

LITERARY NOTES.

McClure's Magazine for September will contain an article by George B. Waldron on "The Commercial Promise of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines;" and an article by Ray Standard Baker describing the elaborate and costly system by which the news of the war has been reported for the American newspapers.

A sister of Abraham Lincoln will contribute to McClure's Magazine for September an article giving reminiscences and recollections of Mrs. Lincoln, along the passages from her letters that furnish an intimate and very agreeable view of her home life and her relations with her husband, the great war president.

Margaret E. Sangster, the editor of Harper's Bazar; Margaret Compton, of the Brooklyn Eagle; Elizabeth G. Jordan, of the New York World, Lina J. Walk, of the Christian Work, and Kate Upston Clark, the famous story writer, contribute to a brilliant symposium in The American Queen on "Journalism as a Profession for Women." The articles of these famous writers are, of course, well written and most readable. The fashion for fall and winter occupies three special pages, and is contributed by Abby E. Underwood; the newest hats, capes, jackets and dresses for children, misses and adults are shown.

One of the most interesting features of the war with Spain is the pictorial history which the artists and photographers of Harper's Weekly have given us. Nothing has escaped them, from the marching of troops down Broadway prior to starting for the front, to pictures under fire. They have suffered the hardships of camp life, and have exposed themselves to



GENERALS MILES AND SHAFER DISCUSSING THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO

Spanish bullets, in order that the world may see, week by week, just what has happened afloat and on shore. Even when in camp they cannot rest, for there is always some interesting scene to "snap"—a group of soldiers or a consultation of generals, such as the one we reproduce today from the Weekly. It was taken in the camp before Santiago, at the moment Generals Miles and Shafter were discussing the surrender of the city.

The American Monthly Review of Reviews for September presents the usual timely features that we have come to expect from this magazine. The various events connected with the end of the war with Spain are fully discussed by the editor, while the Porto Rican campaign, from start to finish, is described by John A. Church, formerly of the army and-offhmeentxoo

formerly of the Army and Navy Journal. The cost of the war and the financial provisions for meeting it are ably summed up by Charles A. Conant, an experienced financial writer. Henry Macfarland, a Washington journalist, contributes a character sketch of William R. Day, the secretary of state, which is of special interest at this time because of Judge Day's appointment as leading member of the American peace commission. Charles Lowe, the English biographer of Bismarck, and W. T. Stead, furnish a rich fund of anecdotes regarding the late chancellor. Aside from many other illustrations, numerous cartoons apropos of the war are reproduced from home and foreign journals.

To many minds the armed intervention of the United States in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines seems like an aggressive departure from the policy laid down by Washington in his farewell address of 1796, and reinforced by Monroe in his famous message of 1823—of avoiding all enterprises and all responsibilities of any kind beyond



JAMES BRYCE, M.P.

the limits of the two American continents.

There have been, however, many precedents for such procedure during the past century and a quarter, so many that they may be divided into six periods:—1. Military expeditions and occupations in the Revolutionary and Barbary wars, 1775-1815; 2. Expeditions and occupations for territorial expansion, 1797-1821; 3. Relations with European countries, 1822-1835; 4. Aggressive expeditions, 1836-1860; 5. Relations with American neighbors, 1861-1872; 6. Commercial and philanthropic interventions and expeditions, 1873-1898.

For the details of the armed invasions, we refer the reader to the article, "The United States in Foreign Military Expeditions," by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University in Harper's Magazine for September. Here our space limits us to give Professor Hart's conclusions as to their result. The first is the remarkable success of all the serious interventions and expeditions authorized by the Federal Government, with the exception of the invasions of Canada. The second is the increase of territory and prestige which the expeditions have brought to the nation, even when unrighteously undertaken. The third is the free hand which the United States has so far enjoyed in entering either American, Pacific, or Oriental territory. But this last favorable condition, he thinks, has come to an end; henceforth, whenever we send our ships and troops far outside of America, we must confront a highly organized system of jealous foreign powers; and we must expect to find that no nation can share in the mastery of other hemispheres and, at the same

time, be sole master in its own hemisphere.

Another view of the matter is taken in the same magazine by James Bryce, M. P., the author of "The American Commonwealth." In "Some Thoughts on the Policy of the United States" he admits that every extension of territory by us—and our territory is now more than twice as large as it was in 1783—has been followed by increased power and prosperity, but he doubts the advisability of further extensions, especially to islands where the populations differ in race from, and are unsuited for colonization by, the Anglo-Saxon race. He points out that, though the extension of the boundaries of a state has, throughout history, been deemed, always by monarchs and usually by republics, both a glory and a benefit, yet the question is a debatable one to-day.

Neither France or Germany is richer or stronger by any of its colonial acquisitions, and in the case of India, although her huge and industrious population makes her an important market for English goods, and her administration supplies a career for the diligence and talent of a great many Englishmen, she imposes enormous liabilities upon Britain, and most prudent English statesmen have held that had Britain been able to foresee the course of events, she ought rather to have refrained from conquering India, so great are the risks and liabilities that now attach to the Empire.

But, even assuming that it is the interest of these European nations to conquer and to colonize, should the United States follow their example? Mr. Bryce thinks not, because the United States, instead of having any overflow of population to provide for, as in the case of European Russia, England, and Germany, receives the overflow of Europe, and will for many years, possibly for several generations to come, be able to find space in her vast area for the tide of immigration, and employment for capital.

There is still another side to the question, the fiscal. It is certain that the tariff, which since the foundation of the government has been the leading feature in the national finances, will no longer, even at excessive rates, yield enough revenue to meet the increased expenses of the government under the new policy of maintaining a

large and permanent navy, a permanent standing army for foreign as well as home service, and the administration of distant colonies, and that we must veer therefore from the system in which taxation of imported merchandise has been the leading feature, to one based almost entirely upon internal taxation. The loss of duties on sugar alone will amount to over \$50,000,000, if no duties are imposed upon sugar coming from Cuba and Hawaii, and this sum, as well as the added expenses, must be made up from internal sources.

You have no idea of what a transport is, and especially one that is overcrowded. It is really a hell on heaven, the weather has been fine, and I have slept on deck every night, not even going below when it rained. I never felt better in my life, and have come to the conclusion that I can stand anything. As I have not been at all seasick, volunteered for the stable police, who have to clean up below decks where the horses are. If you could put all the terrible smells in the world together, you would get some idea of what it is. We can only stand it for about half an hour at a time, and then have to take a spell on deck to recover. If we have a storm I am afraid it would go hard with some of the lads, as a good many are pretty seasick now. The food is fierce, and we only have condensed steam to drink, which is almost hot; but still I seem to thrive upon it. Every morning we get up at five, and form a line in our birthday suits and have a great hose played on us. Then we have breakfast, and after that come target practice at boxes over the stern. I am so sunburnt that you would not know me, and, as I said before, feel out of sight. The hardest time we ever had was the day before we started; the loading up was simply awful, and I was so tired that I just lay down on a bale of hay and went to sleep. The horses have stood the trip very well, and I don't think we will lose a single one."

I tell you that transport was as near hell as any place could be. We were on fire three times in two days, and only hadhardtack and rotten coffee to eat and a little dirty water to drink. I cannot imagine what it would have been if there had been a storm. We had beautiful weather, and most of us slept on deck every night. We came

[Continued on page 9.]

