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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of September, 1908.

WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING: No visitor to Omaha and the exposition should go away without inspecting The Bee building, the largest newspaper building in America.

There may be other gala festivities on the Ak-Sar-Bend, but there is only one Ak-Sar-Bend.

Roosevelt went into the war to win and he has gone into the New York campaign with the same heroic purpose.

All political conventions this year have to endorse the republican president for his successful conduct of the war with Spain.

We regret to be compelled to admit that the battle of Wounded Knee is in danger of falling into insignificance beside the battle of Hog-Ah-Me-Ge-Shik.

No election would be complete without a few bold propositions for the voters to grapple with and the coming election will be no exception to the general rule.

People who attend parades should not leave their houses entirely unprotected as an open invitation to thieves.

Omaha has voted market house bonds several times, but has no market house yet. If it votes them again it wants some assurance that the market house will materialize.

The popocratic officeholders are still traveling about on free railroad passes asking the people of Nebraska to elect them on a platform denouncing the pass bribe.

If the man who wants to fill Dave Mercer's shoes is so anxious for a debate he might send for Phoebe Cousins and work off his old sun, moon and stars at allegory once more.

It is only to be expected that the popocratic yellow journals will not be satisfied with any War department investigating committee that fails to bolster up their fakes and falsehoods.

Pence has been restored long enough for it to be again in order for the inventor to come forward with a new bullet-proof device that will make it impossible to go to war and get killed.

Since his testimony before the investigating commission the popocratic yellow journals seem to be reconsidering the motion by which they voted General Wheeler into the galaxy of war heroes.

The tin horn brigade should reserve its energies until the last day of the last month of the great exposition. That day will be here all too soon and give ample vent for its exuberance of spirit and surplus wind power.

If the corporations know what is good for them they will take their hands off the county machinery of the republican party and stop obstructing the reconstruction of the legislative ticket so necessary to complete party success.

Those Indians who persist in making trouble up in Minnesota seem to overlook the fact that their warlike demonstrations may threaten serious interference with the plans of William Jennings Bryan to have himself and his regiment mustered out of the United States volunteer service.

It appears that the yellow journals have also been indulging their faking propensities in connection with the Indian outbreak in Minnesota. Faking has become second nature for them so accustomed have they become to making bloody battles out of every little skirmish and exaggerating every event that can be given a sensational hue.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

The cornerstone of populism is opposition to monopoly. The founders of that party raised the standard of anti-monopoly through the Farmers' alliance and all the populist victories won in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and other western states have been won under the anti-monopoly banner.

It was as an uncompromising anti-monopolist that William A. Poynter was elected to the legislature, and every honor that has been conferred upon him up to this time by the people of Nebraska has been accorded on the presumption that he is a true and unflinching anti-monopolist. Now, when William A. Poynter presents himself as candidate for the highest office within the gift of the people of Nebraska on an anti-monopoly platform, it is pertinent to ask, How has he lived up to his anti-monopoly pledges in the past and what may be expected of him in the future when he comes to deal with corporations as chief executive of the state?

There is no doubt that Mr. Poynter made a fair record as an anti-monopolist during his first term of legislative service. Having thus ingratiated himself in the confidence of his constituents, Mr. Poynter secured promotion to the senate and was honored by the anti-monopoly majority with election as acting president of that body. In this position he soon yielded to the siren songs of the oil-room lobbyists, and not only accepted corporation favors, but actually solicited pass-privileges from the railroads for junkies for himself and others.

From that time on Mr. Poynter was booked in the oilroom lobby as one of the anti-monopolists who could be approached and that reputation has clung to him ever since. That the lobby seldom makes mistakes was abundantly shown by Poynter's manipulation of the stock yards bills, which, as chairman of the sifting committee, he carefully suppressed. The more recent jugglery of the stock yards plank of the platform adopted by the last populist state convention was therefore in keeping with Poynter's affinity with the representatives of the stock yards monopoly.

Those who know Poynter best realize fully that he is not an anti-monopolist in the true sense of the word, but is simply masquerading under the cloak of anti-monopoly while secretly conniving with the corporation managers, who can always depend on him when they want him.

THE AWARD JURIES.

Now that the exposition is gradually nearing a close the delicate task of making the awards of medals and diplomas must be taken up. Under the rules of the exposition the award juries are appointed on the basis of one juror chosen by competing exhibitors in any class, one juror named by the exposition and a third selected by the two. This rule, if honestly carried into effect, should be fair to all concerned.

There is, however, always some danger of chicanery and underhand scheming whereby the finding of a jury is fore-ordained and inferior exhibits given preference to which they are not entitled. As a matter of precaution against abuse and to prevent just complaints of discrimination and favoritism the utmost vigilance should be exercised by exhibitors who have a voice in the selection of juries and the representatives of the exposition, whose only interest should be to reach impartial verdicts in each contest.

The greatest scandals in former expositions have arisen from the juggling, and corrupt manipulation of awards through incompetent or dishonest judges and combines between preferred exhibitors and exposition officials or their subordinates. Such scandals should be avoided by the Transmississippi Exposition, which in the main has been so far conducted satisfactorily to all classes of its patrons. The exposition management owes it to the public and to its own reputation that no exhibitor shall be in position to display a prize which he has not obtained by merit.

While it is not possible for any jury or set of juries to make awards that will not rouse some complaint on the part of those whose expectations have been disappointed, flagrant partiality and notorious favoritism to any exhibitors or class of exhibitors would seriously impair the value of all awards and reflect discreditably upon the management responsible for it. This responsibility cannot be shifted upon subordinates who may use their positions for private gain, nor is it to be borne by the Department of Exhibits alone because it has had control of installation of exhibits and selection of the juries. When the history of the exposition is summed up the responsibility for any serious blunder will be charged up to the whole executive board, which is presumed to exercise reasonable precaution against abuses in all departments.

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

The commission to recommend to congress a plan of government for the Hawaiian Islands having returned to the United States, some interest is being manifested in regard to the nature of the plan which the commission will submit. It appears probable that a territorial form of government will be recommended and it is easy to understand that this is what the men who have been in control of affairs in the islands desire, because it would mean ultimate statehood. If Dole and his political associates can secure a territorial government, its creation will speedily be followed by an agitation for the admission of Hawaii to statehood and some time the party in control of the administration and congress, having in prospect a close election, would be induced to let the islands into the union as a state. This is the goal to which the politicians there are looking and if they have been successful in persuading the commission that a territorial government is the proper thing they have reason to congratulate themselves. However, the commission can simply recommend, it is for congress to decide and congress will be guided not by the desire of the

Hawaiians, but by public sentiment in this country. That this will be favorable to placing Hawaii in a political relation that may lead to statehood, when the people have been made to clearly understand what this would mean, is hardly conceivable. The mere suggestion of allowing a people 2,000 miles distant from our borders participating in the government of the United States, with power in some possible exigency to determine the election of a president and having an equal voice in the national senate, should create a practically unanimous sentiment of opposition to any plan of government for Hawaii that could lead to this.

It is said that a property qualification for the exercise of the suffrage will be proposed, an elector being required to have \$3,000 worth of property. This is to apply, however, only to electors who will choose the members of the upper house of the legislature. This would place the control of the local senate and practically of the territorial government in the hands of the few, thus in effect maintaining the oligarchy. Suffrage based on a property qualification is, however, wholly repugnant to American ideas and it may be doubted whether any congress would approve such a proposition.

In regard to the commercial value of the islands, Senator Cullom appears to have become convinced that they will be vastly profitable. There is as yet no indication of this. No new capital is going to Hawaii for investment and for the simple reason that annexation did not improve the opportunities there for investment. It was predicted that many Americans would go there, but there has been no remarkable exodus and of those who have gone few found anything to do. The value of Hawaii commercially will never be very much more than it is at present and we had secured about all of it before annexation.

A SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCE.

The address of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith at the exposition possesses peculiar significance as the utterance of a member of the cabinet. It is by reason of this that its declaration regarding the policy that the United States should pursue in respect to the Philippines will command general attention. The question that inevitably suggests itself is, did the postmaster general speak only for himself, or did he voice the views of the administration? It seems hardly possible that he would have made such a declaration of policy at this time unless it was in accord with the position of the president.

Mr. Smith left no doubt that he is in favor of the United States holding more than a naval and coaling station in the Philippines. It was not territorial aggrandizement, he said, that was sought, but benignant trade expansion and civilizing influence. Territorial expansion, he declared, is a secondary and incidental consideration. "The great and overshadowing question is one of commercial openings. The heart of the issue is not mere territory, but trade necessities and facilities." There is involved the broad problem of America's destiny in the commerce and civilization of the world. Assuming this to reflect the view at Washington, what does it imply? Obviously that we should not be satisfied with the single island of Luzon, since we do so would be to place a restriction upon our commercial and civilizing influence. Of course permanent possession of that island, or even only so much of it as we now hold, would give us a commercial basis, but that would not insure us the trade of all the Philippines and does not our destiny in the commerce of the world demand that we have this trade? Then as to our civilizing influence, it is not very greatly needed in Luzon, or in the greater portion of it. Most of the people of that island are fairly well civilized. But in much of the archipelago there is great need of civilizing influence. Must we not, in obedience to the behest of destiny, undertake the civilization of these people, notwithstanding the fact that they have been resisting all efforts in this direction for centuries? And in order to do this is it not clearly necessary to take possession of the territory inhabited by these people? Certainly we could not reasonably hope to accomplish anything otherwise. Thus it is apparent that our so-called destiny in the commerce and civilization of the world involves, so far as the Philippines are concerned, the taking of territory and however we may endeavor to persuade ourselves that such territorial aggrandizement is a secondary and incidental consideration, the world will be very likely to take a quite different view of it.

Mr. Smith's line of reasoning leads inevitably to expansion and if it be sound as applied to the Philippines, why may it not be extended to other territory in that quarter of the world—to China, for example, where it is thought a good deal of our commercial destiny is at stake and where there can be no doubt that our civilizing influence would be useful? China is being sliced up among the European nations. Can we not find it in our destiny to secure a slice for ourselves while anything worth having remains?

A poll of the Third Nebraska regiment is said to disclose the fact that 87 per cent, including Colonel Bryan, want to come home. But all this ought to have been unnecessary. The decision on their home coming has been left to Governor Holcomb and the governor should have been willing to take Colonel Bryan's word for it without requiring verification by poll of the regiment.

It is in the closing days of a legislative session that the jobs and steals are usually rushed through. Special vigilance in the closing days of the exposition is demanded for the protection of the stockholders against eleven-hour schemers and grafters.

The popocratic candidate for congress in this district says that Congressman Mercer knows where his opponent stands on all the issues of the day. If so, Congressman Mercer must be a mind reader and expert in occultism superior to the seventh son of a seventh father. The would-be popocratic congressman, for example, only a short time ago denounced 16 to 1 free coinage as robbery and said it could be justified on no grounds whatever and then when the silver bullionists' syndicate poured a few thousand dollars into his tottering newspaper he switched around for unconditional and unlimited free silver without the aid or consent of any other nation. Who knows but that a money consideration may at any moment make the popocratic organ switch back and again espouse the single gold standard?

In declining the silverite nomination for governor of New York, young Henry George asserts that neither his father nor himself was ever a believer in 16-to-1 free coinage. What he advocates is greenbackism and flat pure and simple. This is doubtless in the nature of a surprise to a large number of Bryanites. It will be remembered that the local organ that pretends to speak for Bryan said during the Greater New York campaign that Henry George more nearly represented the views of Mr. Bryan than any of the other candidates. Of course this may yet be true, as the only logical goal of the free silver doctrine is flatism, but it goes to emphasize the hazy line supposed to divide the silver democrats and the populist green backers.

It is not a question whether Germany is opposed to American retention of the Philippines but whether their retention is for the best interest of the United States. It will be poor policy to go into the annexation business just to spite Germany or any other foreign country. The United States has enough to do to look out for matters that concern itself directly without being guided by their probable effect on Germany.

The Foundling Up to Stiles.

Chicago Times-Herald. Governor Holcomb of Nebraska is now looking for the man who left the boy orator on his doorstep.

Will Sit Up for Jobs.

Washington Post. If Hon. J. Sterling Morton decides to go to South America we may expect to find a batch of cyclones and revolutions down there.

Hears Fond of Mutton.

Boston City Star. As was to have been expected, New York's Wool exchange has burst, but the business of shearing the lambs will continue to thrive in Wall street.

Harvest Due in May.

Secretary Hay is paying the penalty for his youthful indiscretion. It is estimated that at least nine out of ten callers at the State department suggest that he hold her nozzle to the bank.

An Unbounded Claim.

Omaha has carried its flattery of Kansas City to the extent of adopting its carnival colors, and red, green and yellow are now fighting each other in the streets of the Nebraska metropolis.

Expansion of the Navy.

In two or three months the new battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky will be ready to take the place of the republicans left vacant by the Oregon and the Iowa. Continued expansion in the American navy is a settled matter.

Democratic Consistency.

It is instructive to find democratic papers opposing an increase of the regular army in one column and in the next printing a tirade against military inexperience. The democrats are for a trained and seasoned army, but against organizing it.

Troubles of a Governor.

Governor Holcomb is in one kind of a predicament for fear he will have to succumb to political pressure and muster out Colonel Bryan's regiment, and Colonel Bryan is in still another frame of mind for fear he may not be mustered out. Meanwhile Nebraska is headed toward the republican camp in cold-blooded indifference to the fact that an ambitious statesman's hopes are going to be everlastingly crushed.

General Wheeler's Testimony.

General Wheeler, as an eye-witness, speaks in high terms of the management of Camp Wikoff. The army transported there from Santiago had about 1,000 men protesting and taking to the streets the republican camp were largely due to the ignorance of their inexperienced officers, who did not know how to procure and care for the rations, and of the company cooks, who did not know how to cook the provisions furnished by the government. The difficulty in regard to inadequate clothing supplies is attributed by this authority partly to the appointment of staff officers from civil life, and partly to the magnitude and suddenness of the war emergency.

Reflections by Regulars Unwarrented by the Facts.

In the judgment of General Coppinger who commanded Camp Wheeler at Hunteville, Ala. the offerings of volunteer troops were largely due to the ignorance of their inexperienced officers, who did not know how to procure and care for the rations, and of the company cooks, who did not know how to cook the provisions furnished by the government. The difficulty in regard to inadequate clothing supplies is attributed by this authority partly to the appointment of staff officers from civil life, and partly to the magnitude and suddenness of the war emergency.

Volunteer Officers may be Ignorant of the Best Means of Striving up an Inefficient Commissary Department.

Volunteer officers may be ignorant of the best means of striving up an inefficient commissary department; but these officers most of whom are experienced in the tactical practice of military science, are not the less the chief reliance of the government when its interests and honor must be defended. The future battles of the republic will be fought and won by volunteers; and the present duty of the war office is to learn from recent experience how best to organize an efficient commissary department.

COIN HARVEY'S OLD SCHOOL.

Chicago Post: It is peculiarly fit that "Coin" Harvey should be chosen as the director general of this revival. Silver has been the volunteer of the finance and wealth. By the dissemination of free and unlimited fiction in the guise of fact he became the schoolmaster of free silver, and his tracts on the relation of cheap wheat to cheap silver deluded thousands and thousands of voters into charging the loss price of products against a fixed and honest currency.

Minneapolis Journal: "Coin" Harvey has been appointed by the national democratic committee head promoter of what Jones of Arkansas calls "the cause of bimetalism." Of course Jones and his party have never been advocating "the cause of bimetalism," but the single silver standard and legal tenders "redeemable in nothing," as Dick Bland says, "Coin" Harvey is ready for any flat money exploitation, posing as "friend of the people" and working to give them bad depreciated money.

Chicago Times-Herald: For thirty years the popocratic party has been noted for its blunders, but in all that time we can recall no such blunder as this appointment of Harvey. In the face of an aggressive, determined and victorious enemy it splits its forces into two factions and puts at the head of one of them a man whose only qualification for the place is that by means of brazen falsehoods he once deceived a very large number of his countrymen. Will the democratic party, the steadfast rank and file, north, south, east and west, rally under such a man?

Chicago Journal: There is some doubt as to the wisdom conferred on Mr. W. H. (Coin) Harvey by his election as "general manager of the ways and means committee" of the democratic party. His selection, however, makes evident the fact that free silver is still regarded by the national committee as the most important issue before the country. And so it is, for the "Coin" Harvey Financial School" is at the helm there, and no doubt of democracy's attitude on the question. Whether Mr. Harvey will make a good general manager is an entirely different matter. He has failed as a lawyer and real estate manager, but he became a "Coin" Harvey's first newspaper, and only a temporary success and his later newspaper, the Patriots' Bulletin, suspended only recently. As a press agent until the opening of the national campaign Mr. Harvey might be a success, but he has too many failures to his credit to be trusted with the management of affairs in 1909.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Dr. Conan Doyle is described as tall, bluff, heavy and an enthusiastic cricketer. Colonel Richard Malcolm gave up the law to become a school teacher and school teaching to become a writer.

The Canadian senate is the most patriarchal of contemporary upper houses, one-third of its members being in the 70s, 80s and 90s.

Clarence Greenhouse, chancellor of Korea, says that he comes from Kentucky. He is 55 years old and has been in Korea only since 1893.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller is to surround his family mausoleum at Cleveland with a monolithic wall of granite in size to the Egyptian pyramids, and it will contain an eye large enough for a rich man to go through.

The new rules on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad require that "the cap shall be worn straight, neither tipped sideways nor backward, and the crown shall be worn on the top of the head. The hats of the women alone on the consolidated trains will ask "Is my hat on straight?"

General Lee almost precipitated a serious run on a bank in Richmond, Va., the other day. He passed in front of the bank to speak with a friend and a crowd immediately formed around them. A timid department fancied that a run had begun and frantically demanded his money. The example was followed, and not for an hour or more was confidence restored.

Who discovered George Dewey? Who placed him in the way of meeting the opportunity of a lifetime? An answer to these questions is volunteered by a brother of the hero of Manila. Charles Dewey arrived in New York from his home in Vermont last Friday, sought Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and introduced himself.

"My name is Dewey, sir, Charles Dewey. I am the brother of George Dewey of Manila. I came here to thank you for the kindness that you have shown to my brother. It is not necessary for me to go into details. You were assistant secretary of the navy and more than any man in the Navy department were responsible for the assignment of my brother, Admiral Dewey, to Manila bay."

"Thank you, Mr. Dewey," replied Colonel Roosevelt as he grasped Charles Dewey's hand.

"That's all right, Colonel Roosevelt," replied Charles Dewey. "I simply want to grasp your hand and wish you luck. I am only a private citizen, and have nothing to do with politics, but when I read in the newspapers that you had been nominated for governor of New York I wanted to come down here from my home in Montpelier and hunt you up and tell you that you were a trump, because you helped my brother and gave him an opportunity which he had been seeking ever since Farragut's days."

Although this story is ridiculed as a campaign yarn by Dick Croker's churlish patriots, it is nevertheless true that Roosevelt was the original Dewey man, a fact gratefully admitted by the admiral before leaving Washington for Hong Kong. A naval captain who gave Dewey a farewell dinner after the incident on Mr. W. H. (Coin) Harvey had dinner with me on board my ship. Over the cigars he got to talking reminiscence. Then he looked ahead and he brightened up.

"My chance has come," he said, "and I did it largely to Theodore Roosevelt. Why he wanted such an interest in me, I don't know, for, though he was a friend of mine, we never were very intimate, and he seems to be the friend of the whole navy. There were three applicants, you know, and my claim wasn't the best. Some opposition arose, but the assistant secretary of the navy, Mr. Roosevelt, was in favor of me."

"Then Dewey leaned back and said: 'You know Farragut didn't get his chance till he was over sixty, but he took it and—' Dewey stopped and broke out in a laugh, as if to say, 'But what nonsense this is we are talking about me and Farragut!'"

Commander Howell and Captain Matthews were the two other applicants for the Asiatic squadron, and they both ranked Dewey. The matter was talked over in November some time. Mr. Roosevelt believed then that war was coming, and no one else did. He wanted the hardest fighter he could get for the Pacific, and he predicted that hard fighting would have to be done. So he urged Dewey. "That dude?" they said. "No matter," said Roosevelt. "I know he will fight. I want a man there who will take Manila."

A friend of Mr. Roosevelt asked him once how he knew Dewey, whom many other people took for a mere dude, gentle, refined, easy-going; how he recognized in him the fighter he sought. The Rough Rider's answer was characteristic. He leaned forward, screwed his eyebrows down and showed his teeth as he said: "You can always tell a fighter by looking into his eyes."

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Journal reports that the War department, in investigating the merits of numerous requests of wives for the discharge of their husbands from the army, has discovered a curious and not altogether pleasing state of affairs. In many cases, in fact, in a large number, the husband is neither eager or anxious to go home and resume his position as provider. When the man himself declines to be in favor of going to his home the government usually takes the hint. It would do no good if it did, as the soldier might or might not return to his home. They are in some instances trying to break away from home ties and freedom only assists them.

Relief societies are confirming what experienced officers in the army suspected would be the case in the volunteer army. It is true to a limited degree in the regular army. Men enlist for the sole reason of getting rid of home responsibilities. Young men who have families that they found more or less irksome, volunteered with the hope that when the war was over something would turn up to help them get a new start in a new place. They were simply abandoning their families. After marching away with their regiments they would cease writing home altogether. If they got service out of the states so much better, but if they were sent to the front they were a charge on some relief society or private charity. It would gradually adjust itself or be adjusted to new conditions. The family ceases to look upon the husband as a quantity in its little world. This is as he has hoped. When he goes to the hospital and is about to die he may remember his family, but if he has the nerve to stick to his disgraceful and cowardly purpose he will never whimper. Some time or other he will be discharged from the army and will settle down in a new city.

There are not a few, but a great many such cases. The governors and state authorities could doubtless tell of a greater number than could the officials at Washington. An army officer in discussing the matter would say: "Governor Pinney has the right idea; a married man should not be permitted to enlist. Perhaps it might do to have exceptional cases where it was shown that the family of the soldier had sufficient for its care while he was away. There are some men in the country to whom all of our fighting with third-rate powers like Spain."

General Joe Wheeler is an exemplar in more things than the conduct of a battle. He thinks there was nothing wrong and no hard conditions that were avoidable at Camp Wikoff, nevertheless "if there is any blame to come while I was there," he says, "it should be put on me. A commanding officer is responsible for the well-being of his men, and I shall not endeavor to escape that responsibility by trying to shift it upon any one else."

Heart Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross society, is now about 70 years old. He spent half his fortune in his great work and then lost the other half by business reverses. He was in absolute want, but has been pensioned by the dowager empress of Russia and the federal council of Switzerland. The citizens of St. Louis have also raised a generous subscription for him.

GENERAL WHEELER'S EXAMPLE.

His Conception of a Soldier's Duty Commended to Kiersers. Chicago Times-Herald. As soon as the peace protocol had been signed hostilities were well behind them were clamorous demands from many volunteer regiments to be mustered out of the service. Among these was the Third Nebraska, commanded by Colonel William J. Bryan. Governor Holcomb of Nebraska naturally responded to the cause of the regiment, and after impertuning the president at long range for its release finally went to Washington and made an appeal in person.

In the meantime the colonel of the Third conveyed intimations to the public that his enforced service with its regiment and all of its political subjects was a great hardship upon him, and that he was becoming rapidly surcharged with eloquence, which needs must find vent.

ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

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The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Journal reports that the War department, in investigating the merits of numerous requests of wives for the discharge of their husbands from the army, has discovered a curious and not altogether pleasing state of affairs. In many cases, in fact, in a large number, the husband is neither eager or anxious to go home and resume his position as provider. When the man himself declines to be in favor of going to his home the government usually takes the hint. It would do no good if it did, as the soldier might or might not return to his home. They are in some instances trying to break away from home ties and freedom only assists them.

Relief societies are confirming what experienced officers in the army suspected would be the case in the volunteer army. It is true to a limited degree in the regular army. Men enlist for the sole reason of getting rid of home responsibilities. Young men who have families that they found more or less irksome, volunteered with the hope that when the war was over something would turn up to help them get a new start in a new place. They were simply abandoning their families. After marching away with their regiments they would cease writing home altogether. If they got service out of the states so much better, but if they were sent to the front they were a charge on some relief society or private charity. It would gradually adjust itself or be adjusted to new conditions. The family ceases to look upon the husband as a quantity in its little world. This is as he has hoped. When he goes to the hospital and is about to die he may remember his family, but if he has the nerve to stick to his disgraceful and cowardly purpose he will never whimper. Some time or other he will be discharged from the army and will settle down in a new city.

There are not a few, but a great many such cases. The governors and state authorities could doubtless tell of a greater number than could the officials at Washington. An army officer in discussing the matter would say: "Governor Pinney has the right idea; a married man should not be permitted to enlist. Perhaps it might do to have exceptional cases where it was shown that the family of the soldier had sufficient for its care while he was away. There are some men in the country to whom all of our fighting with third-rate powers like Spain."

General Joe Wheeler is an exemplar in more things than the conduct of a battle. He thinks there was nothing wrong and no hard conditions that were avoidable at Camp Wikoff, nevertheless "if there is any blame to come while I was there," he says, "it should be put on me. A commanding officer is responsible for the well-being of his men, and I shall not endeavor to escape that responsibility by trying to shift it upon any one else."

GENERAL WHEELER'S EXAMPLE.

His Conception of a Soldier's Duty Commended to Kiersers. Chicago Times-Herald. As soon as the peace protocol had been signed hostilities were well behind them were clamorous demands from many volunteer regiments to be mustered out of the service. Among these was the Third Nebraska, commanded by Colonel William J. Bryan. Governor Holcomb of Nebraska naturally responded to the cause of the regiment, and after impertuning the president at long range for its release finally went to Washington and made an appeal in person.

In the meantime the colonel of the Third conveyed intimations to the public that his enforced service with its regiment and all of its political subjects was a great hardship upon him, and that he was becoming rapidly surcharged with eloquence, which needs must find vent.

In striking contrast to the colonel of the

Third is the attitude of another soldier, who is also a democrat and also a politician—General Joseph Wheeler. When questioned regarding his probable length of service General Wheeler said: "As to how long I shall hold my commission in the army I am unable to tell. The matter rests entirely with the president. I think Mr. McKinley has favored me most handsomely, and whatever he asks regarding my future movements will be law. If he wants me to stay in the army I shall do so very willingly, and if he desires that I shall retire I have left my future movements to his discretion."

General Wheeler's conception of a soldier's duty is commended to all who are seeking to escape further service because the spectacular part of the war is over.

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