AN EXHORTATION TO POPULISTS VOTERS.

any call, which will prevent me from taking as active a part in the campaign as I have heretofore taken, when time was more at my disposal. I therefore trust you will bear with me in what I may say in this open letter. My faith in the cause was never more firm and unshaken than at the present moment, and I have never been more deeply impressed with the vital im-portance of harmonious action among the reform forces, and of the impera-tive necessity of voters going to the polls and casting their ballots in vindi-cation of their political convictions. I Wisdom of the cardinal principles of our party. They represent concretely, and in the highest conceivable lorm, the true principles of a people's govern-ment, in which all should participate on terms of equality. If a popular gov-ernment means anything, it means that every citizen shall have an equal part therein and an equal part struction of the government of which be is a part.

be is a part. The principles of our party have ever been capable of vindication in the press and on the hustings. Few men can be found who have the hardihood, when put to the test and forced to discus-sion to deny that every plank in the platform is but the reiteration of the truisms and maxims of the highest po-litical wisdom. And yet there are those who, actuated by personal am-bition and greed for power, deny them and despise those who advocate them. The absolute paucity of argument and the sinister attitude of such persons are found chiefly in the manner in which found chiefly in the manner in which they combat, or endeavor to combat the truth. It is always the last resort of the ignorant to heartily despise those who hold to doctrines in which they do not share, and the soundness of which they have no other means of refuting. Such persons refer slightingly to the personality, or the standing as a citi-me or man of business, of the man whose politics they oppose. Hostility thus manifested must be expected in all political campaigns. nd chiefly in the manner in which

DEFEATED BY STAY AT HOMES.

The reform forces of this state have en defeated in three elections within the last nine years by the singular fact hat our membership remained away from the polls. It was utter inattention to affairs of the deepest concern that deprived us of the supreme judgeship in 191, and again in 1993, and it was

done in the past. The last three years have seen the the point and casting their ballots in vindi-tation of their political convictions. I have at no time permitted myself to doubt the philosophical soundness and wisdom of the cardinal principles of our party. They represent concretely, and in the highest conceivable form. wisdom of the cardinal principles of our party. They represent concretely, and in the highest conceivable jord the true principles of a people's govern-ment, in which all should participate on terms of equality. If a popular gov-ernment means anything, it means that every citizen shall have an equal parti-therein, and an equal opportunity to record his convictions for or against the enactment of laws, and in the se-bection of those whose duty it will be to administer them. If this be not true, then the government bas ceased to be a government of the people, and has be-come an aristocracy. In late years we have seen the individual constantly minimised and excited to the highest conceivable degree, rgard-less of fitness or merit. Such a state of affairs, if continued can have but on government. We should not be misled by faise appearances—"by faise lights more bare. The thirsty traveler in the desert, lured by the mirage of a goveriment at last deceived, and to find himself at last deceived, and the destruction of the government of who are company and any lett, and be ever active in the vindication of polit-ical principles which will advance his interests and the interests of those de-pendent upon him. The same may be runthfully said of the laboring man. I United action at the polis, unswerving dever active of all who labor. The out-for corporate domination, "once a la-borer, always a laborer," and this will in and unconsciously contributes to the destruction of the government of who and unconsciously contributes to the destruction of the government of whose to deceive and destroy those about him and unconsciously contributes to the destruction of the government of who as the aboring monter to the laboring and unconsciously contributes to the destruction of the government of whose to deceive and destroy those about him and unconsciously contributes to the destruction of the government of who and unconsciously contributes to the destruction of the government of who and unconsciously contributes to the de is not now encouraging or inspiring. It is everywhere said by the advocates of corporate domination, "once a la-borer, always a laborer," and this will inevitably be true unless there be a change in the administration of the government. The occupation of the la-boring father, with its onerous burdens, will pass to the laboring son, and that of the laboring mother to the laboring daughter, for endless generations, un-itss the industrial classes of this coun-try firmly unite in an intelligent, he-rolc and sustained effort to rescue the country from its present condition, and from the hands of those who now control it. At the basis of this action there must be the highest intelligence, the greatest fortitude, and the most accurate political sagacity.

HOME OF INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY.

HOME OF INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY. The campaign of 1900 has already dawned upon the American people. The most important states in the present campaign are Ohio and Nebraska. From the former little can be expected. It is dominated throughout its length and breadth by political rings and by the vulgarity and oppressive power of combined wealth. The masses are de-pressed, scattered and unorganised, and are unable to successfully struggle against the tide and assert their rights at the polls. It is pre-eminently the home of industrial seridom. By wise and patriotic action we can save our state from the disgrace of such domi-nation, and from the great calamity that would follow the reinstatement of our political enemies to power. While it is true that we are to elect simply an associate justice of the su-

important question which must be settled by the voters of this state at the rapidly approaching election in No-

vember. GOVERNOR HOLCOMB.

Governor Holcomb represents in a high degree the sentiments of the people. He is a man of sterling worth, of unimpeachable integrity, good education as a lawyer, and has had long experience as a jurist, as well as possess ing four years' experience as chief ex-ecutive of this great commonwealth, by which he has become familiar with by which he has become familiar with the needs and wants of the people. The affairs of the state were never more honestly administered than by Silas A. Holcomb. He was an ideal chief magistrate. He is a lover of the common man, a bellever in his rights and privileges, and for the governor, in this contest, should be cast the ballot of every man who believes in the right of the majority to rule. In addition to these qualifications, he possesses in an eminent degree the judicial tempera-ment, God's rare gift to man, which no education, however complete and no education, however complete and ample, can fully supply. Deeper still is the significance this

election must have in its bearing on the great battle of 1900. I want to live long enough to see the presidency taken from the fetid atmosphere of the cor-poration ridden east and transferred to population riogen east and transferred to the purer atmosphere of the great mid-die weat, nearer the geographical and population center of the United States. Every Nebraskan, through state pride Every Neoraskan, through state price alone, if for no other reason, should be interested in having the president a resident of this state. There should be no divided opinion on this question. If, by any misfortune, or by reason of inattention on our part, the state should go to the opposition at the com-ing election it would be heraided ing election, it would be heralded throughout the world as the downfall of the very citadel of popular govern-ment. Long and loud and wild would be the acclaim and applause of those who would gladly witness the down-fall of the republic to advance their own private interests. It would be a triumph of evil, the culmination of po-litical folly.

TRIBUTE TO BRYAN.

most important states in the present campaign are Ohio and Nebraska. From the former little can be expected. It is dominated throughout its length and breadth by political rings and by the vulgarity and oppressive power of combined wealth. The masses are de-pressed, scattered and unorganised, and are unable to successfully struggie against the tide and assert their rights at the polla. It is pre-eminently the home of industrial serdom. By wise and patriotic action we can save our state from the disgrace of such domi-nation, and from the great calamity that would follow the reinstatement of our political semiles to power. While it is true that we are to elect simply an associate justice of the su-preme court, it is equally true that the office is one of the most exaited and important in the state. Shall the su-preme court, the last tribunal to which the people can appeal, be controlled by corporations, by corporate influences, or, for that matter, by outside in-fluences of any kind; or shall it be fre-fluences of any kind; or shall the fluences of any kind; or shall the fluences of any kind; or shall In 1896 we gave to the world William

Madison, Neb., Oct. 5.—To the popu-ints of Nebrasks: In the discharge of the conflict until the battle has been fought and the victory main in this district, or at least within any call, which will prevent me from throughout the state. If you would have success. Any other course means de-fat and disaster. If you leave the field to the enemy. If you fail to take the part in the conflict which duty re-trust you will bear with me in what may say in this open letter. My faith in the cause was never more moment, and I have never been more deeply impressed with the vital im-portance of harmonious action amons the reform forces, and of the imperaof Independence, that "all men are created free and equal," that they have "certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." and "that all govern-ment derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," applicable alone to the people of the United States? Or are these principles the di-vine heritage of every man, wherever born, or under whatever sun he may

orn, or under whatever sun he may It was the strict observance of these great primary truths, and their defense upon the battlefield and in naval wars

upon the battlefield and in naval wars with England that made us the won-derful governing factor in the civilized world we are. Shall we abandon our en-tire history, with all its glory and its honor, shall we throw away every safe-guard, every principle of justice and right, and enter the mad race with European governments for colonial power and authority in the remote and worth less islands of the sea, thus becoming complicated with European and Asiatic politics, keeping a standing army of perhaps 1,000,000 men or more, increas-ing the interest bearing national debt beyond the power of the present or fu-ture generations to pay? Shall we pile mountain high national obligations, to rest as burdens upon our posterity? Such a consummation would speedily such a consummation would speedily introduce the hour when our govern-ment would fall from its high estate and no longer be the asylum for the oppressed—the safe citadel of the com-

PROGRESS, NOT RETROGRESSION

on man!

For nearly half a century I have dwelt west of the Mississippi river. To this state I have given my undivided loyalty, and for this country no man has deeper solicitude or a more faithful heart than I have for mine. I want to

heart than I have for mine. I want to see progress, not retrogression; I want to see national safety, not national dan-ger and dishonor. In this contest I have personally nothing to gain and nothing to lose. I only desire the good will of those who have been my friends, of my country and my countrymen. And to you,my fellow citizens, I appeal with all the strength and ardor of an intense nature, as one thoroughly convinced of the danger of present conditions, to unite and raily, to stand firm and un-broken at the polis this fall in vindi-cation of the rights of the people-in vindication of your own rights! Such a course involves everything good in gov-ernment if victory is won, and if defeat shall befall us in consequence of duty not performed, it will be productive of nothing but the ashes of humiliation. Leave your fields, your shops and places of business on the day of elec-tion, and as sovereigns of a great state and a great nation, spend enough time to instituently execute your govereigntion, and as sovereigns of a great state and a great nation, spend enough time to intelligently execute your sovereign-ity at the polls! It is the most import-ant work you can do, the highest duty you can perform. Let no one deceive or ridicule, cajole or mislead you, into failing to discharge the most sacred trust, upon the faithful performance of which so much depends for weal or woe!

With a sincere desire for success and the victory of the principles upon which our government rests, and an equally

JUDGE HENRY C. CALDWELL PREDICTS BRYAN'S ELECTION

"Will Bryan be elected president next year?" Quick as a flash came the emphatic reply: Yes."

"Yes." "Are you really in earnest?" "Emphatically so." "And your reasons?" "Because Bryan is a man of convictions and is not afraid to express them. His financial views have been so often exploited that they are familiar to all, and instead of waning they have a stronger hold on the people than they did in the last campaign. Besires, new issues have atleen which must and will strengthen Bryan." And then the distinguished furist Hon. Henry Clay Caldwell, presid-

And then the distinguished jurist, Hon. Henry Clay Caldwell, presid-ing judge of the United States court of appeals for the Eighth judicial district, proceeded to elaborate and emphasize his views in a character-

istic manner. Judge Caldwell is a stalwart American, over six feet tall, broad shouldered, weighing 200 pounds, and is 65 years old. He is a native of West Virginia, though reared in Iowa, which state he served two terms in the lower house of the general assembly, being a member of that body at the commencement of the great war between the states. He left the hall of legislation for the army, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In June, 1864, while in the field with bis command, President Lincoln appointed him United States district judge for the district of Arkansas. When two districts were created in that state, Judge Caldwell continued as judge of the eastern district until he was appointed to the circuit bench by President Harrison in 1890. For more than thirty-five years he has been on the federal bench. How well he has sustained him-self the bar and the people generally of the states in which he has held court can testify.

court can testify. He is an old-time judge-believes in the constitution as interpreted by the great legal lights of the earlier days of the republic. He does not believe, for instance, in the latter day use of the great writ of injunc-tion. The abuse of that writ by many judges of late years he has char-acterized in terms not to be mistaken. His address before the Missouri Bar association early in the present year was a notable production on this note. this point.

this point. Judge Caldwell does not believe either that the decisions of the su-preme court—and the court iself—are too sacred for criticism, but it noted for driving straight to the point. The man who asks equity in his court must come with clean hands. To do jusctice to litigants is the ruling idea of Judge Calwell. But to Bryan.

the ruling idea of Judge Calwell. But to Bryan. "He will be elected," said Judge Caldwell, "because he is right. He is right on the money question, right in his attitude toward the trusts and right in his opposition to imperialism. Do you know," he continued, "that the more the policy of President McKinley is examined the more the peo-ple are failing away from it? Take the Philippine islands. There the president has agreed to pay the Mohammedan king of the Sulus \$4,500 a year for the privilege of allowing the American flag to float in his king-dom. And the king can have all the wives he wants—while war is being waged on the Christian Filipinos!" Knowing that Judge Caldwell had lately spent several months in the Hawalian islands, he was asked about that country. "It is no country for a poor man." he said. "The Chinese and the Japanese are the shopkeepers, the small traders and the common la-borers. They work for cheaper wages than the Americans. The main product of the island is sugar. The plantations are all owned by rich men. The Chinese and Japanese laborers get an average of \$\$ per month and are held in as abject conditionof slavery as were the negroes of the south prior to the war. Prior to the annexation of these islands the sugar produced there was admitted free of duty, so this country has gained nothing on that score. Of course, their sugar is produced cheaper than the Louisiana products." And the distinguished jurist again repeated with great earnestness his belief is the triumph of Mr. Bryan for the presidency in the year 1900.

And the distinguished jurist again repeated with great earnestness his belief in the triumph of Mr. Bryan for the presidency in the year 1900.

GEN. OTIS AS A CENSOR.

military, nothing calculated to aid or comfort the enemy and nothing that will hurt the administration." On another occasion a telegram was submitted referring the court-martial of an army officer. Thompson said: "No, that can't go. Nothing can go out of here that will reflect on the army." Otis has persistently refused to allow anything to go which might represent the insurgents as acting on the aggres. military, nothing calculated to aid of anything to go which might represent the insurgents as acting on the aggres-sive. For instance: One night the in-surgents attacked San Luis, fired three volleys into an absolutely unsuspecting American force, killed one man and then retreated. Otis refused to let this story for for two or three days. Finally addicated a dispatch which which he dictated a dispatch which made it appear that the Americans acted on the aggressive. Otis has repeatedly cut out the words 'attacked" and "surprised," substituting "had an engagement." The words "evacuation" and "abandonment" are not allowed to go. They may have got through by accident now and again, but we are not supposed to them. use When Aguinaldo sent his message in to the foreign consuls notifying them that he had closed the ports and also making a bid for recognition, Otis re-fused to allow it to go for some time, claiming that it wasnot true. Finally he admitted that it was true. Otis has added to dispatches the words "insurgents severely punished." When as a matter of fact the officers in the field confessed that they did't know whether a single insurgent had been killed. One day a pigeon message came in directed to either the Record or Her-hold them, and still he maintains that he had enough. He couldn't extend his lines because he hadn't enough men to hold them, and still he wouldn't ask for more. The following partial list will show what our troops have done and will reveal what a word of unneces-sary work they have had to do. claiming that it wasnot true. Finally he admitted that it was true. Otis has added to dispatches the news in the message was exclusive, but Otis read it aloud and Davis promptly went out and filed the substance of it. During the row between Otis and the peace commissioners all news referring to the latter was struck out. "The peace commission has no standing here," said

(The following is from a Private letter by Mr. J. T. McCutcheon, the Chilcago Record's staff correspondent in the Philippines—it was not written for publication.)
In view of the fact that our protest against the censorship at Manila has at tracted considerable attention I thought it might be well to give you a brief story regarding the matter.
Here are a few instances of Otis' censorship:
Collins of the Associated Press submitted a telegram which stated that the business men of Manila believed the silver basis best for the islands. Thompson read it and exclaimed: "Why that's a direct boost for Bryan. My instructions are to let nothing go that will hurt the McKinley administration."
One day, when asked just what matter could go, Thompson said: "Nothing in reference to future moves of the military, nothing calculated to all or comfort the sentem and nothing that any other man in the army just of ammunition. If the sailors had not been landed it is possible that every one of t hat little band of Americans on the beach would have been captured or killed. or killed. Nothing was allowed to go which in-dicated that the navy captured lioito. Consequently Miller was promoted for gallantry in the capture of the town, though the marines of the Boston had been landed a half hour before the soldiers, had cleared the town of Ilolio ofi nsurgents and had an American flag flying.

a large m since that we lost control of the legis-sture in 1898. My fellow citizens, you field of battle! You must

or, for that matter, by outside in-fluences of any kind; or shall it be free from all influences and reflect alone the wishes of the people, and intelli-gently and honestly administer the standing armies in the United States.

PROHIBITION DECISIONS.

ower.

incere regret that meet you in person and take an active part in the impending campaign, I re-main, your obedient fellow citizen. WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

WAS IT MONOPOLY OR SOMETHING ELSE tion involved in this matter. A pro-tributionist, in our opinion, is a danger-ous bigot, a man who, wittingly or un-wittingly, conspires against the per-sonal liberty of his fellow man. Such a person cannot safely be trusted in

Berald is asked to give the exact facts. It is true Mr. Reese's renomination in the true true Mr. Reese's po-minded judiciary has saved the com-monwealth from disgrace, injury and and angerous views the true Mr. Reese's renomination in the true Mr. Re

attion on questions over the second as Bolled down, this is the record as youched for by republican authority: In 1883 M. B. Reese was nominated to be supreme judge. His nomination

In 1883 M. B. Reese was nominated to be supreme judge. His nomination was brought about by the railroads. In 1889 the prohibition question was growing to such interest and Mr. Reese's record was not popular on that point, so republican politicians concluded they could not afford to mominate Reese, but should select some or a suprist whom such critician could e against whom such criticism could

In order to fully understand the sit-tation it will be well to glance at Mr. Reuse's state record from the begin-

aing. In 1883 Mr. Reese was opposed by E. Resewater of the Omaha Bee and Dr. Miller of the Omaha Herald. The for-mer fought Mr. Reese largely on the ground that he was a corporation man; the latter opposed him on the ground that he was a prohibitionist. Is the Herald of September 29, 1883 Dr. Miller had this editorial:

DR. MILLER'S VIEWS.

the nomination of Mr. Reese for ice of the supreme court by the oblicans of Nebraska will arouse wildest enthusiasm among liberal rs of this commonwealth. When reposition was node wildest esthusiasm among liberal rs of this commonwealth. When roposition was made in the Lin-convention to insert a liquor is in the party platform it was ob-objectionable to certain voters. refere the question was disposed a truly radical fashion, that is, ity ignored. All the more emphat-r, however, was the issue embodied by principal candidate in the coming runs. If there is a bigoted, fanatical working prohibitionist in the issue in M. B. Resco, the re-tain memines for justice of the su-securt. All friends of personal iss. Iberal views and tolerant will rejoice at the opportunity of them to informe such a man for fittee in which his peculiar princip. ten to indores such a man for in which his possilar princi-fied full and free application." Hornah of Reptamber 20, 1983 a had this editorial:

and this additorial: mine of the septeme bench of the of Networks, widded to comp-mention of the hoped for. All good which below is the protocol optimizer (a) refer the protocol optimizer (a) refer the protocol optimizer (a) refer the for

Ba much has been said to the effect that the railroads caused the defeat of M. B. Reese in 1859 for re-nomination to be supreme judge, that the World-Herald is asked to give the exact facts. It is true Mr. Reese's renomination in the because of his

endiess difficulty. A bench composed of such men as M. B. Reese would have precipitated, rather than averted, all these avils.

The republican nominee is in every re-spect unfitted for the place to which po-litical intrigue has named him." Heraid, October 4, 1882.—"We are now informed that Mr. Reese is a prohibit

tion is too fine for ordinary intellects to determine. It needs a clearer definition." Herald, October 7, 1853.—"An appeal is thorough inquiry into the records of Mr. Reese, which convinces us that he is unworthy of the support of a German paper. At the outset of the campaign, charges were made against the repub-lican nominee that he was a temper-ance fanatic. Mr. Reese denied the fact and we were willing to accept his word therefor, and supported him according-iy, but now by an impartial examina-tion we have arrived at the exact truth, and are forced to abandon him. Not made to the Herald to withdraw the charges against Mr. Reese, the repubcharges against Mr. Reese, the repub-lican nominee for the supreme court, as being a prohibitionist. Unless that gentleman can withdraw his scalous efforts in behalf of the prohibition amendment the Herald will have no occasion to yield to the appeal. Mr. Reese, judged by his own record, is a temperance fanatic."

REFUSED TO RECANT.

HERFUSED TO RECANT. Heraid, October 9, 1882.—"The Heraid has been asked to correct the statement made by it, that Mr. Reese, the repub-lican nominee for supreme judge, is a prohibitionist. The gentleman himself is quoted as saying that he is not, and never has been a prohibitionist.' Mr. Reese ought to be pretty good authority on anything concerning himself, and a nce the language attributed to him is direct and unqualified it is but just to note it. "Now the Heraid has been credibly informed by several persons of estab-

to note it. "Now the Herald has been credibly informed by several persons of estab-lished reputation and versolty, and re-publicans withal, who are not open to the charge of political bias or projudice, that Mr. Rese is a prohibitionist and a fanatic; that he has isbored sealously and spoken frequently in favor of the prohibition amendment to the state con-stitution, when pending, and that he has never missed an opportunity to pose as a stremist in that case. "These are conflicting statements on a matetr of fact, which should be easy of confirmation or refutation, as the case may be. Mr. Reces is a candi-date for public office, and if the edimma of being a prohibitionist hurts him, it is in his power to remove it. From the hove the republican nomines will be able to do no. If he can, the Herald will haste to do him fastice. "But there is another greater quee-

supreme bench; one may in this city in the course of a day hear a hundred complaints not unmixed with anathe-ma at the stupidity and professional isnorance of the three justices who are our court of last resort. The supreme court never hears these things, because the attorney is, like every other man, aware of the side on which his bread is ver, and least of all with judicial ver. But a man may be a prohibi-nist and still be honest. Some peoincur the enmity of the judicial trinity are sincere even in their errors. Mr. Reese cannot be one of thse. If the republican candidate has really it would go hard with him. Well, the Republican is not terrorized. It is will-ing to speak for those who are afraid to espoused the prohibition cause, as we has never been, a prohibitionist, either involves a falsehood on his part or brands him as a hypocrite." employment in the places of the pres deserve and command the confidence

of the profession and the people." TERRIFIC ARRAIGNMENTS.

Previous to the convention the Omaha Republican had these editor-

ials: Omaha Republican, October 7, 1889 "It is highly probable that Douglas county will present the name of Her-bert J. Davis to the state convention as hitnerto been exercise on his behalt, from Mr. Reese, the republican nominee for the supreme court. This action is ta-ken from a careful, conscientious and thorough inquiry into the records of Mr. its candidate for the supreme bench. Mr. Davis is a sterling young attorney, with brains, and he would be a refresh-nig novelty in our highest court. Bome new blood with intelligence to it is sadly needed there."

WAS IT MONOPOLY?

Aftr the nomination of Norval it was asserted that the railroads had de-feated Reese and the World-Heraid accepted this to be true, as the follow-ing editorials will indicate:

Iy, but now by an impartial examina-tion we have arrived at the exact truth, and are forced to abandon him. Not only is Mr. Reese a dangerous bigot, but he lacks, what is infinitely worse, the courage of his conviction. No hon-est, intelligent German, who loves lib-erty and freedom, can vote for such as he. Were Mr. Reese the best acholar and lawyer in the country and ranked higher even than the celebrated Black-stone in his profession, the fact that he is a fanatic should deprive him of the votes of freedom-loving citizens. But more than that. Considering Mr. Reese's denial of an absolute truth proves him to be a demagogue, determined to gain an office, be the means he employs fair our foul. For this reason we ask all our fellow citizens to unite in the sup-port of Judge James W. Bavage, who, whatever his faults, cannot be charged with deceit and cant and hyporrisy." PROHIBITION DECISIONS. ing editorials will indicate: World-Herald, October 9, 1849.— "The store of the republican state conven-tion in nominating Judge T. L. Norval of Seward for supreme judge is a men-sce against the independence of Ne-braka's highest judicial tribunal, be-cause it was unquestionably achieved information of the series of the series of a complete organisation of the railroad forces. So splendid and per-fect was this organisation that Judge a romination, was completely over-whelmed by the first ballot and defeat-er two to one. The convention was rargely a convention of provises and railroad representatives, and there can be no doubt that the candidate selected world-Herald knows nothing. This pa-ber can look upon his candidacy with about the supreme bench of a man who will owe his place to railroads and the people on the great questions that and appeal between the railroads and the people of Nebraska allow the present them? World-Herald, October 9, 1889 .- "The On the bench Mr. Reces's decisions were in line with the estimate Dr. Mil-ier had made of him. On February 31, 1888, long before the republican convention of that year, the Omaha Daily Republican had the fol-lowing editorial: "The Republican's criticisms of the supreme court have been severe, per-haps, but they have been frank and homest. There is scarcely an intelligent is wryter in Nebranka who does not in-dorse them and with they had been even more vigorous.

ber has little respect for the st

Otis. Nothing has been allowed to go re-garding future movements of the troops. This is a good rule, but the lo-cal papers freely printed the news of the movements at least two of three days before we were allowed to send it. "Oh these local papers are so unre-liable that nobody believes what they print, so it doesn't matter." said Otis. "The fact that they print the stuff will make the people doubt it." Matter has frequently been cut out of our dispatches on the ground, to quote literally. "Inat would have the people of the United States by the ears." This has been a favorite epres-sion of Otis when he has cut out mat-ter that might alarm the people at

Otin.

that might alarm the people at

Nothing was ever allowed to go which might indicate that the volun-teers wanted to go home and were dis-gusted at fighting the Filipinos. There were numberiess instances proving this sentiment, but we were not allowed to use any of them. One regiment nearly had a mutiny in one of its companies. It was a regular regiment, but the mar had a mutiny in one of its companies. It was a regular regiment, but the men who had enlisted for the Spanish war said that they would lay down their arms the day their time was up if not sconer discharged. Hospital reports sentby Otis include only the sick in the First and Second reserve hospitals and Corregidor. All

In reference to the number of troops necessary out here, nothing except that Lawton interview was ever able to get through, and that went because Otis never saw it.

Otis constantly said that he could put down the rebellion with 30,000 troops. "If I had had 50,000 during February." he said, "I could have ended it speed-

sary work they have had to do.

Pasig has been captured three times and abandoned twice.

Guadeloupe has been captured four times and abandoned three times.

Mariquina has been captured six times and abandoned six times.

Canita has been captured twice and abandoned twice.

Antipolo has been captured once and abandoned.

Morong has been captured twice and

abandoned twice. Banta Crus has been captured once and abandoned. and abandoned. Pagmanjan has been captured once and abandoned.

Longos has been captured once and abandoned. Paete has been captured once and abandoned.

Novaliches has been captured twice and abandoned twice. Ban Mateo has been captured once and abandoned.

and abandoned. Ban Jose has been captured once and abandoned. Augot has been captured once and abandoned.

abandoned. Ban Miguel de Mayuma has been cap-tured once and abandoned. Meico has been captured twice and abandoned once. Bandoned once. Macabebe, the only town friendly to the Americans, was taken and deserted and allowed to be burned by the me-tives.

tives. Quingus was taken twice and aban-dened once.

U