

# AROUND THE WORLD.

Continued from last week.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 20, 1902.

I have learned that it is impossible for a person to write exhaustively concerning a people without associating with that people for a considerable length of time. However some things are plainer than the nose on a man's face, and with these I will pitch my tent. I am uninstructed as to what to write on the Philippine question, and therefore have no axe to grind, not being a politician. An episode connected with my appearance in Manila teaches me that the American people have been deceived by certain newspaper correspondents who have sold out the truth for gold. Before my arrival it was known that I represented an American newspaper and on the strength of such knowledge I was offered a snug consideration, amounting to about \$1000 in gold, if I would agree to color my articles with questionable utterances according to certain specifications. On account of my offer I fly to the conclusion that others less conscientious, being less able to resist a strong temptation, have bartered the truth for a price and have dealt out error to a truth-seeking people. My would-be-briber indulged in a tirade against the United States that ranked him in my estimation as one who would drive a dagger to the very heart of his fatherland. He insisted that those on the other side from him would endeavor to buy me and get me to write flatteringly of them and their cause, declaring that every newspaper here was bought up and controlled by administration men; that any one who endeavored to present the facts as they stand was throttled and driven out of business; that the one who exposed or endeavored to expose the government officials was branded as a seditious person and worthy of deportation. Uninfluenced by either side, I have examined the situation as thoroughly as time permits and have gleaned the following which I present as worthy of consideration. I am informed that men have published articles which enthused the insurgents. Said articles being declared libelous by a proper court, the authors have suffered punishment, one side claiming that the penalties were just, the other that injustice prevailed. One side claimed almost absolute liberty of speech, the other proceeded on the ground that anything that aided an enemy or caused the enemy to discount the honesty of the government ought to be suppressed. I interviewed the manager of an English firm who asserts that the customs, taxes and duties are much more severe under American rule than was ever experienced under Spanish domination. Those who favor the present system answer the English criticism by urging that the English point because they do not own the archipelago and always comment unfavorably upon the American occupation, management and rule of the islands. They say that the Americans, not being in the colonial business, do not understand the management of far off possessions. Business men of other nations argue that, all things being considered, the present conditions are far superior to the best that obtained under the Spanish flag, and that the English and Spanish are too slow to compete with the pushing Americans. All classes are a unit in agreeing that great credit is due the Americans for transforming Manila into a clean city, maintaining order by employing American police, clearing the islands of many bands of outlaws that have been a menace to progress for hundreds of years. The Manila police are Americans, three-fourths, of whom, it is said, are college men or graduates of high schools.

The progressive, enterprising Filipino is thankful for American occupation because he can now till the soil knowing that his crops can be gathered in safety, whereas he has heretofore been in constant uneasiness lest the ladrones (outlaws) should sweep down upon him and relieve him of all the fruits of his labor. The lazy, pilfering, good-for-nothing class is sadly disappointed with American rule because they can no longer live by helping themselves to the contents of their neighbors granaries. The commission recently passed a vagrancy act requiring every man to show some visible means of support, or work or go to jail. The first person convicted under the vagrancy act was an American. Such a sweeping proposition is beyond the comprehension of the average Filipino who has accustomed himself to a happy-go-lucky way of meeting the rising sun. He is shocked to have his personal liberty taken away and longs for the good old times when the Spanish joined them in a life of idleness. Under Spanish rule the wages paid a Filipino was twenty cents (Mex.) while today he is paid one dollar and fifty cents per day (Mex).

The better class, so far as I have learned, are perfectly delighted with the American policy while the lower class, who give the army so much trouble, are bitterly opposed to the new fangled notions of our energetic nation of the occident. Some very conservative Americans in Manila wonder that there is not more opposition to these advanced ideas, for the Filipino has lived in a tropical sun through the centuries. Bananas, oranges, and all kinds of fruit grow in abundance about his door; the fish fill his nets till they break; the climate being warm he needs few clothes; hence, why should he work? With so much providence on his side it is a wonder that he does as much as is to his credit.

I have just returned from a hundred mile tour into the interior and I am absolutely amazed at what has been accomplished by the boys who marched under the stars and stripes. No historian will ever be able to chronicle the hardships endured patiently by the American soldiers. Under a burning sun they marched, wading or swimming swollen rivers, sleeping upon damp ground or in dashing rain that descended in raging torrents, facing poisoned bullets by day and risking treacherous bolos by night—on they went until the last band of the most treacherous, unprincipled, guerrillas that ever faced a brave man was either captured or driven into the fastnesses of the mountain forests. In a land where the acclimated natives grow lazy and the Americans find work unappetizing, the boys in blue were forced to labor in the face of difficulties towering mountains high.

I have visited southern battlefields in company with officers who there won their laurels and I would not detract an iota if I could from the lustre of the deeds the rank and file inscribed upon history's crimson page nor minimize the excellency of their service, but I would insist that the archives of American history will be incomplete that fail to glisten with entablatures portraying the self sacrificing heroism of the brave boys who, answering their country's call, marched in the face of death through the Philippines. That war has cost much blood and treasure but that does not alter the fact that almost infinitely more has been accomplished by the American soldier than the people at home have placed to their credit. I am not philosophizing over the problem of the right or the wrong of the American flag being planted in the archipelago, but am endeavoring to portray facts as they appear to an impartial writer. Right or wrong the past is a fact and must be dealt with as such. But what to do with the islands is the problem of the twentieth century. The greatest wisdom must be exercised by congress and the Taft commission in order to steer the ship of state safely through the quieting of the present storm into the harbor of the future without running aground.

E. C. HORN.  
(To Be Continued.)  
**TOXIN AND ANTITOXIN.**

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Pasteur, the great French savant, founder of the sciences of bacteriology and preventive medicine, proved in the first place that the epidemic diseases are due to minute living organisms, plants and animals and that for each definite disease there is a specific micro organism. This was the great fundamental fact. Later it became evident that these microscopic parasites cause disease by certain chemical poisons which they produce, called toxins. In many cases the micro organism, if grown in culture tubes outside the body, will produce the same toxins. After being separated from the living germs which produced them these substances will produce all the symptoms of the disease when injected into an animal body. The body at the beginning of an attack of fever is not, however, passive. Its cells react against the poisons introduced and a struggle ensues, the end of which is life or death, the fighting being purposeful and definite. The body cells secrete a specific chemical body which has the power of neutralizing or rendering harmless the particular toxin introduced. This antidote to the poisonous toxin we call the antitoxin. When a man recovers from an attack of smallpox, it is because his antitoxins have proved too strong for the toxins of the disease, and his after immunity, it seems probable, is due to the persistence within his body of the antitoxins once produced.—C. E. A. Winslow in Atlantic.

Notice.  
In the County Court of Box Butte County, Nebraska, NELSON FLETCHER, Plaintiff, vs. G. S. HALL, Defendant.  
G. S. Hall will take notice that on the 17th day of January, 1903, D. K. Spacht, County Judge in and for Box Butte county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$250 in an action pending before him, wherein Nelson Fletcher is plaintiff and G. S. Hall defendant, that property of defendant consisting of money has been attached in hands of Nellie E. Taylor under said order. Said cause was continued to the 24th day of March, 1903 at 2 o'clock a. m.  
NELSON FLETCHER, Plaintiff.

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