

on this point that have come to my knowledge. The first is from a letter published in The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal of April 29, and written by Resil Manahan, who had already met his death in battle before his letter was given to the world:

"The Filipinos put up white flags, and then when our officers go out to see what they want they are fired upon. They shot from a church just across from the smallpox hospital and killed one of the patients who was looking out of the window. We do not take prisoners, neither do they, so you see it is kill or be killed."

Manahan was mistaken at one point. The Filipinos still hold prisoners from the gunboat Yorktown.

The other is from a letter by Robert D. Maxwell, Company A, Twentieth Kansas, published in The Omaha (Neb.) Bee of May 7:

"Sometimes we stopped to make sure a native was dead and not lying down to escape injury. Some of them would fall as though dead and after we had passed would climb a tree and shoot every soldier that passed that way. Even the wounded would rise up and shoot after we passed. This led to an order to take no prisoners, but to shoot all."

There may be people who think that under such circumstances the order for wholesale killing is right. Probably the atrocities of Spanish warfare in Cuba had a similar justification. But at any rate it is a gloomy kind of necessity into which our refusal to the Filipinos of self-government under our protection has brought us.

Is this the view of an "unpatriotic" civilian, who, though he voted for McKinley, has now lost his judgment along with his right to free speech and free thought? Let me add the judgments of an officer in the American army and of an English observer in Manila. At a banquet of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, held at Johnstown, Pa., on May 17, 1899, Major W. H. Daly of General Miles' staff is reported to have said this, among other things to the same effect:

"Warfare in the Philippines has drifted away from the methods of civilization, and the shooting down of a people who only desire the opportunity to be free is contrary to the essence of our traditions."

The other judgment is from a long communication sent by an English observer at the seat of war and published in The North China Daily News of Shanghai in March:

"We do think that the nation which at this time last year boasted in its numerous newspapers that America, the most free among nations, would cheerfully expend her gold and the blood of

her sons to bestow the precious blessings of liberty on a down-trodden sister, and, snatching her from beneath the heel of a tyrant, set her upon the proud eminence on which she herself stands, is at present a little off her base in the Philippines."

Such will be the sober judgment of history. Such, I believe, will even be the sober judgment of the majority of Americans, when the passions of the moment are spent and the old-fashioned national habits of free thought and free speech reassert themselves.

Very truly yours,
W. G. HALE.

DEATH IN THE STORM.

Tornadoes have been known in America for a century or more, and thousands of persons have been killed and injured by them. A record of these visitations since 1794 shows tremendous loss of life and property. On February 9, 1884, the country from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic was the dancing ground for sixty terrible tornadoes, which killed 800 people and injured nearly 3,000, while they reduced to ruins 10,000 buildings. During the period from 1794 down to the present time the most disastrous cyclone was that at St. Louis on May 27, 1896. The precise number of persons killed has never been known, but the dead were several hundred and the injured many more. One of the earliest cyclones on record was on May 7, 1840, in Adams county, Mississippi, when 317 people were killed. The same place was revisited two years later, when 500 were killed. The property loss was very great. Louisville was stricken in 1890, but the same city was visited by a whirlwind as long ago as August 27, 1854. At that time twenty-five persons were killed. Chicago people have always congratulated themselves on the exemption of their city from the tornado, but away back in 1855 a cyclone leaped over Cook county and destroyed several lives and much property. A similar storm sweeping over the same ground today might kill thousands. Here is a table of some historic wind-storms in this country:

Place.	Date.	Killed.	Injured.	Loss.
Adams County, Miss.....	June 16, 1842	500	.....	\$ 1,200,000
Erie, Pa.....	July 26, 1875	134	.....	500,000
Webster and adjacent counties, Mo.....	April 18, 1880	100	600	1,000,000
New Ulm, Minn.....	July 15, 1881	105	200	300,000
Grinnell, Iowa.....	June 17, 1882	100	300	1,000,000
Emmetsburg, Iowa.....	June 24, 1882	100	.....	.....
Central West and Southern states.....	Feb. 9, 1884	800	2,500	Unknown
Louisville.....	March 27, 1890	76	200	2,150,000
Savannah and vicinity.....	August 28, 1893	1,000	.....	Unknown
Louisiana and Gulf Coast.....	Oct. 2, 1893	2,000	.....	Unknown
St. Louis.....	May 27, 1896	500	.....	12,904,809
Kirksville, Mo.....	April 27, 1899	50	500	Destroyed

Savannah, Ga., and its vicinity seem peculiarly subject to destructive wind-storms. That beautiful city was storm-swept on September 30, 1896, and again in 1898, with much loss of life and property. On May 20 of last year a cy-

clone tore great holes in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Seventy people were killed and the loss to property was very great. So far as property loss goes St. Louis thus far holds the record.

The compilation above, taken from the Times-Herald of June 14, must now be supplemented by the terrible catastrophe at Herman, Washington county, Nebraska, a few miles above Blair. This occurred on June 13, 1899, at 6:30 in the afternoon and resulted in the death of more than half a score of citizens and the demolition of the village. From 1854 to date the cyclone or tornado at Herman is the most destructive experienced in Nebraska.

What is the topography of Herman? Is it on high ridge land or in a bottom—on low land as compared with surrounding country?

HIGH SILVER. Bryanarchists contend that a dollar made out of silver bullion worth a dollar and twenty-nine cents an ounce can be much more easily earned by labor than a dollar made out of the same kind of bullion when it is selling for sixty cents an ounce.

The silver smelting syndicate perfectly agrees with the Bryanarchist. They are economic twins. All the silver smelters are for free coinage at sixteen-to-one, and so are all the zealous disciples of Bryanarchy.

NO PATRIOTISM IN IT.

"Patriotism is sometimes wanting in the upper classes, but in the recent war our country showed that the rich have this heritage in common with the poor. Theodore Roosevelt and many another young man of wealth and high family left their homes to enter the ranks with the commonest workmen, and proved anew the glory of American citizenship."—Bishop Ireland.

Patriotism is not emotional insanity. Patriotism is not Quixotic knight-errantry. Patriotism is intelligent self-hood. It is not standing by one's country when there is no danger threatening it. When a government imperils the people of a country in a causeless, aggressive war, and not for self-preservation, that government becomes a despotic usurpation. Patriotism is the intelligent ap-

preciation that one's own welfare is inseparably connected with the general welfare and that to prosper personally one must intelligently do his utmost to maintain the general prosperity. Gush patriotism is childish imbecility.