastening back to the fleet he changed the position of the Vizcaya. Then he penned a note of invitation, requesting the pleasure of Consul Hanna's presence at dinner aboard the flagship. The consul, who had in the intervening time been married to a charming Iowa girl, responded on behalf of himself and wife. The meeting was a dramatic one, war being then a certainty, and, in fact, only a few days off, and great was the astonishment of the Spanish town and the Spanish fleet to witness the triumph of friendship over circumstances.

While the ships were yet in the bay the consul was ordered to leave San Juan and take refuge in the Danish island of St. Thomas, less than a hundred miles away.

Mrs. Hanna remained in San Juan when her husband sailed away to join Cervera. Then came a report that Capt. Eulate was killed. In the midst of excitement Consul Hanna did not forget. He telegraphed to Washington to ascertain whether the captain was dead or alive. He got word that the Vizcaya had gone down and that Eulate was a prisoner of war. He sent all the facts to Mrs. Eulate and she wrote him a charming letter of



CAPT. EULATE OF THE VIZCAYA—BRAVE SPANISH OFFICER WHO DID THE UNITED STATES A GOOD TURN SEVEN YEARS AGO.

nearly every Latin country. A list was kept of the names of the prisoners and of the amount of money expected from each before he could be liberated.

There were two men in La Guayra, however, upon whom Escheverra had not reckoned. One was a tall, slender young American. He was Phillip Hanna, an Iowa man, the American consul at the port. The other man who was destined to interfere was a lieutenant of the Spanish navy, a dark-visaged, taciturn man, who had taken a liking to the Iowa boy, and whose vessel was lying in the harbor. This vessel, the Jorge Juan, was about the size of the little Concord of the American navy. The two men had been acquainted about two months. Lieut. Eulate—for such was the Spaniard's name—visiting the bachelor quarters at the consulate for a smoke and a chat, and Consul Hanna going aboard the tiny warship whenever it came in from the coast survey duty. There was no war as yet, except in Venezuela. Spain was indifferent to the revolutionary quarrels of Crespo and Mendoza.

One morning in September, the day of the wholesale arrests, Consul Hanna received a note from the prison telling him there was an American locked up, a man who had been naturalized. The consul was alone. He tried to telegraph Minister Scruggs at Caracas, for instructions, but the

he said, "to let those people out. We'll stay here till you do it." The twenty minutes were just up as Gen. Escheverra turned sullenly and unlocked the door of the jail. The eighty-five prisoners lost no time in getting out. "If it ever comes my turn, lieutenant," said Mr. Hanna, "do you a favor, you can count on me."

Little did either man think of the consequences of the affair. The Venezuelan dictator, balked of his prey by a despised American and a reckless neutral Spaniard, complained to Madrid and to Washington of the breach of international law. Washington only took trivial notice of the matter, writing to Hanna for an explanation and then to Mendoza, telling him he had only got what he deserved, or less. Madrid took a different view of it. Eulate was stripped of his rank and put in the guard house to await court-martial. Things would have gone hard with him if Madrid had not soon received the thanks of seventeen governments for the timely aid of Mr. Hanna, as in duty bound, had requested the consuls to write home about it, with the result that the mercenary Spanish government officials released their man and promoted him to the command of the Havana naval depot, with the rank of captain.

One fine day in April, 1893, when the two nations were on the verge of war, the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico was entered by the Vizcaya and

thanks. He also sent letters from Mrs. Eulate to her husband through the state department. Before leaving San Juan Mrs. Eulate commended several local friends and relatives to the American protection, saying that this war had given her an exalted idea of American manhood.

Meteor Falls.
Philadelphia Inquirer: The narrow escape of the Norwegian steamship George Dumois from being sunk at sea by a meteor which exploded in her course while she was bound from Philadelphia for Jamaica was related by members of the crew when the steamer tied up at the West India Fruit company's wharves. Capt. Jenstoff states that on the night of Oct. 10, the vessel's position being about latitude 23 north and longitude 74.22 west, the meteor, which was only seen a few seconds before it came near, exploded within a few yards of the vessel, scattering its fragments in all directions. The explosion was due, he believes, to the hot substance suddenly coming in contact with the water. During the entire night the luminous trails of other meteors could be seen in their downward descent. The crew of the vessel were blinded by the trail of intense light which followed the meteor even after it had disappeared.

Father Time's scythe indicates that he is forever mowder.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

RECORD OF THE SECOND YEAR OF PROTECTION.

The Restoration of That Policy Has Resulted in an Increase of 39.56 Per Cent in Wages Paid and 10.49 Per Cent in the Rate of Wages.

The extent to which American labor has gained in employment and in wages in the past four years, by reason of the restoration of industrial activity in place of the dullness, depression and enforced idleness of the desolate period following the free-trade experiment at tariff making in 1894 cannot, for obvious reasons, be accurately stated in figures. It is impossible for any but government agencies to cover the ground with anything like completeness. Employers of labor do not, as a rule, take kindly to inquiries as to facts concerning wages, gross sum of output, etc. Hence an unofficial poll of the industrial situation is certain to be attended with difficulties. The American Tariff Protective league, always exceptionally successful in this field, has just completed its industrial census for the month of March, 1899, using that month as the basis of comparison with March, 1895, the former being nineteen months after the enactment of the Dingley tariff, while the latter was seven months after the enactment of the Wilson tariff of 1894. In the case of the earlier period the country had considerably longer than seven months in which to settle down to an average level of results and conditions, for the reason that the period of well-defined stagnation really began very soon after the election of Grover Cleveland in November, 1892. Counting the time during which domestic producers were engaged in reducing their scale of operations in anticipation of free-trade tariff times, together with the seven months of actual experience under a free-trade tariff, we have a total period of time practically the same as the nineteen months between Aug. 1, 1897, and April 1, 1899.

It is, however, to be borne in mind that our returns for March, 1899, flattering and significant though they be, fall considerably short of adequately expressing the real progress made in nineteen months of practical protection. Everybody knows that a very important advance in the wage rate of the whole country has gone into effect since the close of March, 1899, our census month. Therefore our census fails to present the full facts of increased prosperity among American wage-earners. We show that, compared with March, 1895, there was in the 1,957 establishments reporting a gain of 75,754 in the number of hands employed, or a gain of 39.56 per cent for March, 1899; that there was a gain on the gross sum of wages paid of \$3,461,235.58, this being 54.09 per cent more than in March, 1895; and that while in March, 1895, the average rate of wages per capita for the month was \$33.36, the average rate per capita in March, 1899, had increased to \$36.86, being a gain of 10.49 per cent. Had this census been extended so as to include the months of April and May, 1899, the months in which the heaviest and most general advances in wages occurred, the percentage of increase in the per capita wage rate would undoubtedly have been above 15 per cent.

The figures in condensed form are as follows:

Number of reports received, covering March, 1895, and March, 1899, 1,957.
Number of hands employed:
March, 1895
March, 1899
Gain for March, 1899, 39.56 per cent.
Amount of wages paid:
March, 1895
March, 1899
Gain for March, 1899, 54.09 per cent.
Average wages per capita:
March, 1895
March, 1899
Gain for March, 1899, 10.49 per cent.

Such is the story of protection and prosperity as affecting the American wage-earner. It is a story which should bring joy to the heart of every American citizen.

STATING FACTS.

How President McKinley Summarizes Existing Prosperous Conditions.
Among the special gifts of President McKinley that of effective verbal statement in concise form is especially notable. Few men have ever said in so small a number of words more that was important, and that the country wanted to know, than was said by our chief executive in his speech at the banquet of the Commercial club in Chicago, Oct. 10, 1899. The president had something good to say, and this is how he said it:

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the growth and advancement of your city and the evidences of prosperity everywhere observable. Nothing impressed me more in looking into the faces of the great multitude on the streets yesterday than the smiling, happy faces of the people. That was evidence to me of your real and substantial prosperity. It meant the steady employment, good wages, happy homes, and these are always indispensable to good government and to the happiness of the people."

"We have had a wonderful industrial development in the last two years. Our work shops never were so busy; our trade at home was never so large; and our foreign trade exceeds that of any like period in all our history. In the year 1899 we bought abroad \$1,227,000,000 of living a balance of trade in our favor of \$500,000,000."

"This means more labor at home,

more money at home, more earnings at home. Our products are carried on every sea and find a market in all the ports of the world. In 1888 the Japanese government took from us 8.86 per cent of its total imports, and in 1895 14.57 per cent. We are the greatest producers of pig iron, and our manufactures of iron and steel exceed those of any other country. We raise three-fourths of the cotton of the world.

"The growth of the railway systems of the United States is phenomenal. From 30 miles in 1830 we have gone to 182,600 in 1897.

"Our internal commerce has even exceeded the growth of our outward commerce. Our railroad transportation lines never were so crowded, while our builders of cars and engines are unable to fill the pressing orders made necessary by the increased traffic.

"We have everything, gentlemen, to congratulate ourselves over as to the present condition of the country. I am told by business men everywhere that the business of the country now rests upon a substantial basis and that you are really only making what there is a market for, and as long as you do that, of course, you are doing a safe business, and our markets are going to increase." (Applause.)

Can any one imagine Grover Cleveland talking that way two years and a half after his second inauguration as president of the United States? His habit of speech, always ponderous and platitudinous, and often very dull, was against him in the first place. Then, too, he never had the help of the splendid facts which inspire the utterances of his more eloquent successor in the presidential office. The facts were all against Mr. Cleveland. They were facts of depression, gloom, discouragement, disaster; the facts of free-trade tariff times. Now the facts are Republican, protection facts, McKinley facts. There is a mighty big difference between the facts of four years ago and the facts of to-day.

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More than one would-be prophet has predicted that in the near future there would be an impassable chasm between the interests of the east and those of the west. These prophets of calamity are in a fair way of being quickly and completely discredited. The east and west have stood together in past years on the common ground of their recognition of the necessity of a protective tariff for the advancement of their respective interests. There have been times when it seemed as though the west might drift away from that belief, or at least give it secondary place, but that time has gone by. The east and west will stand together in the future, as they have in the past, on a platform securely based on the policy of protection.

The industrial and political union of the two sections is already being foreshadowed in the statements made by those who are accustomed to watch the trend of affairs. The head of a large trust company in Chicago puts it as follows:

"A feeling has developed in the west beyond what generally is realized that while western railroads are prospering, making earnings beyond all past example, the securities of them are pretty good investments for western people themselves, and I have recently been very greatly surprised by the fashion which seems to have developed in western communities to put surplus moneys into stocks like Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. In this new venture of the granary going into partnership with Wall street there are a good many possibilities which the political economist can afford to give consideration to."

The west has found prosperity in protection, and this tendency to invest its surplus money in stocks is a pretty good indication that it will stand by the east in maintaining the policy which has brought prosperity to east and west alike.

They voted for depression. In a review of the lumber traffic it is shown that Arkansas leads all the southern states both in amount cut and in distribution. When the Wilson-Gorman tariff was in operation no state led in lumber production—all were behind, mills were suspended and employees idle, and it is a fact of record that the entire Arkansas delegation in congress voted for the tariff which closed the mills, bankrupted many of the mill-owners and sent thousands of laboring men out to tramp.—Little Rock (Ark.) Republican.

How to Have Permanent Prosperity.

With the vast amount of raw material that our fields, forests and mines produce, there is no reason why this should not soon become the great manufacturing nation of the world, if we could keep meddlers like Bryan and his kind from interfering with our progress. At the present rate of increase in manufacturing it can only be a few years before all our food products will be required at home. The English market will then no longer affect the price of our wheat or corn. We shall send to market the crops of iron, wood and other materials that nature has been piling up here for centuries, in the shape of highly finished products, and all the profit on it will be ours. We shall then have permanent prosperity—unless we weakly give the management of our affairs over to those who wish to make some foolish experiments with them.—Tuloma (Wash.) Lodge.

SHOULD SPEAK OUT.

Democrats Urged to Follow the Example of Messrs. Grace and Crimmins.
Following the excellent example of William R. Grace, a life-long Democrat and free-trader, who lately made public avowal of his recantation of Cobdenite doctrines and his full adhesion to the policy of protection, John D. Crimmins, a New York Democrat of marked prominence in his party, and withal a business man of exceptional activity and scope, makes known his conviction that in its blind devotion to Bryanism the Democratic party menaces the best interests of the country. In an interview printed in the New York Sun of Oct. 14, 1899, Mr. Crimmins said, concerning the indorsement of William J. Bryan at the recent meeting of the New York state Democratic committee:

"We hear a lot of talk about the government's willingness to help the money market, but in my judgment the labor, business and financial phases of the political situation are far more important just now.

"The indorsement of Bryan by the Democratic organization is a distinct menace to the labor and manufacturing interests. Let the workmen pause for a moment to consider past embarrassment and present prosperity. They have, during the past few years, been better paid, have worked shorter hours, their wages in many instances have been advanced voluntarily, and this, too, by the very corporations which have been condemned by Croker and Bryan.

"I know whereof I speak when I say that the workmen will repent bitterly if they now listen to the old sophistries and go to the polls and indorse them by voting for Bryan. I feel that when they reason a little they will reject false doctrine. To block the prosperity of the country by striking at its financial and commercial foundation is little short of criminal, and I believe that the workmen of today will not be led into any trap by the politicians. Indifference may be injurious to us, for an indorsement of Bryanism at the polls of New York would be an injury to the best interests of the city and, reflectively, to the state and nation.

The man who utters this impressive warning to workmen and business men is a large employer of labor, a man of wealth and influence. None knows better than he the dire consequences to the country's welfare that would follow the success of William J. Bryan at the polls in the next presidential campaign. Other Democrats of prominence and influence know this equally with Messrs. William R. Grace and John D. Crimmins. Why should they not tell the people of the United States what they know? Business Democrats who are in a position to correctly gauge the effects of Democratic success under the Bryan banner ought to be heard from more generally. They should speak out.

More Than Keeping Even.

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Who is Reaped? If, as quoted in Chicago, \$6.90 per hundred is the highest price paid for live steers in September since 1884, it would seem the producer and not the beef trust is getting the benefit of the prevailing high prices.—St. Louis (Mo.) Watchman.