

School, New York, \$50,000, and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, \$10,000.

Mr. Rockefeller also offered the Chicago University to duplicate all gifts made to it during the year up to an aggregate of \$2,000,000, the Rochester Theological Seminary a duplication of \$150,000 in gifts and the city of Cleveland improved property valued at \$500,000, for an additional park.

#### J. P. Morgan's Public Benefactions.

The public gifts of J. P. Morgan during last year were extensive in valuable manuscripts and works of art, including property valued at \$350,000 to the Society of the Lying-in-Hospital of New York, which was in addition to a previous gift of \$1,000,000 to the same institution. His gift to the New York Public Library included 180 bound volumes and 30,000 pieces of manuscripts of great value.

Among the letters were 227 of Andrew Jackson, 1,280 of Noah Webster and a large portion of the correspondence of Horace Greeley between 1850 and 1872.

#### Mr. Widener's Purse Strings Open.

The gifts of Peter A. B. Widener, the Philadelphia street railway millionaire, during 1899 were largely for hospitals. He gave to the city of Philadelphia funds aggregating \$2,000,000 for a combined home and hospital for crippled children. In addition to the money for the erection and endowment of the institution he gave thirty-six acres of land from a site at Logan, a suburb of Philadelphia.

#### Many Public Gifts.

Other benefactions during the year were: Collis P. Huntington and Mrs. Huntington, \$75,000; Edward Austin of Boston, \$1,100,000; Dorman B. Eaton of New York, \$240,000; Mrs. George C. Crocker of San Francisco, \$20,000; Hon. Mark A. Hanna of Cleveland, \$12,000; Robert C. Billings of Boston, \$1,500,000; Mrs. Emmons Blaine of Chicago \$1,000,000; John I. Blair, \$150,000; Mrs. Lydia A. Bradley of Peoria, Ill., \$1,000,000; Catherine Wolfe Bruce of New York, \$10,000; Phil. D. Armour of Chicago, \$750,000; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bates, M. D., of Port Chester, N. Y., \$114,000; Calvin Ellis, M. D., of Cambridge, Mass., \$140,000; Samuel Cupples of St. Louis, \$400,000; Chal. F. Daly of New York, \$40,000; Benjamin M. Duke of Durham, N. C., \$50,000; H. C. Frick of Pittsburg, \$20,000; Leon Wendel of Chicago, \$50,000; anonymous gift to Pennsylvania University, \$250,000; Edward Y. Perry of Hanover, Mass., the income from \$1,000,000 to be given to the poor; Henry A. Pevear of Lynn, Mass., \$300,000; Charles F. Smith of Boston, \$1,000,000; Edward Tuck of New York, \$300,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$1,120,000; Mrs. Hester N. Wetherell of Worcester, Mass., \$102,000; Maxwell

Somerville of Philadelphia, \$600,000; anonymous gift to Princeton University, \$800,000; Professor O. C. Marsh, \$150,000.

#### INDICTMENT BY MR. GARRISON.

It is to be hoped that in time we shall obtain faithful pictures of life in camp and field. Today it is difficult to find a medium of publication when the facts conflict with the theories of the administration. That a tacit censorship exists in the republican press is palpable to every one who tries to get an insertion of unwelcome truth. The soldiers' letters, written privately, without thought of publicity, have revealed a depth of depravity and brutality so terrible that the last resort of the leading newspapers has been to throw discredit on their truth.

Bishop Potter, after six days in Manila, comes back to tell us of the sobriety and good habits of the American soldier in the tropics. He did not see one drunken soldier, nor does he allude to the licentiousness of army men. It happened that on the very day his testimony was given to the world there called upon me an army official who had spent six months at Manila. Naturally I inquired if his observation and opinion coincided with those of the bishop, whose warning that the true question with which the nation must deal is not "What shall we do with the Philippines," but "What will the Philippines do with us?" had not been forgotten. My informant is a man of medical education, a careful observer, of reflective mind, and exceedingly deliberate in speech. This is the substance of his reply:

He left San Francisco with the first troops sent to the Philippines. The western regiment to which he was attached numbered about 1,300 men. Before sailing from San Francisco, not only was drunkenness prevalent, but 480 men were registered for venereal diseases. His judgment was that not over ten per cent were free from licentious vice. Half-way across the Pacific, so excessive was the contagion that every man in the regiment was subject to examination in order to check the scourge.

Arrived in Manila, they found but few houses of ill-repute with less than a score of total occupants, but immediately from all quarters came a great and sudden accession. From Vladivostock, Singapore, Yokohama, Hong Kong, Calcutta and other treaty ports abandoned women poured in to the new and active market. Social vice makes no distinction of race or color. These importations included Russians, Germans, French and Italians. Three hundred were reported as arriving on one steamer. They found cordial welcome, and their houses were guarded by United States soldiers under orders to protect the traffic.

My visitor affirmed that, when he left

Manila, in the Calla Alix, a street in the northwestern part of the city, these notorious houses occupied both sides of the way for three quarters of a mile, the windows filled with soliciting women in garbs too scandalous for description. The blessings of American civilization were beginning among a chaste and temperate people. Actual war upon the natives, although imminent, had not yet begun.

On the arrival of the regiment, there existed, according to my informant, one brewery, one distillery, one garden for the sale of beer and spirits, and several hotels, clubs and restaurants, where liquor was served with meals. Among 8,000 Spanish prisoners, not a single case of drunkenness was observable. With the arrival of our troops, the grog-shops multiplied and flourished, over 400 cursing the conquered city. That the officers were no better than the men was the conviction of my informant. It was a coincidence that, on the very day of Bishop Potters' speech, the government reported the dismissal from the army by court-martial of Maj. Kirkman and Lieut. Gregg and Bailey for "drunkenness in the streets of Manila."

The regimental canteen, my caller affirmed, was worse than the grog-shop. The temptation is ever present, and any good resolutions or feelings of disgust after a spree were quickly dispelled by another drink. On the financial side, a soldier's credit was limited at the saloon. Not so at the canteen, where his pay was held as security for his drink, and often entirely absorbed. A soldier is obliged to seek a grog shop, but the canteen seeks him.

If one questions whether such necessarily anonymous testimony as I report is to be compared with that of the great and good bishop of New York, let him read the chapter of horrors detailed in the New Voice by Frank M. Wells, late chaplain of United States volunteers, which he gave verbally to President McKinley and Secretary Root. Chaplain Pierce has laid stress upon the number of huts from which maddening native liquors were dispensed, but it is not made plain that these were not in such evidence before our troops arrived, for whose trade they were established. Chaplain Wells, in a recent interview with the editor of the New York Philanthropist, testified: "Whiskey and bad women are running more men into death in the Philippines than are being killed by Filipino bullets or injured by other causes."

Drunkenness, lust, gambling, brutality and other vices that annihilate conscience are in full swing in Manila. Not only are the natives polluted by this contact with superior civilization, but the soldiers who return to the United States bring with them the seeds of disease and contagion to be sown broadcast. It has been estimated that 10,-