

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$6.00
Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.50

OFFICES

Omaha: The Bee Building,
South Omaha, 1017 1/2 Block, Corner N
and Twenty-fourth Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office: 52 Chamber of Commerce.

Washington: 201 Fourth Street.
CORRESPONDENCE.
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders may be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of July, 1898, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	29,480
2. Number of copies not distributed	29,750
3. Number of copies distributed	28,730
4. Number of copies sold	28,923
5. Number of copies not sold	28,924
6. Number of copies returned	28,959
7. Number of copies not returned	28,751
8. Number of copies not returned	28,720
9. Number of copies not returned	27,425
10. Number of copies not returned	29,432
11. Number of copies not returned	32,805
12. Number of copies not returned	28,588
13. Number of copies not returned	28,179
14. Number of copies not returned	28,400
15. Number of copies not returned	28,525
16. Number of copies not returned	28,525

Total 995,321

Less returns and unsold copies 21,157

Net total sales 974,164

Net daily average 31,425

GEORGE H. TSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of July, 1898.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

September, the first of the autumn months, is here.

And now Johnny comes marching home again. Hurrah!

If the yellow journals yell harder they may get blue in the face.

Put down another triumph on the long triumph record of our Buffalo Bill.

Her name is Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, queen of the United Netherlands. But it is not her fault.

Every week at the exposition from now on should be a record-breaker compared with all that have gone before it.

This is coronation week in Holland. Coronation week in Omaha comes with the advent of the great Ak-Sar-Ben in October.

The Nebraska farmer who is busy gathering in the golden grain is not going to worry himself much about the money question.

It is now demonstrated that Omaha is big enough to support two greatest shows on earth at one and the same time and have overflow crowds to spare.

The disbanding of the volunteer army is pretty good evidence that President McKinley and his advisers are confident the terms of peace will be arranged by the diplomats without calling on the soldiers for assistance.

Nobody should be considered by republicans for the legislature unless he has a clean record and a good business reputation. The question whether he is on the list O. K'd by this man or that man is of small importance.

Queen Wilhelmina should enter upon her reign with the cordial good will of every person subject to the Dutch government. The brevity of her inaugural address ought to endear her to all for ever, no matter what happens.

From now on Omaha's facilities for accommodating guests are bound to be taxed to the utmost. Householders who want to entertain visitors should make themselves known through the advertising columns of The Bee. Results tell.

Congress and the court of claims are still adjudicating claims for prize money left over from the civil war. There is no reason therefore why the American sailors who helped take Spanish prizes should exhibit impatience this early in the day.

Admiral Cervera has been ordered to return to Spain without first getting acquainted with the country in which he has been spending a few pleasant weeks as prisoner of war. The Spanish admiral will never have another such opportunity to enjoy American hospitality.

Where are the police when helpless children are allowed to wander on dangerous trolley tracks? If they would spend less time watching Midway shows or selling picnic tickets and devote more attention to the protection of life and property the results would be much more satisfactory.

And now North Carolina's railroad commission, following the precedent of Texas, proposes to compel the express companies to pay the war tax on express receipts which they are trying to shift upon their patrons. The great reform railway commission of Nebraska, whose usefulness seems to be confined to furnishing three popcrats with soft sinecures carrying salaries of \$60,000 a year, is waiting for the corporations to tell it whether it dares move.

NEGLECTING THE REGULARS.

Lieutenant Moore of the Twenty-second regular infantry says in his account of experiences at Santiago that while the people in all parts of the country were sending all kinds of delicacies to the volunteers, no one seemed to think of the regulars. This neglect of the soldiers of the regular army has been noted by others and while the explanation is obvious it is hardly satisfactory. It is gratifying to know, however, that the attention called to it has had the desired result, so that wherever sick and wounded regulars are located they are receiving the public consideration which their gallantry and valor deserve.

The American people fully appreciate the splendid service of the soldiers of the regular army. They know that the glory won for our arms at Santiago chiefly belongs to them. The volunteers engaged there did brilliant work, but it was the persistent intrepidity of the regular troops that achieved the victory. All showed distinguished courage, but it was the fighting of the regulars that elicited from European military observers the opinion that they are unsurpassed by any soldiers in the world. The volunteers had just left home and friends, while most of the regulars either had no homes or other regulars than their comrades in arms or had been long absent from them. This explains why the former received delicacies and comforts and the latter got none. But the people have learned to value the regular troops at their true worth and they are no longer neglected.

A TROUBLESOME TREATY.

Before the close of the present national administration an effort will undoubtedly be made to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which has been a cause of more or less controversy and irritation ever since it was negotiated, forty-eight years ago. Recently a leading London paper declared in favor of abrogating the treaty and Postmaster General Smith is quoted as of the opinion that this should be done, though he thinks, as so many others, that the treaty is no longer in effect. Mr. Blaine when secretary of state was of the opinion that the treaty had ceased to be of effect and made efforts to secure its repeal, but the English statesmen, realizing that the treaty gave Great Britain some commercial advantages, did not look with favor upon the suggestion.

In order that the government of the United States shall construct and control the Nicaragua canal it is necessary that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall be abrogated or the British government agree not to insist upon its enforcement, which would be the same thing in effect. The treaty forbids the United States to obtain exclusive control over a transisthmian canal. Thus under the terms of this treaty, granting that it is still in effect, the British government would have the right to claim equal privileges with the United States in connection with the Nicaragua canal, even if this government constructed the waterway or loaned its credit to a private corporation. The United States could not, without violating treaty stipulations, attempt to assume exclusive control of the canal. This has troubled the promoters of the canal, who have very generally contended that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has not been faithfully observed by Great Britain and therefore had ceased to be of effect. The British government, however, has persistently rejected this view and it is needless to say still holds that the treaty is in full effect.

It is now said that government would not object to having the treaty abrogated and it is quite possible that our government has been feeling official sentiment in England in regard to the matter. President McKinley is favorable to the Nicaragua canal. It is expected that he will recommend its construction and control by the government. Knowing that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an obstacle to this, it is more than probable he has sought to learn what may be the chances of having the treaty abrogated. The uncommonly friendly feeling between England and the United States may lead the British government to consent to the abrogation of the treaty. But this by no means assured. Indeed, it is most probable that England would insist upon the Nicaragua canal being a neutral waterway, as the Suez canal is, affording free passage for the merchant ships and navies of all nations, in peace and in war. It would perhaps also insist upon having neutral obligations rigidly enforced at the terminal ports. This might prove to be an intolerable situation for the United States, which would have to depend upon the feeble Central American powers for the guardianship of the canal.

There is no doubt that an effort will be made to have this troublesome treaty abrogated, as a prerequisite to proposed legislation for the Nicaragua canal, but with what result cannot be safely predicted. Much is to be expected, however, from British good will toward this country.

AGUINALDO'S PRETENSIONS.

The Philippine insurgent leader has issued an address in which he claims that a Philippine republic has been established, for which he asks the recognition of the powers. Aguinaldo asserts that he has conquered and controls the provinces and also the city of Manila, that tranquility is preserved and the laws properly administered. All this is characteristic of the man. Under the terms of the peace protocol the American forces occupy the city of Manila and its suburbs. They cannot rightfully go beyond this pending the negotiation of a treaty of peace. This permits the insurgents to hold possession of territory outside of Manila, where they are carrying on a government which is far from being a republic—a government formed by Aguinaldo and of which he is practically dictator. This government has nothing whatever to do with Manila and instead of Aguinaldo controlling that city, no armed insurgent is permitted to enter it and the leader himself, we believe, has not

been in the city since its occupation by the Americans.

The pretensions of Aguinaldo are ridiculous and will not, of course, receive serious attention anywhere. His so-called republic will get no recognition from any source. But his attitude suggests that he may become a troublesome factor in the situation. There is no doubt in regard to his ambition. He is most firmly determined to attain power if it be possible to do so and plainly the scope of his ambition comprehends all of the Philippines. Undoubtedly the great majority of his followers are in full accord with him. He has probably imbued them with an idea of great benefits to come to them when they shall have taken control of the Philippines and administer its government according to his ideas. It is therefore to be apprehended that Aguinaldo will do a good deal of mischief when he discovers, as he assuredly will, that he cannot have his ambition gratified—that neither the United States nor any other power can recognize the independence of his alleged republic, which has little if any more claim to consideration than the Cuban republic.

REPUBLICANS FOR CONGRESS.

The republican candidates for congress have now been nominated in all of the six Nebraska districts. The republicans present for places in the Nebraska delegation to the next national house of representatives an exceptionally strong array of congressional nominees who will appeal to the support not only of their own party but of all citizens who want to see the state represented at Washington by able, energetic and trustworthy men.

In the First district the republican candidate is E. J. Barker of Lincoln, who represented Lancaster county in the late state legislature.

In the Second district the republican candidate is the present congressman, David H. Mercer of Omaha, renominated for a fourth consecutive term in recognition of the invaluable services he has already rendered in that capacity.

In the Third district the republican candidate is William F. Norris of Wayne, who has served most acceptably upon the bench and whose popularity with the people of that district is conceded.

In the Fourth district the republican candidate is E. H. Hinchaw of Fairbury, now completing his second term as county attorney of Jefferson county, to which office he has been twice elected.

In the Fifth district the republican candidate is C. E. Adams of Superior, a veteran of the war of 1861 and prominently identified with the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in this state.

In the Sixth district the republican candidate is Norris Brown of Kearney, a rising young lawyer who stands as a representative of the young republicans of Nebraska.

The party certainly has cause for self-congratulation in the character of its congressional nominees this year. It has cause for further congratulation in the fact that most of them have been named by acclamation and that in those districts where the nomination was contested no factionalism or personal differences have been engendered, but on the contrary the nominees in all districts have behind them the united support of all loyal republicans who will omit no effort to insure their success at the polls next November.

The park board has taken action to assist the South Side Improvement club to obtain the Minnesota building at the exposition grounds for Riverview park. The board offers to negotiate for the building and make the contracts, the money for the purpose, by reason of the shortage in the park fund, to be advanced by the South Side Improvement club. The exclusive privilege of selling refreshments in the park is given to the parties who advance the money until money from the park funds can be used to acquire the absolute title to the building for the city. The refreshment privilege ought to pay interest upon the money expended and the necessary funds easily raised if the Minnesota commission do not ask too much for the building. Inasmuch as the building was constructed as an advertisement for Minnesota and its location in a popular park would make it a permanent advertisement, the commission will see the advantage of the plan. The building is one of the most beautiful and unique upon the grounds, and it is to be hoped that our south siders will succeed in obtaining it.

The Spanish war prisoners whose release has been given by President McKinley profess to be overjoyed over the prospect of their early return to their homes in Spain. Their reappearance, however, in Spain without the costly war ships that were entrusted to their care is not likely to raise them in the popular estimation. No triumphal entry awaits them.

The great war balloon that was used for military observations at Santiago is on the way to the Omaha exposition, where it will give practice exhibitions as part of the government display. At no exposition, not excluding the Chicago World's fair, has the United States government made so complete, so attractive and so instructive an exhibit as it has at Omaha.

Through rates to the exposition from eastern points alone will bring eastern people in large numbers. One or two excursions on particular days will not serve the purpose. Give the people of the east a chance to come to Omaha without sinking a small fortune in railway fare and the trains will not be able to handle the travel.

The last time the so-called silver republicans of Douglas county went through the force of a primary election just thirty-one people were drummed up to participate in it. The silver republicans, however, are preparing to resolve themselves into another convention.

tion and demand recognition on equal footing with the populists and democrats, and the political holdup will doubtless prove successful this year, as it has in previous years, by a division of the ticket as the price of harmony in the local reform forces.

The czar has taken care to include the United States among the great powers to which he has addressed his note inviting conference on general disarmament. This is a compliment that will doubtless be appreciated, although the question whether this country wants to mix up in European affairs to the extent of accepting the invitation is one that calls for deliberate consideration.

Short and to the Point.
Boston Transcript.

In the matter of fairs, Omaha thinks she beats the world.

The Philippine Elephant.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The fact that 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been dispatched to Manila for the use of Merit's troops indicates that the government expects further trouble there, and as we are now at peace with Spain, it must be for use in suppressing outbreaks on the part of the natives. Most probably, if we keep the Philippines we shall learn what a standing army of occupation means.

Compact Military Camps.

Philadelphia Ledger.

To a non-military observer one rule of common sense appears to be broken by military men when they insist upon compact camps. In the dead of summer hundreds of soldiers are crowded together in a space no bigger than a horse ball field, though acre after acre of the Lord's own room may spread invitingly around. Under certain conditions compact camps are both desirable and necessary, but under other conditions they are a nuisance.

Mistaken Premises: Correct Conclusion.

Philadelphia Record.

The fates have not been kind to the Transmississippi Exposition, the war having exerted attention from the finest showing of the resources of the west which has yet been gathered in one spot, and the summer heats have hitherto put an embargo on overland pleasure travel. But the weather is propitious now; the attendance has increased handsomely, and with the approach of the Peace Festival it may be that the visit there in every sense of the word will win the immediate financial success which it deserves.

A Study for Artists.

New York Sun.

Another eccentric statesman has appeared in Nebraska, a state most fertile in original political genius. We quote from the Omaha News: "In Harlan county, when the nominee for the legislature was called upon for a speech, he arose in all his dignity and said that such men as President McKinley and others should be hung by the neck and that if they were hung the country would be better off." Some competent alienist should study the cause and attempt the cure of populism.

That Lipton Gift.

Philadelphia Ledger.

It seems ungracious to criticize Sir Thomas Lipton's generous gift of \$10,000 to the sick and wounded American soldiers, but it cannot be avoided with a feeling of shamefacedness. The act is altogether admirable on the part of Sir Thomas and there can be no doubt that he was animated by the most philanthropic motives, but it does not become the dignity of the United States to receive the gift, and if the donor's generous nature was not so well understood it might be easily construed as a sarcastic reflection on the American government and people.

In the Interest of History.

Chicago Chronicle.

"On account of the scarcity of food," says General Garcia in his report of the operations before Santiago, "the Americans supplied us with the necessary ration for the subsistence of our forces." The statement is substantially true, though General Garcia, if he had cared to be exact, might truthfully have added: "We also quietly and unobtrusively appropriated many articles, such as blankets, pocketbooks and clothing, that we found in the camps while our American allies were in the trenches fighting the Spanish tyrants, as a result of which our gallant soldiers have a shirt apiece and my entire staff is now wearing socks." The correction should be made in the interest of history.

COLONIZING AS A POLICY.

Leaves from the Experience of European Nations.

Boston Globe.

The question of whether the possession of extensive colonies is a great national advantage is one confronted by many possibilities of loss as well as of profit.

England, of course, is the great colonizer of the world. Though her little home island contains but 121,000 square miles and domiciles but 40,000,000 people, she governs nearly 17,000,000 square miles of territory and owns an almost endless water front. She makes laws for some 322,000,000 people.

France has 294,000 square miles of real estate at home and lodges 38,500,000 citizens. To this she has added colonial possessions covering 2,505,000 square miles and forming the abode of 44,000,000 people.

Germany, though larger than France, has a far more modest showing in colonial stocks, aggregating, even if Kiau-Chau be included, only 1,615,000 square miles and 7,000,000 people suffering from loneliness and the red tape of Hottentots.

Though England has more invested in colonies than any nation in Europe, she is by no means the most prosperous of modern states. Germany, which is as distinctively not a colonizing nation, has increased in prosperity ten times as fast as England in the past decade, while poor Spain has been shipwrecked by her badly governed colonial possessions.

Colonizing was a profitable policy in the middle ages and subsequently. It has become vastly expensive and of uncertain income in these days. Eventually a nation cannot easily hold a possession after education, trade and intelligence have become seated within it, and if it is to hold it profitably and peaceably it can only be done through prudent and liberal laws.

England already holds some of her richest colonies in name. Some of them yield her no profit and others are a positive loss to her. France has made a poor job of colonizing and Spain has been ruined by it. It is not likely that the United States will ever go into colonizing as a business, and demands upon Spain rest upon entirely different grounds than a desire to inaugurate a permanent policy of colonization.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Improved Condition Insures Tax Reduction or Debt Reduction.

After several years of annual deficits and in the face of a foreign war the treasury now finds its cash on hand so large and its receipts so steadily increasing that already it is confronting the problem of the proper disposition of its surplus. Even the acquisition of our new territories with the necessary increases in the standing army and the navy do not afford sufficient employment for all our funds. The government must, therefore, either reduce taxation or else buy in and retire some of its outstanding bonds.

This statement seems almost incredible in view of recent history, but its truth can be easily demonstrated. The most noticeable feature about the treasury's cash assets is the extraordinary growth of the gold stock. This, on Wednesday last, had reached the sum of \$265,439,254, and lacked only \$13,000,000 of touching the high-point in its history, which was in 1888. This gain in gold results from the more general circulation of coin and the large payments made by the New York banks. These seem to be unloading their gold upon the treasury. Gold made up more than half the customs payments during the first three weeks of August. The amount paid at the custom house was \$1,099,104. This is in extraordinary contrast even to last year, when no part of the customs was paid in coin during January, February and March, and only 3 per cent in April, then none more until July, when 6 per cent was paid. Beginning last January, when 6.5 per cent was paid in gold, the percentage increased to 52.7 per cent in April, 73.5 per cent in May, 67.7 per cent in June, 59.9 per cent in July, and 58.1 per cent August 1 to 20 inclusive.

Treasury receipts are increasing so fast that a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce calls attention to the fact that while the expenditures for the week ending last Saturday were nearly \$15,000,000, or twice the amount in times of peace, yet the reserve gained over \$6,000,000 nearly all of it was in gold coin and bullion.

It is said that on Saturday stood at \$274,795,519. It is most of the gain came in payments for the bonds, but the new revenue taxes are yielding enormously.

The customs receipts for August, it is estimated, will amount to \$16,000,000, and the internal revenue taxes to \$25,000,000 of which about half are war taxes. The proceeds of the bonds will be \$200,000,000 and the new revenue law will yield \$150,000,000 by June 30 next, so here is \$550,000,000 to meet extraordinary expenses caused by the war of not more than \$150,000,000. Allowing \$100,000,000 to maintain order in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and there would still be a surplus of \$100,000,000 to be added to the balance available when the war began. The expenses of government in our new dependencies may be very nearly met by local taxation. Collections at Santiago for August indicate yearly revenue of \$4,000,000, which, if calculated, will pay the cost of civil administration and probably that of the garrison also. Cuban revenues are officially stated at \$25,000,000, of which the Spanish colonial state will receive \$10,000,000. The Philippines will also yield largely, and it may be that our new territories will pay their own way. If this be true our surplus will be larger than ever and may reach the \$200,000,000 mark.

As the Spanish war ended much sooner than expected, it can be seen how very delicate of the cost of our revenue, leaving the bond issue out of the question. Under the circumstances it is safe to say that the government must soon set about tax reduction or bond buying.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Connecticut tobacco raisers are very strongly "agin" the annexation of the Philippines.

The language used by the Peace commission may be French, but its meaning will be United States.

Chauncey M. Depex is said to be a large stockholder in the Penny Magazine, one of the smaller publications of New York.

General Wheeler is understood to be of opinion that the barbed wire defenses at Santiago were very crude affairs in comparison with the red tape barricades at Washington.

If the Oregon lads round the world by the way of Suez toward Manila, what a welcome she will have when some day she gets back to San Francisco again, where she was built!

Probably the oldest "broncho buster" in the country is W. W. Coke, a Denver lawyer, 74 years old. One day recently he broke a bucking broncho which threw him three times before being finally subdued.

Captain Knott V. Martin of Marblehead was the General Putnam of the war of the rebellion. Old Put left a yoke of oxen, but Captain Martin went the whole hog and left a porker on the block, en deshabille—all unaddressed, that is to say.

It has been decided to pay the members of the peace commission out of the \$50,000,000 fund appropriated for national defense. Though it has not yet been determined what their salaries will be, \$25,000 a piece is spoken of as a reasonable figure.

Sergeant F. T. Okawara, one of the heroes of the late war between China and Japan, has arrived in Denver, where he will remain a short time. He was wounded twice in one of the battles near Port Arthur, and for conspicuous bravery on that occasion he was pensioned by his government.

The real author of "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," which has been described since the Santiago fight as the new national anthem, is, according to a dispatch from Denver, an old negro woman, named Amanda Green, who sang it for years until it was finally picked up by a traveling actor, who got the tune and fixed up the words to suit himself, retaining, however, the title and the main idea.

Tom Gay, the head waiter of the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York city, is just back from Europe, where he was on a six months' tour as the guest of David H. Moffat, the millionaire banker and mine owner of Denver. Gay was well known to the western mining man and had also waited on his father. When the offer of a trip to Europe came, with all his expenses paid and his salary continuing at the same time, it did not take him long to make up his mind.

H. Jalmar Johansen, the young Norwegian who accompanied Dr. Nansen on his adventurous sledge expedition from the Fram toward the Pole, has decided to appear during the coming winter on the lecture platform. Unlike Nansen, however, the younger man does not speak English and is consequently limited in telling his story to Norwegian-speaking people. As there are many of the great Nansen family in the United States, Johansen intends to make a lecturing tour of the large cities in this country.

Rear Admiral Sampson withstood fairly well the strain of the campaign that included Captain Clark and affected Admiral Schley and Captain Evans. But the effect of the strain is visible in his haggard appearance. A Washington correspondent says he "looked almost like a ghost of himself" to those in the Navy department who had not seen him since the war began, when he walked in Monday afternoon, for he was bent and gray, and thin and nervous, like an old man. His appearance made everybody realize the terrible strain he had been under, and it was easy to credit the statement that he had lost forty pounds by watching his nerves after night for Admiral Cervera's fleet to come out of Santiago harbor.

THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

St. Louis Republic: Having run the gauntlet of mauler bullets, yellow and typhoid fever, starvation, exposure and overwork, the returning soldiers are now to furnish food for the thousands of soldiers who stayed in their holes while the soldiers were suffering most, and are now making political capital out of sudden friendship for the sufferers.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It may be recalled that in the Turkey-drehtan war not more than 1,000 Turks were slain in battle, while upward of 15,000 died of disease in Thessaly alone. Fully 25,000 were sent home as convalescents and a large number of these convalescents died on the way or died but a short time after reaching home. Modern warfare is almost inevitably more fatal in the hospital ward than in the firing line.

Chicago Post: General Wheeler announces that conditions at Montauk Point are now excellent, that the men are well cared for and are receiving luxuries and comforts "which have probably never before been given to the soldiers of any other army." General Wheeler is one of the men whom the yellow journals have professed to hold in high esteem, but we do not expect to see any of them give special prominence to this statement. It is not in their line.

Kansas City Journal: There has been a wild spirit of exaggeration rampant among the yellow correspondents. They have sought to outdo each other in the manufacture of sensational news. To one human, and one will attempt to deny that mistakes may have been made. But it is almost certain that no official investigation, however thorough, will ever unearth facts one-half so disastrous or reprehensible as the wicked slanders circulated by the scandal-loving press.

Indianapolis Journal: The fact that the president has decided to order an investigation of the charges which have been made against the War department in connection with the conduct of the war and the care of the soldiers, does not necessarily imply that he believes them. It means that he thinks it is due to the country and the interests of justice that an investigation should be made to discover how much truth there is in the charges, and if they are true, where the responsibility rests. The investigation in this view, though, as it has said before, it believes an investigation may show that the responsibility is divided and due more to a defective system than to incompetent officials.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: President McKinley says that all charges of mismanagement and neglect at army camps will be thoroughly investigated and if there are guilty parties they will be punished. The president is certainly not a man to tolerate such an offense, nor is he a man to punish without investigation. That there have been some cases of inefficiency in the care of the soldiers is a fact, but the investigation will show that the responsibility is divided and due more to a defective system than to incompetent officials.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The czar proclaims his yearning for universal peace. So did Louis Napoleon when, by a military coup, he converted the French republic into an empire. It is noticeable, however, that the czar is having a new lot of war ships constructed and is sedulously keeping up his peace footing of nearly 2,000,000 men.

Chicago Times-Herald: It would be wonderful indeed if the chapter of war were closed with the nineteenth century, and that the twentieth should bring in the reign of universal peace. Stranger still would it be if the final war among the nations should be that just terminated—a war between medieval and modern civilization, in which the latter was triumphant.

Philadelphia Ledger: It is doubtful whether our children's children will see a complete realization of the peace program; but a mighty stride has been taken towards its realization with the convention of the nations at the battle of the peace conference. Agreement some other means of settling differences can be found than war, for which such costly preparation must be made and maintained by all nations.

Philadelphia Inquirer: All Europe is an armed camp, and this armed camp is gnawing at the vitals of the people. Certainly followed by gradual disarming it would be the greatest blessing of the century. There will be suspicions of Russia's motives and in some courts her proposition will be regarded as a confession of weakness, but it will be well for the world if European power shall act favorably upon it.

Chicago Record: Czar Nicholas' dream of an age of peace is high and fine and lifts him in the world's esteem. But if he can bring about the realization of