

the Filipinos at the hands of our troops, or the torments which the Chinese have endured from the soldiers of the Christian Powers. And they will add that the negro malefactor was quite as inferior to a white man as is a Chinaman or a Filipino, and as such condign punishment is the only means of elevating a degraded race.

There are signs that our militant philanthropists are somewhat disconcerted at the ebullition of evil passions which the "Imperial" policy has occasioned. The London Spectator expressed chagrin that the populace of London should glorify England's military success by an orgy of drunkenness and insult. Lord Rosebery, as we have observed, doubts if men of inferior physical frame and weak morality are equal to the requirements of empire. But the mischief has been done. The rising generation has been taught to glorify war, to exult in conquest, to look down on alien races as inferior beings. To persuade this generation that God has made of one flesh all the nations of the earth, will be a hard task; much harder than would have been supposed three years ago.—New York Post.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN MANILA.

Harold Martin, who is the representative in the Philippines of the Associated Press and therefore should be an entirely trustworthy authority, gives the New York Independent an account of the military government of the city of Manila, which has been in existence something over two years and has thus had a fair opportunity to demonstrate what it can do for the reestablishment of order and the benefit of the people. It is a very disappointing story and shows that the record made by General Otis and General MacArthur compares poorly with the record made in the government of Cuba by General Ludlow and General Wood. The latter have been able to make military government the means of bettering the condition of the Cubans by giving them an intelligent, effective and reasonably economical government, but in Manila, if we are to believe Mr. Martin, the military government has not been either intelligent or effective, and everybody longs for the time when the Philippine commissioners shall establish a civil government to take the place of military rule.

People Kept in Ignorance.

It seems to us that one reason for the success of General Wood in satisfying the restless Cubans as well as he has is that, although armed with military authority to govern arbitrarily, he has seen fit, for reasons of policy, to adopt a good many of the methods of civil government, especially in the matter of publicity. From time to time accounts have been published showing what amounts of revenue have been collected in Cuba,

and how it was disbursed in carrying on the government and instituting public improvements. A policy directly the opposite of this seems to have prevailed in Manila, where, according to Mr. Martin, the people have been kept in complete ignorance of the state of the revenues, knowing neither how much money has been collected nor how it is spent. The taxes have remained high, being practically the same as during the old Spanish days, and while perhaps the people would not have been dissatisfied if they had known just where their money was going, they have not been allowed this satisfaction, and secrecy and mystery seem to brood over the financial transactions of the military government.

The police department also has furnished ground for a great deal of scandal, since most of the native policemen are believed to be notoriously corrupt and to make a practice of accepting money to protect criminals and law-breakers. There is an ordinance against gambling in the city, and yet it goes on in all the principal streets; Filipino and Spanish clubs flourish throughout the town and Chinamen run innumerable fan-tan games. Under civil government the suppression of gambling is often difficult from the impossibility of securing evidence to convict, but the advantage of the military government is that, if it means business, it can suppress law violation without evidence and without giving reasons for its acts. The Manila policeman patrols his beat unmindful of the gambling games, and the extraordinary luxury in which many of the officers live is such that the cause of the toleration is not mysterious. A similar disagreeable odor of corruption surrounds the inferior courts, in which four Filipino justices of the peace preside.

Unjust Harbor Regulations.

There are other things which are more annoying than these to the business community, such as incompetence in the custom house and the enforcement of troublesome harbor regulations, whereby commerce is hampered. In Spanish-American countries the harbor regulations are generally made with a view to extorting the largest amount of revenue and giving the least amount of service; in these ways an extra price was added to all the necessities of life in the old days; but it was supposed that when Manila came under American rule all of these vexatious regulations would be swept away and commerce would be encouraged. The contrary has proved to be the case, and so much delay is suffered in the discharge of ships and the passing of goods through the custom house that extra prices have to be charged on all goods intended for consumption in Manila. Mr. Martin mentions the case of a steamer with 800 tons of freight to land, which was kept in the harbor

nineteen days, the demurrage piling up at the rate of \$350, gold, per day, and this is only one example. By excessive tariff rates and warehouse charges a case of canned tomatoes — to take a single example—originally worth \$3 50 when landed in Manila, was made to cost \$11 before it could be sold to customers.

Such abuses as these, it is reasonable to believe, have at least as much influence in sowing dissatisfaction in the Philippines and in keeping up the insurrection as any mistakes made in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Martin looks for a remedy for these evils in the substitution of civil government for the military one, but it strikes us that if things are as he pictures them, the sample of military rule that they have been having in Manila is a very poor one, and that even were civil government not introduced, a great improvement in the condition of affairs could be made if General MacArthur, or some one else, would take hold vigorously with a determination to sweep away the evils which have grown up and to substitute efficiency and clean methods for inefficiency and corruption.—Oakland Enquirer.

TO A POET WHO LIVES IN THE PAST.

O Echo-Gatherer, why, with servile breath,
Suck the lost music from the lips of Death,
Then, with the great sounds too familiar grown,
Re-voice dead harmonies as they were thy own?
Why rob the Masters? May we not to-day
See all they sang of? Has love waned away?
Has hope? Has faith? Have flowers forgot to
spring?
Has the sky faded from the bluebird's wing?
Grow eagles lame? Do larks sing out of tune?
Doth not fierce Summer drain the cup of noon
Brimm'd with the Sun's blood? Is June robbed
of wealth?
Hath moccasin-footed Twilight lost her stealth?
Still leaps the Rainbow with her blush of fire—
Daughter of Wonder, sister of Desire!—
Still sinks the Sun behind the western slope;
Still sail the fleets of commerce, and of hope;
Still Mississippi holds her continent-sway;
Still California winters mimic May;
Still, proud as Athens, stand the factory-fed
New England towns where toil and learning
wed;
Still, while the metre-mongers haunt the
shades,
Fame crowns the Golden Gate and Palisades;
Still, though the Past has perished, stands the
Now—
If thou disdainest her, no poet thou!

—F. S. KNOWLES.

THREE DAYS TO CALIFORNIA.

California is not far away.
You can leave Omaha on a Tuesday morning, for example, and be in Los Angeles in time for breakfast on Friday.
If you travel in a tourist car, as most people do, it takes a few hours longer but, by way of compensation, you save nearly \$20 in railroad and sleeping car fares.
Burlington tourist cars leave Omaha three times a week and run through to Los Angeles without changes or delays of any kind. Write for information about them.

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