

were told when war was declared that Spain's ships and guns were far superior to those of America, that the land that Columbus discovered was still inhabited by a primitive uncivilized race which scarcely knows what a bull fight is. Among the immigrants to this country there have been few Spaniards; most of those who are here arrived by way of Mexico and after a residence there long enough to have weakened associations with the mother country. The peasant of Germany or Italy or Sweden could not be deceived about the resources of this country for their sons and daughters are at work here and in constant communication with their relatives across the sea. Therefore the American naval victories are a surprise to the common people who have relied upon the educated classes for information concerning America. The Madrid riots are partly in consequence of the deception which the people feel has been practiced upon them. The people are in revolt against the order of society and against its character.

The fact that there are so few Spanish emigres indicates the strength of Spanish patriotism. The Spanish sailors who in the harbor of Manila nailed their colors to the mast and went down in their iron ship, for an ideal, showed that they loved the peninsula called Spain enough to die for it rather than pull down the flag which stands for it. Such identification of themselves with the land of their birth declares the Spanish peasant an idealist, starved and wronged by national customs, government, and a mediaeval system of caste, into the likeness of a brute. Under a different social and governmental system, our brother of Spain would have been as susceptible to the effect of evolution as any boorish American of us all.

President Norton is said to have referred to Americans as "a set of boors." Well, we are in masses, and absolutely. But comparatively, to the Spaniards, for instance, we are gentle and refined. They love cruelty and bloodshed as a spectacle, they have no contemporary literature or drama worth recording, nor primary schools or universities since the days of Salamanca, they have not a love of liberty, they have no capacity for or inclination to self government. They come short of all the standards, of contemporary civilization except in music. The inquisition is no longer a Spanish institution because neighbor nations would not allow it. Spanish Catholicism is as intolerant, bigoted and cruel as ever. On the other hand, though, as Americans, in masses our manners are disgustingly boorish and selfish, measured by the standards which establish the degree of civilization there is no other nation as advanced along the path indicated by what evolution has already accomplished. In religious toleration, though still nothing to boast of, in morality, in education, in the form of government, in literature, in the arts mechanic, and in art, it is a far cry from Spanish to American accomplishment. The form of our government is superior to any other, even that of England, which still adheres to the monarchical establishment. In the practical working out of the English form there is just as much democracy but the tax for royalty is a survival from the days preceding the development of constitutional liberty. Therefore it is not too much to say that the people living on that part of North America lying between the 70th and 20th parallels and the 170th and 70th degrees longitude is inhabited by a people who have established a stronger claim to survival than that of any other people.

But President Eliot of Harvard college says we are a nation of boors and measured by Christ's standards we are. But so long as we are the best there is college professors might as well understand that we are not going to get off the earth because we are not polite.

The charge of cowardice made against President Eliot and Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard college and Professor Hodgman of the Nebraska university because they have publicly expressed a disapproval of the present war is rather foolish. No one lacking bravery could decide to oppose the spirit of war expressed by the hundreds of young college men in this country. They possess the enthusiasm which sent out the knights of old with a vow to rescue the oppressed and incidentally run the oppressor through. With an unquestioning faith in the righteousness of the cause the young men have responded to the president's call with the purity and devotion that belongs to youth. To chide these volunteers and explain to them that they have enlisted in an unworthy cause requires convictions of infallibility so deeply set as not to be disturbed by the unpopularity sure to be suffered by any one who expresses a doubt of the cause. To be sure war seems a foolish, illogical, cruel way of settling a dispute, but so far in the history of the world the highest and best civilizations have been able to conquer the undeveloped or backward races and establish a protectorate over them. It is questionable if Professors Norton, Eliot or Hodgman would stand by and reason with a smaller man who was abusing his (the professor's) wife or children, or if he would agree to an arbitration while the man was still abusing his family. Under such circumstances the professor's fists would be unrestrained by philosophy or considerations as to the smaller size of his child's tormentor. By the time arbitration in the shape of the patrol wagon arrived the small man, who represents Spain torturing and starving Cuba, would be battered into insensibility. Literary men are so cosmopolitan, they read French, Spanish, Italian and German until their national prejudices are weakened. Without any effort they are able to look at questions from the point of view of a foreigner. They are denationalized and exult in it so much that they are apt to overlook the virtues of provincialism or patriotism. Theosophy has also done much to destroy the contempt which one nation has for another. Founded on sympathy and fraternity, terms of contempt such as dagos, coons, paddies, greasers, etc., and the provincial point of view which inspired them, are tabooed by theosophy. In the last analysis the professors are right. The only question is whether they are not a little previous in supposing that the period of universal peace has arrived.

Professor Hodgman urged that war was contrary to the Bible, yet it is recorded therein that God was so discouraged with the citizens in two cities that he set them afire and burned them up and at another time the world was so incorrigible that everybody was drowned except Noah, and the ladies fortunate enough to have married into his family. At various times the Lord gave specific instructions to the children of Israel about the thoroughness of the destruction of their enemies, and the Psalms are full of battle hymns. Therefore the Ruler of the universe recognized war as a means of destroying degenerate and unprogressive nations. There is no reason to suppose that we have reached an epoch so far in advance of the Mosaic that war can no longer be

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the means of the survival of the fittest. The principle of universal brotherhood can only be practiced by one nation when all other nations have agreed to it. Otherwise non-resistance would open the doors to robbers and the nation would be despoiled and destroyed and evolution be retarded by so much.

FACTS ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

Area—The Philippines cover 114,226 square miles all but 2,000 square miles of the total Asiatic colonial possessions of Spain. They are small with the exception of Luzon, Luzon, or Lucon, as it is called in Spanish, has an area of 40,024 square miles, has a population of more than 5,000,000 and is the source of the largest revenue from these islands. Mindanao is the second largest island in the group, and has an area of 36,650 square miles.

Population—The population is about 7,670,000. This includes the Spanish army and navy. The native inhabitants are of the Malay race, and there are a few tribes of Negritos. One-seventh of the people have never been conquered by Spain. The native Malays, or Tagadays have been crossed with the Spanish and a large part of the people are half breeds. These, like the Cubans, hate the Spanish and have worked with the natives to throw off the Spanish yoke.

Cities—Manila is the capital of the islands and of Luzon. It is the largest city and has a population of 154,062. Other important towns are Laoag, 30,642; Lips, 43,408; Banang, 35,598, and Batangas, 35,587.

Revenues—The revenues to Spain from the islands, as well as population, have been always given out falsely by the government. The estimated revenue for 1895 was \$10,899,000, and the expenditures \$13,290,130. There is an export duty on tobacco, and every article is heavily taxed on being imported. The duty on muslin and petroleum is 100 per cent of the cost.

Products—The islands produce hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco leaf, cigars and indigo. Gold mining is an industry of Luzon. There is coal in Cebu and an output of 5,000 tons per month.

Imports—In 1896 the imports were

about \$12,000,000, and the exports \$22,000,000.

Shipping—The commerce is quite large ordinarily. In 1895, 304 vessels cleared the principal ports. There are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands and seventy miles of railway.

Government—The colonial government is administered by a governor general and a captain general. There are forty-three provinces ruled by governors, alcaldes or commandants, according to their importance and position.

History—The Philippines have been subject to Spain since 1565, but it was not until 1829 that Spanish rule was finally acknowledged. To this day the Negrito tribes in Mindanao have no communication with the Spanish.

Taxation—The Spanish have been outrageously severe and the natives have been oppressed by fearless cruelties which Spain alone knows how to inflict. The income tax has been collected from persons who have no incomes, and the poll tax is enormous and cruel.

Rebellion—The insurrection came two years ago and since then the cruelties, butcheries and torture which the people have suffered have been indescribable. Blanco slaughtered the poor people right and left, but even this monster was not savage enough, and Spain recalled him to send the fiend Polavieja to the islands. The horrors of Spanish rule in the Philippines are inconceivable to civilized minds. Still, the insurrectionists have been fairly successful, and in the few fights that have taken place the Spanish have suffered considerably.

Chimmie—Say, boss, me and me wife ud like to hire a tandem for de afternoon; see!

Dealer—What can you leave with me as security?

Chimmie—Well, if it's all the same to youse, we'd like to leave de baby.

Passion Poetess—I notice that you put my poems in the safe over night.

Editor—Yes.

Poetess—So that if the building should take fire the poems would be saved, eh?
Editor—No; so if the poems should take fire the building will be saved.

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