

# PREPARING FOR PEACE

Condition of Affairs at the Hague Conference.

## SOME TANGIBLE RESULTS EXPECTED

International Arbitration Idea Appears to Be Taking Definite Shape—All the Delegates Seem to Favor It—German Who Issued a Bellicose Pamphlet Tries to Square Himself.

THE HAGUE, May 22.—(New York World Cablegram.)—Whatever may happen to the proposals for a restraint of armaments, it is generally felt by the peace delegates here that the conference will attain some tangible results in the direction of international arbitration. Ambassador White and Seth Low have both been impressed by the favorable tendency displayed in unofficial conversations by the delegates of European powers toward the arbitration idea. Germany, which is entirely opposed to checking its armaments, is among the supporters of any practicable scheme for settling international differences by means of an international tribunal. The section of the conference to which arbitration and mediation will be referred for a report will be the strongest of the three main sections, and it is significant that the chamber detailed as its place of meeting is the largest, as it is evidently expected the attendance will be fuller than at the others.

The transformation of the feeling that has taken place since the assembling of the conference and the beginning of the preparations for actual work are a little short of marvelous. Probably not a delegate on arriving here entertained the expectation that anything fruitful would issue from the conference, whose existence they regarded merely as a compliment to the czar's puissance. But now that is all changed. An earnest, sincere and well meaning spirit is observable and even the German delegate, Stengel, is feverishly anxious to explain away his bellicose pamphlet, which gave such a sinister complexion to his appointment as one of the German representatives.

Baroness von Suttner, the famous Austrian peace advocate, who, though unaccredited, occupies a position equalling in influence that of any delegate here, said yesterday:

"I have no fear that the conference will be fruitless. The czar's influence is too strong and the delegates are only now realizing that his proposal was not a dream, but an attempt to realize the highest idea of practical statesmanship."

M. de Bloch, whose work on war admittedly helped to give an impulse to the czar's mind which has eventuated in assembling this momentous gathering, said:

"It is the first step that counts. It is impossible that this assemblage of experienced statesmen and diplomats can discuss the points of the czar's circular without discerning how easily measures can be concerted to obviate war. No definite proposal may emerge, perhaps, from these deliberations, but they will set the nations thinking on the greatest problem of civilization until a solution is found. I have seen all the chief delegates here and have exchanged views with them. Their instructions I gather in most cases leave much to their discretion, and there is plain evidence that all the great powers are entertaining the conference with an honest desire to consider fully and fairly any reasonable suggestions that may be brought forward."

### Prepare Cubans for the Ballot.

HAVANA, May 22.—Senator Domingo Mendez Capote, secretary of the government, has been devoting considerable time to a study of the electoral laws of various nations with a view to formulating plans for their inauguration here. Universal suffrage is considered advisable in some respects, but it would have many objectionable features. On the other hand, Senator Capote thinks an educational qualification would not prove satisfactory, unless sufficiently comprehensive to exclude those taught especially for elections. He says the Cuban league is doing much in the way of preparing the voters to exercise the electoral function.

The great objection to a property qualification is that a majority of those citizens who formerly had property, the Spaniards in particular, and many capable Cubans, have been totally ruined during the last three years and would not be justly treated were a property qualification enforced. Senator Capote is carefully considering the problem and will submit his views to General Brooke about the middle of next month, when he will ask for the issuance of such a decree as he will then have in readiness.

### Nebraska Asks Next Meeting.

ROANOKE, Va., May 22.—The annual conference of the German Baptist Brethren church will assemble in this city today, and members from every state in the union will attend. More than 7,000 visiting members are already present and much work has already been accomplished. The general committee has elected the following officers: Elder V. L. Toltsinger, Indiana, moderator; Elder I. Bennett Trout, Illinois, reading clerk; Elder J. H. Moore of Illinois, writing clerk. The place for the next meeting is already being discussed. Nebraska is putting up a strong fight.

### Nebraskans Go to the Rear.

MANILA, May 22.—The Nebraska regiment marched from San Fernando to Calumpit today for a thirty days' rest. The regiment numbers about 300 weather-beaten veterans. Two of the companies are mere squads and their battered canteens and shiny clothes show unmistakable marks of rough campaigning. But the soldiers are happy. Several of them dropped by the way from the rear, but when they boarded the special train at Calumpit, bound for Manila, they yelled like schoolboys and the other troops went to their stations and cheered heartily.

## NO POWER TO ACT.

Filipino Commissioners Must Refer Everything to Aguinaldo.

MANILA, May 22.—The Filipino commissioners, who arrived here on Saturday to negotiate with the United States commissioners, held a conference this morning with Messrs. Schurman, Worcester and Denby. They say they are without power to bind the so-called Filipino government in any particular and can only refer any results of the present negotiations to Aguinaldo.

8:40 p. m.—The Filipino commissioners, General Gregorio del Pilar, Lieutenant Colonel Alberto Barretto, Major Zenilda and Senor Gracio Gonzaga, with their families, spent today in visiting friends in Manila and conferred with Senor Florentino Torres, Pablo Ocampo and Teodoro Yanco, the members of the local Filipino association, which will participate in the meetings with the Americans. Senor Torres was a member of Aguinaldo's commission before the war. He proposes independence and favors autonomy, and he has been most influential in persuading the followers of Aguinaldo to make the present advances.

Autonomy is the burden of the talk of the Filipinos and if it is thought that what they wish for would be little different from an American protectorate, which they talked of before the war, Senor Paterno, who has succeeded the irascible Mabini as president of the Filipino so-called cabinet, is a student and a writer of ability. He once drew up a plan of autonomy under Spain, which the Spanish government promised to adopt, there being a troublesome rebellion on foot. The American commissioners in studying the question of Philippine government have found several good points in this scheme. Paterno is now the strong man in Aguinaldo's party.

All the moneyed leaders of the insurrection see that it is hopeless and are anxious for peace. Those who want money think they may profit by harassing the Americans a while longer. On the suggestion of Mr. Schurman, president of the American commission, the local Filipino peace party has started a newspaper.

Major Kobbe's expedition to open communication with General Lawton has occupied Arayat, about seven miles beyond Canaba, on the Rio Grande, following the course of the stream. No insurgents were found there and the Pampangans along the river are friendly. Last Friday Major Kobbe took Santana, about six miles northeast of San Fernando, on the road to San Isidro. A priest met the expedition with a white flag. Delegations from San Nicolas and Santiago, small villages just south of Arayat, came to him with the news that 200 insurgents who had been holding both places had withdrawn. They invited the Americans to enter and as the members of the expedition marched the church bells were rung and the timid who had fled flocked back.

### The Third Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 22.—Colonel Viquain of the Third Nebraska volunteers today received the following letter in response to his telegram to President McKinley from New York on May 12:

My Dear Sir: The president has received your recent dispatch from New York, the contents of which he has noted with interest. He directs me to thank you and through you the men of the Third Nebraska regiment, for the patriotic tender of their further services, and to say that if he has occasion to call for volunteers he will gladly remember the offer.

GEORGE H. CORTELYOU,  
Assistant Secretary to the President.

### Plans for Currency Reform.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—It is understood that the house republican caucus committee appointed to frame a scheme of currency reform has agreed upon a measure along the following lines:

The redemption of all obligations of the government in gold on demand. Greenbacks, when once redeemed for gold, to be reissued only for gold. Permitting national banks to issue notes to the par value of their government bonds deposited in the treasury, instead of 99 per cent, as at present.

Permitting the minimum capital of national banks to be \$25,000 instead of \$50,000, as at present.

### Chinese for the Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—The director general of the International exposition of the Philadelphia Commercial museum has obtained permission from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding in the matter of the admission of 450 Chinese men, women and children to populate the Chinese village at the exposition. Secretary Spaulding, in giving the desired permission, telegraphed that the names of the immigrants must be furnished in advance to the treasury department, and upon their arrival at San Francisco a written description and photograph of each must be delivered to the collector there.

### Cattle Ready for Round-Up.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 22.—Preparations are being actively made for the annual spring round-up on the cattle ranges west of the Missouri river. The start will be made from this city probably on Monday and already a large number of cattlemen have gathered here to join the party. The Pierre gang is also reported to be on the way here, and when it arrives the start will be made. It is not expected that a serious loss of cattle will be discovered.

### Admiral Schley in Omaha.

OMAHA, May 22.—In the rotunda of the city hall Saturday afternoon Admiral Schley was brought face to face with men, women and children who represented all of the social strata, but who were united in a single impulse in honoring the man who has brought honor to the flag. In spite of threatened rain and a raw wind that made standing in the outdoor atmosphere anything but a pleasure, thousands turned out to catch a glimpse of the hero of Santiago. At least 5,000 hands were shaken.

## ABUSING THE TARIFF

TIRADE BY A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT.

Augustus Van Wyck at Richard Croker's Ten-Dollar Jeffersonian Dinner Denounces the Protection System Despite All the Facts of Restored Prosperity.

"It is the foulest mockery of reason to profess in one breath devotion to the doctrine of the equality of all men before the law of the land, and in the next to applaud a tariff system which squeezes the blood out of the average man for the fattening of select individuals who have mastered the art of depriving all federal government, and directing a new feudalism which proposes to subdivide the land into plutocratic dukedoms."—From the speech of Augustus Van Wyck at Richard Croker's ten-dollar Jeffersonian dinner in New York, April 13, 1899.

This peculiar view of the conditions now prevailing throughout the length of the most favored land that the sun shines on is the view of the man who was the Democratic candidate for governor of the state of New York at the election of 1898. He is, moreover, under serious consideration as a possible Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1900, and is perhaps the most formidable competitor of William Jennings Bryan for that nomination. Otherwise it would be difficult to understand how an American citizen, surrounded on every side with unmistakable evidences of a restored prosperity, which shows its blessings equally upon rich and poor, falling alike upon the just and the unjust, could take so absurdly pessimistic a view of existing conditions as to characterize the American policy of protection as "a system which squeezes the blood out of the average man."

What class of geese does Mr. Augustus Van Wyck expect to catch with this sort of bait? Certainly not the two thousand ten-dollar Jeffersonians

## FOREIGN MARKETS AND PROTECTION.

What Might Happen to Brethren Who Show Signs of Weakness.

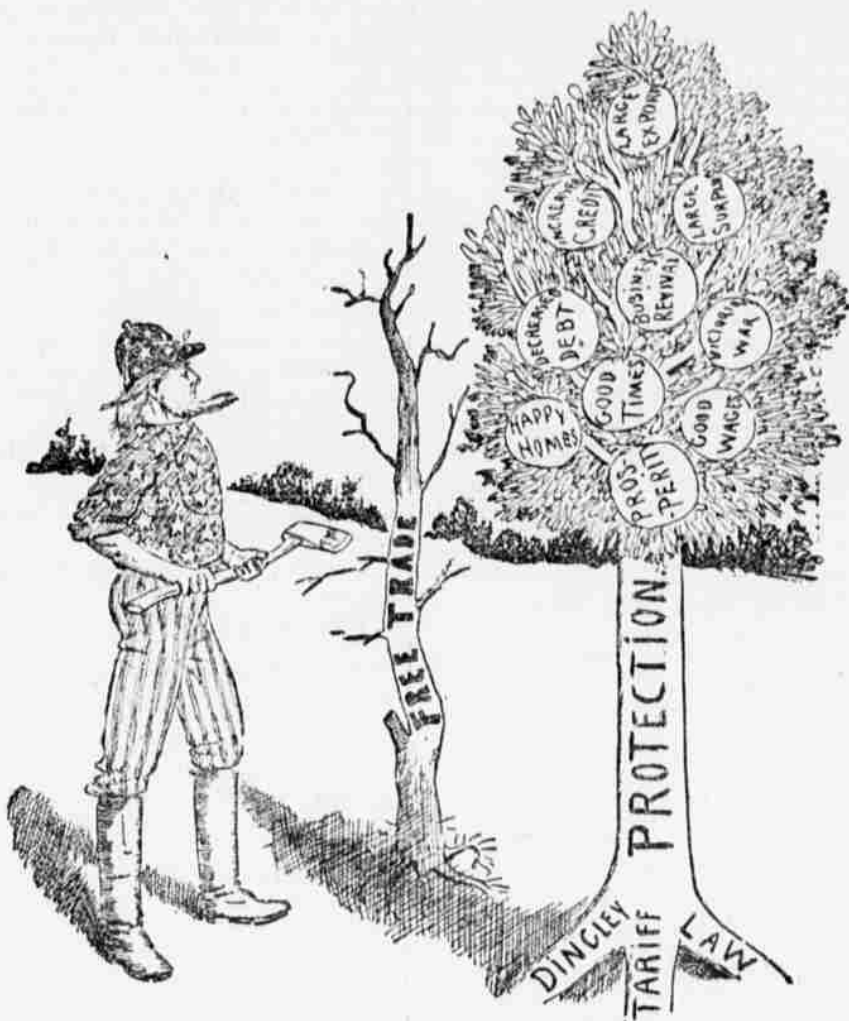
Robert Ellis Thompson in Home Market Bulletin: The protective tariff is getting in its work, and is justifying its friends' predictions for it, as fast and far as can be reasonably expected. But there are signs of danger ahead, to which the friends of the protective policy will do well to take heed. The first of these is the weakening of the loyalty of some protectionists, through the dream of expansion and commerce and exports by the annexation of the Philippines, and any other country we can lay our hands on. Repeatedly the fruits of the protectionist policy have been sacrificed through this craze for securing foreign markets.

It was this which led the cotton manufacturers of England to acquiescence in the miserable compromise tariff of 1835, as they felt sure that the recent improvements they had introduced into cotton spinning and weaving would make them masters of every foreign market. Their utter prostration was the result.

It was this that made the manufacturers of woollens in New England to combine in 1883 with the free-trade party in effecting a reduction of the duty on both wool and woollens. They believed that with cheaper wool they could do without much protection, and could export their woollens to every country that wore them. In six months three-fourths of their factories were shut down or were running on short time.

The same craze now seems to have caught many of the makers of carpets and iron wares in our part of the country. They think that the tariff is no longer of any use to them, and that they would do even better under free trade, with low wages and cheap raw materials—Russian wool, and iron ore from everywhere. They also may "go for wool and come home short."

## EASY TO SEE WHICH TREE WILL BE CUT DOWN.



### Good Times Everywhere.

The New York World gives utterance to some most praiseworthy rejoicings in an article headed, "Wages Up for 200,000 Workmen! All New England Cotton Mills Raise Pay 10 Per Cent." It does not attempt to disguise the fact that there is similar prosperity in other parts of the country, for it adds to the article on cotton mills this paragraph: "The wages of the iron workers in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania were raised last week generally about 10 per cent."

True! And glorious it is that 'tis true! But ought not the World and other bitter enemies of the Dingley law explain how it is possible that it can be true? How many times were we warned of the woes that would fall upon the wage earner if the Dingley tariff were adopted? How many predictions were there of the disasters into which we all should plunge if the Wilson free-trade principles were abandoned? The poor man was to starve, because the manufacturer would rob him of his little all. Prices were to go so high that only the Vanderbilt and the Astor, enriched by a monstrous tariff law, could afford to buy a breakfast. The government would have no revenues, the country would be a barren waste and its population heaps of whitened skeletons. But wages are up, everybody is busy at work, the bread-winner is saving money again, the customs receipts are rising, and the sun shines more clearly than ever it shone before!

Why, when the lovers of Prof. Wilson's theories once thundered against Dingley's tariff like the main battery of a battleship, do they now pipe down to the thin note of the bo's'n's whistle?—New York Press.

### They Go Hand in Hand.

These are Republican times. Last week the advance in wages affected over 110,000 hands, adding greatly to the purchasing power of these operatives. As the Press has had frequent occasion to remark during the last twenty-seven years, "Protection and prosperity go hand in hand."—Manchester (la.) Press.

## TARIFF AND BOYCOTT.

The Case of the Merchant and the Social Smugglers.

Louisville Post: The retail merchants of New York having to pay duties on their stocks had a strange idea that they were entitled to the same protection as the ironmaker or the woolen manufacturer. They were so blind that they could not see the justice in taxing the merchant who imported his goods and allowing that merchant's customers to import their purchases free.

Consequently they organized an association for the enforcement of the law. They laid their case before the treasury officials and asked a more rigid application of the law.

This produced a change which has created great dissatisfaction among the rich smugglers of New York. The smugglers thus caught in the tolls made their complaints to the New York Evening Post, and asked Mr. Godkin what recourse they had.

The New York Post at once denounced the merchants' association as a gang of miscreants who were mere "traders." It singled out members of the association for especial ridicule. It referred with English contempt to men who would so degrade themselves as to be engaged in retail trade as "furriers," "hosiery," "shirtmakers," "shoemakers," and "haberdashers," and found the English language scarcely strong enough to express contempt for the whole crew.

Somehow this artificial thunder had no effect. The men concerned manifested no shame; they brazenly confessed that they had engaged in trade as Astor had done, as Gould had done, as Vanderbilt and Rockefeller, as Godkin himself, as a host of Americans had done. They even proclaimed in the advertising columns of the Evening Post that they were doing business at their old stands.

This cynical indifference, this moral obliquity of vision, enraged the Evening Post, and it then proclaimed a boycott against all merchants who were members of the association. It advised Mr. Kennedy Tod and his associates in idleness, and all the families of the social smugglers, to refuse to patronize any merchant who had been so unpatriotic as to ask the government officers to treat the rich and poor smugglers alike, and to put a stop to the robbery of the revenue by ladies and gentlemen who gained moral and financial enlightenment from Godkin.

The Evening Post then published a partial list of the offenders and held them up to scorn and contempt, and told the Kennedy Tods and various other families enriched by smuggling to "close their accounts" with the offending merchants.

The merchants in question concluded it was a waste of money to advertise in a newspaper which advised its readers not to buy of them, and so stopped advertising in Mr. Godkin's paper.

This independence surprised the New York Post and its aiders and abettors and there was an outcry. The Post denounced this action as an effort of the "storekeepers" to curb the freedom of the press. Mr. J. Kennedy Tod wrote a letter of condolence to Godkin, announcing that he kept accounts with three of the offending merchants, and that they would all be closed.

We do not know how valuable these Tod accounts are, but the Tod letter recalls a story. During the campaign of 1896 a free-silver advocate was discussing the issues with Col. W. R. Ray, the banker. "Colonel," he said, "Bryan is going to be elected, and then I am going to pay your bank what I owe it in fifty-cent dollars." "Don't wait until the election of Bryan," said the colonel; "I'll be glad to get fifty cents of your debt under any circumstances."

### A Choice Between Two Systems.

A trade paper states that another large industry is coming to this country. The firm of Alexander Morton & Co. of Darvel, Scotland, a concern well-known throughout the world as a manufacturer of carpets and other textiles, has decided to locate at Niagara Falls, and it is stated, has already made arrangements with the Niagara Power Company for the supplying of power and for the purchase of property.

Free-trade brings the foreign-made products of pauper labor into the country, and sends American money out of the country to pay for them, while American workmen sit in idleness. Protection brings foreign industries and foreign capital into the country to provide labor for American workmen, and keeps American money within the country, to be paid in exchange for American-made goods. As Lincoln put it, under free-trade we get the goods—so long as our money holds out—and the foreigner gets the money. Under protection we get the goods and the money, too. A choice between the two systems would not seem to be hard to make by the well-balanced mind.

### Type of Free Trade Organ.

Wages Up for 200,000 Workmen—All New England Cotton Mills Raise Wages 10 Per Cent.—Headline in New York World in 1899 under Republican administration.

Soup Houses in a Hundred Cities—Wages in Iron Mills and all Allied Industries Cut 10 Per Cent.—Headline in New York World in 1895 under a Democratic free-trade administration.

And the hypocritical old reprobate continues to try to fool the people in its editorial columns! Worse still, it is only a type of the free-trade organ.—New York Press.

Some of the Cuban leaders are calling Gomez hard names. The division of spoils will always cause more or less friction.

## Horses for the German Army.

Julius Goldschmidt, consul general of the United States in Germany, concerning the horses that are used by the German army, says:

The following report concerning horses for the German army is based on information received from officers and from an experienced veterinary surgeon who has for years superintended the purchase of horses for one of the German army corps. The so-called "remonte" horse markets, public and private, take place in the months of April to September in the parts of Germany where horses are plentiful, mostly in East and West Prussia, occasionally in Posen, Hanover, Holstein, and Mecklenburg, and, rarely, in the Alsace and the Rhine provinces. Private remonte markets are allowed to horse breeders, who have for years furnished a large and superior quota of animals for the army, and who can offer lots of from 20 to 80 good horses. Such private markets may even be held on the grounds of the horse breeders and occur mostly in East and West Prussia. In Lithuania proper there are more private than public markets.

The buying is done by five army commissariats, consisting each of one presiding officer, one to two assistant officers, one veterinary surgeon, and one secretary. The horses purchased are generally three years old, in exceptional cases four years. The former remain one year at the remonte depots before they are turned over to the regular service. There are no fixed rules as to the weight of the horses, and when horses are weighed in such places it is on account of scientific food experiments or private interests. But it is safe to say that full-breasted, compactly-built horses are used. They will average in weight about as follows:

Artillery draft horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, artillery saddle horses 900 pounds, cuirassier horses 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, Uhlan horses 900 to 1,000 pounds, hussar and dragon horses 800 to 900 pounds.

The common run of horses for the line cavalry are bought at from \$80 to \$100, while the heavier horses for artillery run from \$140 to \$160, and the best horses, which are used for the Kurassier Garde regiments, are seldom bought under \$200. This applies to the remonte commissariat's work. Officers, as a rule, ride East Prussian horses. Those that can afford it buy English blooded stock at fancy prices. The best Prussian horse brings from \$225 to \$340. These are all however bought at an age of from 5 to 6 years and well trained, since the Prussian horse is hardly fit for use before its sixth year is concluded. English and Irish horses, which are largely bought in Hamburg, are, owing to the richer nourishment they receive on their native pastures when young, fit for use at the age of four to five years, and are less nervous, shy and excitable than the Prussian horses. The Irish horse is the easiest to ride under all circumstances, the early wholesome nourishment giving it a calmer and more docile temper. I have reason to believe that under the name of Irish stock many American horses are sold in Hamburg, as the description given of them closely resembles that of the American horse. It would be well for the American horse breeders or horse dealers to correspond with large firms in Hamburg, such as the "English Stall" or the "Olde Stall," before entering largely in the shipping business.

Alfalfa and Corn for Hogs.—The farmers of the corn belt can get a good pointer on pig feeding from the alfalfa belt. I have seen a pig that was farrowed Sept. 20, 1898, and raised on a ration two thirds of which was alfalfa hay, which is as large as any pig I can find in the corn belt farrowed in June, July or August. The pups of King Corn and Queen Alfalfa are announced to take place on my farm at an early date. The fourth cutting of alfalfa is the best hay for hogs in winter. This cutting is done late in the fall and is raked immediately and shocked, thus curing without very much sun. The leaves and all are saved in a succulent condition, thus making a feed that is relished by the pigs.—Homestead.

Why Fresh Bones Make Eggs.—The different parts of ordinary market bones upon analysis were found to contain in abundance the ingredients which go to make up the growing chick, and in wonderfully close proportion, the different parts of the complete egg. The lean meat and gristle from the white of the egg, and about sixteen per cent of the yolk. The marrow and other fat on the bones supply the remainder of the yolk. The lime phosphates in the bone yield all the necessary lime salts for the shell, and the requisite phosphates for the interior of the egg.—A. C. Pickering, in Farm and Home.

Oleo Prosecutions in Pennsylvania.—The butter trade of Philadelphia has taken up the prosecution of the oleo dealers, and have already secured evidence of the violation of both the state and national law, and propose to push the suits to a conclusion. In the investigation fifty retail dealers have been found selling the stuff without even the formality of a government license. In every case they were selling oleo as butter.—Ex.

Ash is what is left when the combustible part of a feeding stuff is burned away. It consists chiefly of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, iron, chlorine, and carbonic sulphuric, and phosphoric acids, and is used largely in making bones. Part of the ash constituents of the food is stored up in the animal's body; the rest is voided in the urine and manure.

Brush the udder and surrounding parts and wipe them with a clean, damp cloth or sponge.