

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, for the year ending December 31, 1898.
George B. Teschuck, 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 February, 1899, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,300	24,300
2. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,140	24,140
3. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,170	24,170
4. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,280	24,280
5. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,405	24,405
6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,320	24,320
7. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,350	24,350
8. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,140	24,140
9. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,340	24,340
10. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,310	24,310
11. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,010	24,010
12. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,545	24,545
13. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	24,140	24,140
14. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	25,150	25,150
15. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1899, was as follows:	707,300	707,300
16. Less unsold and returned copies, 11,031		
17. Net daily sales, 696,269		
18. Net daily average, 24,870		

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1899.
GEO. B. TESCHUCK,
Notary Public in and for Douglas County, Neb.

Nebraska has just received a new invoice of ex-congressmen.

Just wait till those mules get to Manila and watch them kick up a lively time.

That six weeks' leave of absence taken by the ground hog is about expired.

Insurance Examiner Shupson must have his family affairs down to a strictly financial basis when he charges himself board in his own home.

Those engaged in retiring Secretary Alger now seem to have all plans completed for the event except the unimportant detail of his written resignation.

Japan has decided to reduce its army and navy, which suggests the idea that after all there is no remedy like increased taxation for that imperialistic feeling.

The school board announces that it is going into the clock business. It is to be hoped it will come out with less notoriety than it achieved with the piano business.

The members must be seized with a determination to cut the session off at the sixty-day limit when the legislature starts in to do night work this early in the game.

In view of the fact there is no prospect of any release from republican prosperity, the bill to create a state employment bureau has been indefinitely postponed by the Nebraska legislature.

J. Sterling Morton is now receiving republican votes for United States senator. When a few republican votes would have made Mr. Morton senator six years ago, however, they failed to materialize.

The Omaha charter bill has gotten as far as the general fire in the senate. It will take more active efforts in its behalf on the part of those interested in it than have yet been put forth to insure its consideration and enactment into law.

The Kansas man who was so anxious to marry a Nebraska City woman that he sent her \$500 to provide a wardrobe suitable for the event, probably realizes that Nebraska women come high, but he should also know they are always worth the price.

Just where the Cuban assembly expects to get that \$12,000,000 still remains as great a mystery as the relation of General Lee's flagpole to the duration of American occupation. Perhaps they expect to raise it all by prophecy.

Upon first impression General Henry was rather of the opinion there had been no fighting in Porto Rico, but upon second thought he remembers the heroic affair at Yauco, where for two hours he faced the destructive fire of the alcaide's eloquence.

The bribery investigation committee of the Utah legislature finds that a senator was "improperly approached," but not enough to constitute an attempt at bribery. The committee does not state whether the amount offered was too small to constitute the offense nor how large it should be before the honorable senator could be properly approached.

While all the state officers are complaining about being board-ridden, the legislature is grappling with bills to create more boards for all sorts of purposes chiefly to afford berths for more secretaries, inspectors and clerks. So far as the people are concerned, they would doubtless not suffer if all the proposed boards went by the board.

Attorney General Monett of Ohio will make himself a much disliked man in certain quarters if he does not change his tactics. He has proceeded against first one trust after another, the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts being his particular mark up to the present. He has now started after the Sugar trust to compel it to pay \$50,000 for the privilege of transacting business in the state.

AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN.

The latest advices from Manila, corroborated by report from Washington, announce that General Otis has about completed preparations for an aggressive campaign against the Filipinos. The purpose is to strike a decisive blow before the beginning of the rainy season, which is near at hand, and during which military operations would be extremely difficult if not impossible. In this season, which continues for weeks, the roads are rendered almost impassable, so that while infantry might be moved, artillery, cavalry and supplies could not. It appears that the American forces are anxious for a forward movement. The soldiers have grown tired of being standing targets for the enemy, as well as of the monotonous routine of camp duty, and desire to do something that will be effective and if possible bring the conflict to a speedy termination. The fighting they have had with the Filipinos has doubtless led them to believe that an aggressive and vigorously prosecuted campaign would in a short time convince the Filipinos of the futility of their warfare and it is possible that such would be the result.

General Otis will soon have about 20,000 men under his command and with the additional reinforcements to be sent the number will be increased to nearly 40,000, exclusive of the naval force. Assuming that three-fourths of this army will be available for active campaigning it should be able to do very effective work if the projected movement is begun while the weather conditions are favorable. It must not be thought, however, that we shall sweep the enemy before us without much effort. The Filipinos are manifesting a lively appreciation of the situation. They are making preparations for an expected attack. What the force of the enemy is cannot be stated, but it is undoubtedly equal to that which can be sent against it and probably much larger. There is no doubt, also, that it is well equipped and that it is not lacking in courage. The fighting at Manila has shown the great superiority of the American soldiers, but they had advantages there which they will not have in a campaign into the interior. We do not yet know how well the Filipinos can fight behind entrenchments or from the jungles where they must be attacked. They know their fighting ground perfectly and there is no doubt of their ability to select the best. An invading army, but little acquainted with the country, is necessarily at a disadvantage and while of course General Otis has obtained all the information available regarding the region occupied by the enemy, the more accurate knowledge of the latter will give him an advantage. If, therefore, the Filipinos are determined to continue the war, as seems to be the case, a protracted conflict is to be expected.

Since it appears to be the determination of this government to subdue the Filipinos by force of arms rather than to make any effort to conciliate them by peaceful means, an aggressive military campaign is the proper course to pursue. Both sides will learn something from the campaign. The Filipinos more than they already know of the fighting qualities of American soldiers; we more of the character, the ability and the purpose of the enemy. Each will have a better knowledge and understanding of the other as one of the results of such a campaign. Meanwhile the commissioners sent to the Philippines ostensibly on a mission of conciliation will have nothing to do but enjoy themselves as best they can.

CRIPPLING THE NAVY.

While congress authorized a small increase of the force of enlisted men in the navy, it is stated at the department that the force is still inadequate and that in order to man the new ships nearing completion it will be necessary to put some ships out of commission. This is a rather unfortunate situation and there is no remedy for it until the next congress can act in the matter. In the meantime the navy will be crippled and while no exigency may arise to render this a serious matter it is a condition that does not reflect favorably upon the judgment of the naval committee of congress. It is apparent that in this particular they would have pursued the wiser course in adopting the recommendation of the department.

There is another respect in which it will perhaps be found that congress erred, though this will not necessarily have any unfortunate result. In the matter of armor plate for the new vessels authorized the maximum price to be paid by the government was fixed at \$200. The house naval bill placed the price at \$450, with a view to having Krupp armor, admitted to be the best, but the senate insisted on reducing the price. It is practically certain that the government cannot buy armor plate at the price named, either in this country or abroad. This is a matter, however, that is not immediately urgent and it is very likely that the next congress will take a different view of it.

NEED OF SMALL WAR SHIPS.

Admiral Dewey has asked the Navy department to supply him with small war ships in order that he may be enabled to put a stop to filibustering expeditions, which carry arms and ammunition to the Filipinos. This is most essential, though the task will not be an easy one. There are more than 1,200 islands in the archipelago, which are separated from one another, some by broad arms of the sea, others by narrow straits and gulfs. A fleet of light draught gunboats, able to penetrate these channels, could patrol the waters and practically have the control of the archipelago. This is what Admiral Dewey desires to accomplish and until it is done the Filipinos will continue to receive munitions of war as long as they can pay for them.

In a communication to the New York Tribune Mr. Frederick W. Seward points out that we had a similar experience when Alaska was purchased. The southern portion of that immense region was found to be an archipelago of densely wooded islands, not so vast or so populous as the Philippine archipelago, but its people were similarly located. It was

found necessary to have armed vessels patrolling the bays, sounds and rivers which could reach any village and have it under their guns, as a means of preserving peace among the tribes. This was done and tribal conflicts were soon ended.

The task of suppressing filibustering in the Philippines will not be so easy, but manifestly the only way to cut off the war supplies which the Filipinos are now receiving is to send war vessels there that can patrol the waters not accessible to most of the ships Dewey now has. How many such vessels will be required cannot now be determined, but perhaps more than the government has at command.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

It is universally admitted that the constitution of Nebraska calls for numerous changes in the direction of a better adaptation of state government to the needs of the state. While several joint resolutions are pending before the legislature providing for the submission of amendments to particular sections that have been outgrown, it is useless to propose them because experience has demonstrated the futility of attempting to change the constitution in that way.

The question therefore seems to resolve itself into a choice between two measures upon which the legislature will be expected to take action—one looking to the calling of a constitutional convention, the other providing for the submission of an amendment amending the amending clause of the present constitution. While the convention plan was endorsed and recommended by the outgoing and incoming governors in their messages, it is much more costly than the other and less promising of results. Before a constitutional convention can be called the question must be ratified by popular vote and the majority required is a majority of all votes cast at the election, the same as is required on propositions for direct amendment. In the face of opposition from any considerable element or interest in the state, the convention call could scarcely expect to poll the necessary votes. And even if all were smooth sailing, the earliest time at which a revised constitution could be put into effect would be 1903.

The other plan seems, therefore, to offer the more feasible method. An amendment to the constitution simply amending the amending clause by changing the requisite majority to a majority of all votes cast at the election, would be a simple and direct method of effecting the desired changes affecting vital points which, if voted on, could be ratified at the election of that year and go into effect with the beginning of the year 1902.

By no other plan can the needed amendments be secured so soon and by no other plan can the real interests of the state be so effectively safeguarded. By no other plan can the pledge of the republican platform to institute steps toward a revision of the state constitution be more satisfactorily redeemed.

Nothing in history or fiction, with possibly the exception of the late Lewis Carroll's "snark hunt" is quite so fantastic as the "Muscat incident," which M. Delcasse announces as "happily closed." Muscat is a semi-deserted hamlet on the Persian coast, where the natives went to sleep after the death of Tamerlane and to all intents and purposes remain in that condition. The difficulty in reaching it is something greater than discovering the proverbial needle in a haystack and its strategic importance is altogether less than that of Hackensack. But when the news was borne to proud Britain that the terrible French were actually building a coaling station at Muscat, visions of "ulterior motives" filled the air. The paw of the bear was visible in the whole nefarious plot and for once the "circumlocution office" forgot how not to do it and dispatched a fast cruiser to nip it in the bud. The sleepy old sultan was hustled out of his harem arrayed in consternation and pajamas and forced to repudiate the dangerous concession under a threat of immediate bombardment. Never once had it occurred to the circumlocution office during all these moveable accidents by flood and field that the inadvisable right to build a coaling station at Muscat had been solemnly granted to France by treaty in 1862. That once remembered the comic opera performance was declared off and the peace of Europe is once more preserved, while M. Delcasse congratulates the French assembly upon the fact that the incident is happily closed and the construction of the coaling station will go right along as though nothing had happened.

His retirement from congress probably marks the end of the public career of Judge Samuel Maxwell, distinguished by a long and honorable record of service to the people. Judge Maxwell has devoted the greater part of his many years to faithful work for the public. His principal service was of course rendered as a member of the supreme court, giving him an enviable reputation as a jurist and a judge. While the fact that in congress he affiliated with the minority party prevented successful accomplishment of many of his projects, he presented numerous bills carefully worked out covering reforms of the utmost importance which will sooner or later be brought about. In private life as in public life, Judge Maxwell will continue to enjoy the respect and admiration of the large circle of friends won for him by his fearless devotion to public duty as he saw it.

From the discussion in the Texas legislature it would appear that Statesman Bailey's effort to oust General Wheeler from congress was intended entirely for home consumption, as nutriment to superinduce a vox populi inflation of a senatorial boom two years hence. Notwithstanding the increase in number of men in the navy made by the last congress there are still not enough to man the ships already built and for this reason several are out of commission,

although five first-class battleships and one cruiser are nearing completion. A big navy means a big naval payroll.

The Germans admit their naval representative at Manila was not very discreet during the little disturbance over there and for that reason is to be recalled. As his little indiscretions were promptly checked by Admiral Dewey no particular harm was done except to the German admiral's reputation.

The Good Hand.
Philadelphia Record.
To Speaker Reed: Shake! There is a strain of greatness in thee, Thomas, which the nation greatly admires.

The World for a Market.
Globe-Democrat.
The Swedish railways have ordered twenty locomotives in the United States because machinery can be turned out sooner here than at home. American locomotive builders have secured the world as a market.

Blubbering at Santiago.
Brooklyn Eagle.
If an American had a government job he would not go blubbering around the streets that there was no alternative left to him now except to become a highway robber, but we hear that talk from Santiago. What a confession!

Paying for Deliverance.
Chicago Tribune.
One of the witnesses in the beef investigation testified that the soldiers did not use over 5 per cent of the canned beef after reaching Porto Rico, and that the remainder was traded to the natives. The Porto Ricans, it will be seen, began early to pay the price for their deliverance from Spanish rule.

The War Congress.
Washington Star.
But whatever its faults, whatever its misdeeds or its mistakes, the Fifty-fifth congress, now gone into the background, will be entitled to credit for having been faithful to the trust in times of great emergency, when the call to arms was sounded, when the nation's honor was at stake, when the government's fighting force, when the crisis arrived which tested the capacity of the nation to enforce its judgment and to administer a needed lesson to a government of tyranny which had fouled the shores of this continent.

Senators Cruelly Tricked.
Philadelphia Times.
If there is any one kind of legislation that senators may be expected not to neglect it is that which increases their own patronage. There was a provision in the army bill for the appointment to the military academy of two additional cadets at the expense of the government. The provision was that the government should pay for the education of the two additional cadets. The provision was that the government should pay for the education of the two additional cadets. The provision was that the government should pay for the education of the two additional cadets.

Speaker Reed's Triumph.
Rash, Suspicious and Ill-Considered.
New York Evening Post.
Speaker Reed never won a greater triumph than the one he has scored in the Nebraska canal matter. He has succeeded in leading off a crowd of the ignorant and suspicious legislators, and in substituting for it a rational measure, without the smell of jobbery upon it. In place of the \$5,000,000 which the Maritime company was to get as a pure gratuity, under the Morgan plan, the government is to get a canal with an item of \$15,000 in the general deficiency bill, to reimburse it for expenses incurred in aid of the Ludlow commission two years ago. Instead of a hasty appropriation of \$15,000,000 to build a canal which was not to be completed until the year 1903, the government is to get a canal which is to be completed in 1902, at an estimated cost of \$15,000,000. The government is to get a canal which is to be completed in 1902, at an estimated cost of \$15,000,000.

Reclaiming Arid Lands.
Progress of the Work of Making Deserts Fruitful.
Chicago Times-Herald.
That portion of the agricultural appropriation bill adopted by the Fifty-fifth congress which promises the most far-reaching results in the way of advancing the interests of profitable husbandry in this country is the item which appropriates \$25,000,000 for "an investigation of irrigation methods in the United States and other countries."

When the bill was first reported it restricted the investigation to the United States, but fortunately this restriction was dropped. The investigation is now to be extended to all countries. The agricultural department will now be enabled to study the great irrigation systems of Europe, such as the Prussian system that has made tillable and productive vast areas in Egypt. The United States, however, has already made phenomenal progress in the reclamation of arid lands in California, Oregon, Colorado, Arizona and other western states. Millions of barren acres have been made fruitful through the various systems of irrigation, through federal and state appropriations, as well as through private enterprise. The schemes already in operation for carrying water to barren lands are diminutive, however, compared to the great irrigation project now on foot for reclaiming what is known as the "Arizona desert."

To carry out this colossal engineering enterprise the greatest reservoir in the world is to be constructed in the mountains about sixty miles northeast of Phoenix. In this reservoir will be stored the winter floods, to be drawn from as needed during the summer months and sold to the irrigating canal companies now doing business in the Salt River valley, and by them distributed to the farmers, who will pay a certain amount per acre per annum.

It is estimated that enough water is wasted from Salt River each winter to irrigate 1,000,000 acres if stored and properly distributed. For this purpose the United States government has granted the canal company the use of the Ponto basin, to be used as a storage reservoir, which will be converted into a lake covering eighteen square miles, and from which the water will be conveyed through the channel of Salt River.

The result of this gigantic irrigation project will attract the attention of engineers all over the world and will doubtless be a notable demonstration of the fact that the conquest of our own fallow territory through the distribution of the gentle rains of heaven is quite as important as the warring of islands from despotism and savagery.

ADVANCING PROSPERITY.

New York Mail and Express: There is a general increase of wages in the iron and steel industries which the calamity however cannot contemplate with anything but speechless horror. There has never been a more widespread epidemic of social paralysis in this country, and all because prosperity is prospering.

Buffalo Express: These instances of increased wages show the general drift. The total gain in income by workmen during a few weeks must be considerable and all are sure to react upon the demands for goods of all kinds and add materially to the size of the market. There is no more certain proof of the great progress since the beginning of 1899 than this upward movement in wages.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Viewed from the standpoint of railroad earnings the year 1898 was a prosperous one. The gain reported over 1897 was decided, and the disposition of the receipts of railroad managers indicates their belief that the good times have come to stay. In other words the gross increase has been proportionately larger than the net, for a vast amount of money has been laid out in track improvements and in the purchase of rolling stock. This has been done in anticipation of continued heavy traffic during 1899 and years to come.

Baltimore Sun: Instances multiply of manufacturing development in the south, and it is by no means confined to the production of cotton goods. Within the past week it has been announced that the Norfolk and Western Railroad company has awarded a contract to the Roanoke (Va.) Machine works for the building of 1,000 first-class freight cars, and that the Richmond locomotive works have booked an order from the Swedish government for twenty powerful locomotives. Now comes the announcement from Savannah that the Georgia Car and Manufacturing company has just closed a contract with the Laclede Construction Co. of St. Louis for 1,000 coal cars. This is the largest order of the kind ever sent to Savannah. The cars are to be used by the St. Louis & Northern railway.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It is by taking the figures of the last decade that the large amount of expansion in the exports of American manufactures can be gauged. The exports in seven months of 1898 were \$78,751,433. The increase in 1899 is 131 per cent. In the last five years the leap forward has been especially noticeable. The aggregate for seven months was \$104,607,101; in 1896, \$128,802,682; in 1897, \$152,882,682; in 1898, \$159,541,049; in 1899, \$182,326,503. Turning to imports of manufactured articles, it is found that, while in the balance of trade we were 14 per cent, in 1899 the balance in our favor is 20 per cent. These are not merely surface indications of prosperity. They signify a rapidly broadening field for American handiwork. Manufacturers in this country have the best market to cultivate a confident spirit and to look to the whole world for trade extension.

ABDICATING OF BAILEY.

Washington Post: Altogether, we welcome Hon. Joseph W. Bailey in his character as an honorably discharged and mustered out leader. Let some one else take up a speaking of battles which he has so successfully laid down. In his capacity as an ordinary member on the floor he will be at his very best. He is eloquent, he is dignified, he keeps the constitution under his large wings. And he will always remain a superior of patriotic grace—always guarding the attention of the thoughtful and the educated.

Nashville American: Bailey is too impetuous, too hot-headed, too dictatorial, especially for a young leader. He has much to say. He must know one cannot drive a party; even to lead it takes a master of diplomacy. Bailey is a man of unquestioned integrity, and with his parliamentary gifts will continue to be conspicuous in the party. But he has out of touch, out of humor, and out of sympathy with the rank and file of congressmen, and it is much better that he be voluntarily retired.

Philadelphia Times: Mr. Bailey's withdrawal of his aspirations for the leadership of the minority in the house is one of the wisest acts of his career. He has occupied the position of a leader who did not lead, that is, who was not followed. It is not a gratifying position and Mr. Bailey does well to abandon it. He is really a capable man and looking in common sense and patriotism, but his judgment is not always to be relied on, and he has made too many blunders ever to establish his authority. Whether the party will find a better leader in the next congress remains to be seen.

Indianapolis News: In all frankness it must be said that the task which Mr. Bailey resigns is not easy. Other men have attempted it, wiser and stronger than he, and they have failed ignominiously. Mr. Wilson, a man of courage and ability, was repudiated by his party, and the tariff bill of which he was the author was so mutilated by the democracy of the senate, under the leadership of Gorman, that it was hardly recognizable. Mr. Mills, the author of another tariff bill, was beaten for the speakership by the late Mr. Clegg. All through the period of his supremacy Mr. Cleveland was opposed by a formidable element of his party in congress, and finally he and his principles were repudiated in 1896. And now the party is trying to secure the overthrow of its latest leader. Clearly Mr. Bailey is well rid of a difficult and thankless job.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Henry Waterson has a wheel and rides it regularly. The Americans are making it warm for the Filipinos about Manila, and Old Sol is making it warm for the Americans.

General Alger is a native of Ohio. From 12 to 16 he was on farms in Richfield, O., his parents being country storekeepers.

A movement has been started for the erection of a granite monument to Noah Webster, in West Hartford, Conn., his birthplace.

Senator Hoar, writing in Scribner's for March on his free-soil days, sighs: "I breathed a pure and bracing atmosphere in those days."

Padwick's affection has been wholly centered on his son since the death of his wife. The young fellow is 17 and a confirmed invalid.

BEE LINES.

The supreme court of Texas has just handed down a decision in which it passes on the competency of a boy as a witness. The lad was 11 years old and when asked at the trial if he knew what would happen to him if he swore to a lie replied: "Yes, if I tell one lie they will send me to the legislature and if I tell two lies I will be sent to congress." The court held that his evidence could not be considered.

The Chilpeewa Indian is quite as unique in his idea of petitioning for redress of grievances as he is in other respects. The following petition was filed with congress a few days before its adjournment: "Yes, O men, we come to you because you are the source of power. You have a commission sitting among us who take \$13 of our money and every evening when night falls \$13 are dead. Abolish that commission and every evening \$13 will be made alive to us. We do not want to be short and left sitting naked on the sands of the lake shore."

Another Nebraska editor has mounted his Pegasus and soared away into the empyrean. This time it was the woes of the war tax that converted editorial locks into strings upon Apollo's lyre and thus, as appears of the Beaver City Times, he sings:

"Take up the stamp tax burden, hok, hok, without ceasing, the guns are made of steel, hok, well mixed with ramrod grime. By all ye think or swear it, ye've got to pay the toll—so liek and may the tax sharks have mercy on your soul."

Most of the histories say that after the terrible defeat of Little Turtle by General William Henry Harrison the old Shawnee chief, Sagoyewew, was never again heard of. A few days ago while excavating for a building in Peoria workmen discovered a skeleton with a silver crown upon its head and a plate of the same metal on its breast. Upon both crown and plate there was carved the image of a turtle. An old Indian living near by was questioned about it and he said that after his defeat Little Turtle came to Peoria, where in a short time he died of grief and was buried in what is now the business section of the city. This would seem to explain the strange disappearance of the great chief over whose fate historians have speculated for many years.

TWO STRUGGLES FOR LIBERTY.

Features of the Philippine Outbreak Compared with the Revolution.

Partisan supporters of imperialism express the greatest contempt for the Filipinos. They are denounced as traitors, ingrates, rebels, savages, their crimes as far as crimes are concerned, and their rights as far as rights are concerned. This method of abuse is so like that employed by the Tories of the American revolution that a few comparisons drawn by a correspondent of the Chicago Record will be of interest as well as instructive. He writes:

"It is said that the Filipinos are unworthy of independence or incapable of self-government because they are not a united nation; they are mercenary; they wage guerrilla warfare; they have a naked, poorly armed crowd that cannot be called an army; they have no navy; they have no government; but that of a dictator; they are disloyal; they try to advance their cause by means of agitators, called 'juntas'; for a numbers of them can never be persuaded to submit voluntarily to orderly government."

John Adams said that more than a third part of the principles of the American revolution were opposed to the revolution against England, and of those who agreed with the principles of the revolution thousands thought them not worth fighting for. Twelve colonies, without New York, resolutely declared their independence in July, 1776. Rhode Island had to be forced, by a threat of commercial boycott, before it would ratify the constitution in 1790. Vermont was never in the confederation that existed previous to the government of the constitution. Lecky says: "New York privateers preyed on the commerce of the revolted states in swarms over neighboring seas. The ardent loyalty of the town of New York was exceedingly encouraging to the English and the English army of armed citizens were ready to defend the city against the rebels. Washington wrote:

"While our army is experiencing almost daily want, the British army in New York is deriving ample supplies from a trade with the adjacent states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, which has by degrees become so common that it is hardly thought a crime."

Is lack of patriotism charged to the Filipinos? Lecky says: "The great mass of (Americans) were indifferent, half-hearted, engrossed with their private interests or occupied in preparing to risk and die, if they could clearly foresee the issue of the contest." Washington wrote: "Men may speculate as they will; they may talk of patriotism; but I know patriotism exists, and that it has done much in the present contest, but I venture to assert that a great and lasting war can never be supported on this principle alone. It must be aided by a prospect of interest or some reward." Then he speaks of "the frequent defection of officers seduced by views of private interest and emolument to abandon the cause of their country."

"In the face of an enemy of overwhelming numbers," says Lecky, "in the very midst of the contest, the future of the future of the contest depended, company after company came forward, claiming instant dismissal."

Apathy and dissension existed in many quarters, said John Adams: "I am weary to death with the wrangles between military officers, high and low. They quarrel like cats and dogs. They worry one another like mastiffs, scrambling for rank and pay like apes." The Filipinos are said to have swept the islands of Spanish, except for Manila. At no time, though in a longer contest, could this have been said of the Americans in the colonial war. The American way of fighting had been like that of the Indians—from behind trees or slugs and not by skill in maneuver. Every American soldier was a sharpshooter.

As to guerrilla warfare, Marion, the "Swamp Fox," was a general in the British in the south, but could not be forced to open battle. Washington declared once that he planned, in case the British whipped him in the coast region, to take to the mountains and the wilderness of the Ohio valley and then to defy the British. The British, Washington's army never had a commissary department, and his men often starved or were ragged, while the country people were feeding the English troops. Moin law often had Boston and elsewhere. Nobody seemed responsible for the Boston tea party or for the burning of the Gaspee. Aguirre's army is criticized as a body. The army of Washington was never uniformly armed or equipped. When he took command for the first time, Green says, many of the troops had only clubs and pitchforks for weapons! In 1776 the entire continental army was reduced to 2,700 effective men. During a great part of the war congress was either inefficient or unable to meet, and Washington was necessarily a dictator, to all practical purposes. There was no cabinet, a semblance of which Aguirre had when Washington was trying personally to keep his men together during the awful winter at Valley Forge the congress was traveling about from place to place in an effort to keep out of the hands of the English.

It is affirmed that there is or has been more than one visible revolutionary party in the Philippines, and that a recognition of independence would induce public disorders during our revolution period every state inclined toward a position of absolute

sovereignty. The constitution was enacted by congress, during the war and under the confederation, was powerless over the various contending commonwealths. After the war there were such threatening insurrections that Washington declared he seemed almost under the "threat of a dream." Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts was a revolt against government. The speaker of the Massachusetts convention of 1788 said of the American soldiers: "They would rob you of your property, threaten to burn your houses, obliging you to be on your guard night and day." Vermont withdrew from New York in 1777 and remained during the entire confederation "without representation either in the New York legislature or in congress." Commercial tyranny caused the revolt alike in the Philippines against Spain and in America against England.

Have the Filipinos been dishonest in their schemes? Was there not some ground for accusing Franklin of dishonesty in his publication of Hutchinson's private letters to an English friend? Timothy Pickens, United States quartermaster general, admitted that in 1782 he clipped coins for the gain of the American government.