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## Effect of Color on Mosquitoes.

The Anopheles mosquito according to recent experiments referred to in The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette is attracted by some colors and repelled by others:

"The experiments were conducted in a large gauze tent, one end of which was formed by large windows into which the sunlight poured on bright days. Large stone basins were placed on the floor for the Anopheles to breed in. At the beginning it was noticed that when a person entered the tent clad in dark-gray clothes, the mosquito settled on the dark cloth; but that they never did this when the person entering was clad in white flannels. A number of boxes lined with cloth of various colors were placed in rows on the floor, and it was noticed that the mosquitos would enter the box lined with dark blue in great numbers and, in less numbers, would enter boxes lined with others colors in the following order: dark-red, brown, scarlet, black, slate-gray, olive-green, violet, leaf-green, blue, pearl-gray, pale-green, light-blue, ochre, white and orange. No mosquitoes were found in the box lined with yellow. As practical applications of these experiments, it is to be noted that the khaki uniform should offer advantages in addition to being invisible to the human enemy. The number of insects congregating in dwellings might very much be lessened by the choice of suitable colors applied to the walls. A trap might be made, lined with dark-blue, in which the insects would congregate, so that they could be readily destroyed in large numbers. Have your mosquito-bars yellow. The favorite blue seems to be also the mosquito favorite."

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History Repeats Itself.  
(Continued from Page Seven.)

Gazette wrote the following comment in April, 1767:

We are not without fear lest the measures taken for the establishing of a tax in America should give rise to new troubles in most of our colonies. Precaution, however, will be taken to leave the repartition and collection of it to the assemblies of the different provinces. . . . The spirit of revolt and independence which reigns in that country gives us no reason to depend upon any good disposition on their part.

It is to be hoped that no evil-disposed observer will be so mean and unkind as to write such things about the Filipinos. Besides, every assurance is given that "the spirit of revolt and independency" in the archipelago has been nearly extinguished.

In one other instance history has repeated itself. There was an American commission once, just as there is a Philippine commission now. On the 2nd of June, 1767, there was introduced in the house of commons:

A bill to enable his majesty to put the customs and other duties in America, and the execution of laws relating to trade there, under the management of commissioners to be resident there.

In due course of time this bill was passed and received the royal assent. Then this official notice appeared in the London Gazette of Saturday, September 5, 1767:

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinson, esquires, to be commissioners for the receipt and management of his majesty's customs and other duties in America.

The king has been pleased to grant unto James Porter, esq., the office of comptroller or the cashier of the accounts of the customs and other duties in America.

The king has been pleased to grant unto Charles Stewart, esq., the office of cashier and paymaster of his majesty's revenues of customs and other duties in America.

Somehow or other those commissioners were not received with that spirit of cordiality which their appointment warranted. It was unfortunate that the Americans did not have the Filipinos to set them a good example.

## Cruelties in the Philippines.

Secretary of War Root has made public the following correspondence:

War Department, Washington, April 1902.—My Dear Senator:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your copy of the testimony of Sergeant Charles S. Riley and Private William Lewis Smith, late of the Twenty-Sixth Infantry, taken before your committee yesterday. I inclose a copy of a dispatch which has been sent today to Major General Chaffee, commanding the division of the Philippines. Directions have been given to the judge advocate general of the army to take proper steps in accordance with the dispatch. The war department will be glad to receive the earliest practicable information of further evidence which may be elicited by the committee tending to fix responsibility upon any one in the military service of the United States for any violation of any laws of war or of the regulations or orders governing the operations of the army of the United States in the field.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

Hon. H. C. Lodge, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.  
War Department, Washington, April

15, 1902:

Memorandum for the adjutant general:

Cable General Chaffee as follows:

On February 10th a letter was sent you inclosing for investigation copy of charges made by Governor Gardner, of Tayabas province, which contained general allegations of cruelties practiced by troops on natives, and generally of an insolent and brutal attitude of the army towards natives. On April 2, a cable dispatch was sent you urging action with all speed consistent with thorough and searching investigation.

On the 4th of March, a cable dispatch was sent you directing disciplinary measures to produce obedience to the president's instructions subordinating military officers to civil government in pacified provinces, and instructing you to relieve Major Edwin E. Glenn and Captain James A. Ryan from duty and order them to Manila to await investigation into their conduct, in accordance with instructions to follow by mail.

On the 24th of March instructions were mailed you containing a statement of charges against three officers and General Jacob H. Smith as the basis of the investigation ordered by the cable of March 4th.

Further instructions in both matters are required by the following facts:

Press dispatches state that upon the trial of Major Waller of the marine corps, testimony was given by Waller, corroborated by other witnesses, that General Jacob H. Smith instructed him to kill and burn; that it was no time to take prisoners, and that when Waller asked General Smith to define the age limit for killing, he replied: "Everything over 10."

If such testimony was given, and the facts can be established, you will place General Smith on trial by court-martial.

Yesterday, before the senate committee on Philippine affairs. Sergeant Charles Riley and Private William Lewis Smith, of the Twenty-Sixth volunteer infantry, testified that the form of torture known as the "water cure" was administered to the presidente of the town of Igbarras, Iloilo province, island of Panay, by a detachment of the Eighteenth United States infantry, under command of Lieutenant Arthur L. Conger, under orders of Major Edwin F. Glenn, then captain Twenty-fifth infantry, and that Captain and Assistant Surgeon Palmer L. on, at that time a contract surgeon, was present to assist them. The officers named or such of them as are found to be responsible for the act will be tried therefor by court-martial.

Conger and Lyon are in this country. Both the Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry and the Eighteenth infantry having returned to the United States and most of the witnesses being presumptively here, the secretary of war directs that Major E. F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth infantry, be directed to proceed to San Francisco and report to the general commanding the department of California, with a view of his trial by court-martial under charges alleging the cruelties practiced by him upon a native of the Philippine islands at Igbarras, on the 27th of June, 1900.

If you can discover any witnesses

still in the service in the Philippines who can testify in support of the charges or if Major Glenn desires the attendance of any person now serving in the islands as witnesses for the defense, you will direct them to proceed to California for that purpose. As the two years allowed prosecution by the statute of limitation is nearly at an end, no time is to be lost.

You will take such course in advancing or postponing the investigations previously ordered into the conduct of General Smith and Major Glenn, as shall be required to enable you to execute these instructions. It is believed that the violations of law and humanity, of which these cases if true, are examples, will prove to be very few and occasional, and not to characterize the conduct of the army generally in the Philippines; but the fact that any such acts of cruelty and barbarity appear to have been done indicates the necessity of a most thorough, searching and exhaustive investigation into the general charges preferred by Governor Gardner and you will spare no effort, in the investigation already ordered under these charges, to uncover every such case which may have occurred and bring the offenders to justice.

The president desires to know in the fullest and most circumstantial manner all the facts, nothing being concealed, and no man being for any reason favored or shielded. For the very reason that the president intends to back up the army in the heartiest fashion in every lawful and legitimate method of doing its work, he also intends to see that the most rigorous care is exercised to detect and prevent any cruelty or brutality and that men who are guilty thereof are punished.

Great as the provocation has been in dealing with foes who habitually resort to treachery, murder and torture against our men, nothing can justify, or will be held to justify, the use of torture or inhuman conduct of any kind on the part of the American army.  
ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.  
April 15, 1902.

## The Secret.

It wasn't the sun, and it wasn't the sky,  
Nor the glad little birds that sung,  
Nor the whispering winds that went loitering by,  
And because they both were young,  
That life seemed wrapped in a silver haze,  
Like the breast of a brooding dove,  
But because they had plucked on the world's highways  
The marvelous bloom of love, Sweetheart—  
The marvelous bloom of love.  
For the sun went down and the air turned chill,  
And the winter winds blew cold,  
And the birds in their leafy homes were still,  
And the lovers glad grew old!  
But still were their grateful hearts perfumed  
Through poverty, pain and ruth,  
By the fragrance sweet of the flower that bloomed  
In the happy days of their youth,  
Sweetheart—  
The days of their eager youth.  
—David Young, in the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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