

AMERICA'S DUTY IN LUZON

Senator Beveridge on the Value of the Philippines as United States Territory

He lashes the supporters, in this country, of the insurrection—Masterly Effort of the Young Senator from Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the senate, today, Allen, of Nebraska, offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to the names of transports, persons, from whom they were acquired, the prices paid and all other information relating to the transport service. It was adopted.

At the conclusion of routine business Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, was recognized for his speech on the Philippine question. The text of his address was the resolution which he offered a few days ago, which declares "that the Philippine islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such and to establish and maintain such government and control through the archipelago as the situation may demand."

It was a brilliant audience which greeted Beveridge when he began to speak. Every gallery was crowded, and forming a fringe about the chamber were many members of the house of representatives who had been attracted to hear the maiden effort in the senate of the young Indian. Throughout the speech, which was very long, Beveridge commanded the attention of his colleagues of the senate and his auditors on the floor of the chamber and in the galleries. He spoke rapidly, with a notably clear enunciation, and at times with passionate force and dramatic fervor. Mr. Beveridge said:

"The Philippines gave us a base at the door of all the East. The Pacific is the ocean of commerce for the future. The power that rules the Pacific will rule the world, and with the Philippines, that power is and forever will be the American republic. That statesman commits a crime against American trade who fails to put America where she may command the trade of China."

"No land in America surpasses in fertility, the plains and valleys of Luzon. The climate is the best in the world. Today we have one of the three great ocean possessions of the globe, located at the most commanding commercial, naval and military points in the eastern seas, within hail of India, shoulder to shoulder with China, richer in its own resources than any equal body of land in the entire globe, and peopled by a race which civilization demands shall be improved. Shall we abandon it?"

"The military situation, past, present and prospective, is no reason for its abandonment. Lasting peace can be secured only by overwhelming forces, in ceaseless action, until a universal and absolute final defeat is inflicted on the enemy. To halt before every opposing force is dispersed will leave alive the seeds of perpetual insurrection. To treat at all is to admit that we are wrong. We are dealing with Malays. They mistake kindness for weakness, and forbearance for fear. We refrained from violence until armed Filipinos crossed the line in violation of an agreement. The patience of our peace-loving president was not then

exhausted. A civil commission was sent to assure the Filipinos of our good intentions. Our effort only delayed the peace it attempted to hasten, and I am forced to say that American opposition to the war has been the chief factor in prolonging it. The Filipinos are not capable of self-government. How shall they, in the twinkling of an eye, be exalted to the height of a self-governing people which required thousands of years for us to reach? Self-government is acquired only after centuries of study.

"We must act on the situation as it exists. As a race their general ability is poor. They are incurably indolent. They are like children playing at men's work. Our government must be simple and strong, with no promise whatever of a franchise until the people are prepared for it. The men we send to administer the civilized government must be the highest example of our civilization."

"The declaration of independence does not forbid us to do our part in the regeneration of the world. The ocean does not separate us from the field of duty. The written constitution is but the index of the living constitution. The natives' power to make rules and regulations for government of its possessions is not confined to any given set of rules or regulations. God has made us adepts in government, that we may administer government among savage and senile peoples. We will exalt our reverence for the flag by carrying it to a noble future, as well as by remembering its ineffable past."

"Adopt the resolution offered that peace may quickly come and that we may begin our saving, regenerating and uplifting work. Adopt it, and this bloodshed will cease when these deluded children of our islands learn that this is the final action of representatives of the American people in congress assembled. Reject it, and the world, history and the American people will look here to forever fix the awful responsibility for the consequences that will surely follow such failure to do our manifest duty. How dare we delay when our soldiers' blood is flowing?"

When he declared with deep solemnity to those "whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands, and the flood of years can never wash that stain away," there was a deep, though suppressed sensation among his auditors.

Hoar, representative of Massachusetts, replied briefly to Beveridge.

WILL OPEN PORTS.

Washington, Jan. 9.—At the cabinet meeting, today, the subject of the alleged corner in hemp was dismissed, in connection with the numerous requests which have been received to open a number of Philippine ports for the exportation of hemp to the United States. It seems to be the settled policy of the government to open all of the Philippine ports as rapidly as troops can be spared to garrison them.

ing, shows a total of 7213—1022 killed, 3,675 wounded, and 2,511 missing. These do not include the 140 who have succumbed to disease, nor the casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday.

STEAMER RELEASED.

Aden, Jan. 9.—The imperial German mail steamer General, detained here by the British authorities since January 4th, on suspicion of having contraband of war on board, has been released, as her cargo had been examined. It was found she only had a few chemicals and axle trees on board. A quantity of Trieste flour, brought by a Lloyd steamer and supposed to be bound for the Transvaal, has been held, pending the decision of the prize court.

THE DISPUTE RESTS.

London, Jan. 10.—The Daily Graphic says: "Germany has addressed two notes to the British foreign office, challenging Great Britain's right to detain any ships travelling between any two neutral ports. The notes have been duly answered. The queen's government find themselves wholly unable to acquiesce in Germany's contention, but on examination of this so-called precedent, it proved to be quite inapplicable to the seizure under discussion. The correspondence between the two countries rests there, pending a decision by the prize court."

WOOL MARKET STRONG.

There Is Already a Shortage of Many Million Pounds.

Seattle P.-I., Jan. 8th: A few weeks ago several Boston wool buyers visited this and other wool growing states in the West, contracting for the crop of 1900 at an advance of several cents over last year's price. Wool men not engaged in this trade predict that next year's price of wool will be higher than ever before, and that premature sales will be at a loss.

The Boston Wool Reporter, in speaking of the situation, says: "The total wool clip of the country is placed at slightly less than 205,000,000 pounds, against about 200,000,000 last year. At the beginning of the

year the total available supply of the country was about 340,000,000 pounds. Imports have been exceptionally small, those at Boston being only 34,372,341 pounds, against 40,923,043 last year. The result is that owing to the phenomenally large demand for wool for consumption, which has swept through all the principal wool centers of the country, the total available stock on hand at the close of the year has been reduced to a comparatively low point.

"By far the greater portion of the wool this year is now at the seaboard markets. A year ago the supply was pretty evenly divided between the interior and the seaboard."

BARBARA FRIETCHIE'S FLAG.

Son of Gen. Reno Believes He Has the One She Waved from Her Window.

Boston, Dec. 17.—The flag which Barbara Fritchie waved from her window in Frederick, Md., is believed to be in the possession of Conrad Reno, a lawyer of this city, and a member of the Loyal Legion. He is the oldest son of Gen. Jesse L. Reno, who was killed in the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862. Two days before that, it is said, Barbara Fritchie gave that flag to Gen. Reno, and on the battle field it was wrapped about his body. It is believed by the owner to be the same flag which Barbara swung from her window. Conrad Reno said:

"This flag has always been kept with my father's uniform and sword. It is a small, cheap flag, made of red, white and blue bunting. Col. Benjamin F. Reno of Marengo, Ia., my uncle, was on my father's staff, and was throughout the Maryland campaign of August and September, 1862, and passed through Frederick with father's corps, the Ninth, shortly before the battle of South Mountain. In a letter received from my uncle lately, he stated that as the Union troops were passing through the town Barbara Fritchie waved a Union flag from her window; that when Gen. Reno rode up he dismounted and shook hands with her. There was a crowd near the house, chiefly Union soldiers, and Barbara presented her flag to father. After his death my uncle placed it on father's coffin, sending it to Boston, where mother then was living."

"Whittier's description of Barbara Fritchie's flag as silk is accounted for by the fact that Whittier received his information from Mrs. Southworth, the author, who was in Washington at the time of the event, and received her information from Samuel Tyler, Mrs. Ann Shriver Rivers of Baltimore. Mr. Tyler in a letter published shortly after Whittier's death that the week Gen. Robt. E. Lee spent in Frederick, Barbara kept her little flag waving in the window, and though the confederate army did not pass her house many confederate soldiers did, and I have always understood that when Gen. Reno's division, the advance of Burnside's corps, passed her house he looked at her and said, 'The spirit of '76.' One of the general's young officers asked for the flag which was given to him, and by him to Gen. Reno, whose sad death a few hours after we all remember. Mrs. Rivers was personally acquainted with Barbara Fritchie, and was the daughter of Gen. Shriver. She is living in Baltimore."

"The flag appears to have been made at home. It has seven red stripes each about three and one-half inches wide. The blue corner is two feet wide and four feet long, and has thirty-four white stars sewed on each side of the blue ground. The stars are made of white cotton, and each star has five points. This blue corner is composed of three stripes of blue bunting of different widths, sewed together. The flag is 3 feet 8 inches wide and 8 feet 9 inches long. The red and white stripes are sewed together with white thread, in long stitches. The blue stripes are sewed together with black thread. Until recently Mr. Reno did not appreciate the value of the flag. A letter from his uncle drew his attention to it, inquiring if he did not have Barbara Fritchie's flag, sent home with the body of Gen. Reno."

STRAW FAST REPLACING WOOD.

Many Uses to Which the Refuse of the Grain Field Is Being Put.

The serious inroads upon the timber forests of this country of late years has directed attention to the probable exhaustion of that source of lumber supply, and scientists have set about devising substitutes. One of these that promises to be satisfactory is the invention of a New York man. The basis of the substitute is straw, which, with certain chemical combinations, produces a material cheaper and more durable than wood. This new material, which is very solid in structure, can be nailed, screwed, sawed and generally manipulated as easily as lumber; and it is expected to work a revolution in the matter of interior construction.

It is said that the chemically prepared straw has been tried and found to be highly satisfactory by railroad companies, blackboard manufacturers, makers of picture frames and packing boxes, by decorating artists and others. For all practical purposes, it is the same thing as lumber, but with these important differences, that it is very much cheaper and lasts longer. Every year the forests of America are diminishing to a lamentable degree, and the forestry question has become one of the most serious ones confronting the country. If all that is claimed for the substitute for lumber is true, the importance of the invention can scarcely be overestimated, and it deserves to rank with such other productions of man's genius as the electric light, the cotton gin and the telegraph.

The inventor of "straw" lumber, it is said, only succeeded in perfecting his invention after twelve years of experimenting. The new material has, however, been in practical use, although in a small way, for a considerable time, and the knowledge of it thus obtained would seem to demonstrate its value thoroughly.

I would anticipate the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it arrives.—Spectator.

MANY REBELS

Scattered and Chased into the Mountains of Luzon

THE INSURGENTS REFUSE TO FIGHT

Monsignore Chappelle Has Interviews with Philippine Prelates—Hemp Ports to Be Opened Soon.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—Reports from the movements of the American commanders south of Manila show that Generals Bates and Wheaton are at Perez Das Marinas, and General Schwan at Saling, all awaiting the arrival of their provision wagons. Reconnaissance have shown that 2,000 armed insurgents have retired to the mountains, from the district between Indang and Maig, and others have retreated along the coast from Novleta toward Batangas. Last night Nolan's squadron of Eleventh cavalry drove a body of the insurgents from Maig. One American was killed and two were wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found.

The movement largely resembles General Schwan's experience in the same country, except that the towns are now being garrisoned and that the insurgents refuse to fight, retreating southward and dividing into small bands with the apparent intention of reassembling later. The plan of catching large number between two brigades has failed. About 100 insurgents have been killed, but comparatively few arms have been taken.

The region is full of "amigos," who doubtless have been bearing arms which they fell back, release all the prisoners they have captured. It is asserted on high authority that Archbishop Nozolea contends in his interviews with Monsignore Chappelle the papal delegate, on behalf of the Roman Catholic church and the brotherhoods, that titles to all property, held by the church and brotherhoods in the Philippines, should be recognized, that the Roman catechism should be taught in the primary schools; that existing religious orders should continue to administer the parishes; that other parishes should be established under the same control, and that parochial control of the cemeteries should continue.

WEARY OF LIFE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—General Otis has informed the war department that First Lieutenant Daniel T. Bowman Thirty-seventh infantry, while temporarily deranged, committed suicide yesterday by shooting.

Bowman served as a private in the First Montana volunteers in the Philippines, and last July he was appointed a lieutenant in the United States volunteers.

WILL BE OPEN.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A cablegram from General Otis, to the war department, states that the hemp ports of the Philippines will be opened some time this month.

IN HONOR OF HOBART

IMPRESSIVE TRIBUTE PAID TO HIS MEMORY YESTERDAY.

Many Prominent Statesmen Pronounced Eulogies Upon Him—A Blanket Pension Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Beautiful and impressive tributes were paid by the senate today, to the memory of the late Vice-President Hobart. It was in commemoration of his illustrious career, and of his many distinguished services and of his private character, that the senate set apart the session today for the pronouncement of eulogies upon him. Personal friends and associates, and party friends and party opponents, joined in paying such sincere and eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Hobart, to his character and public services, as have seldom been paid to any public man. Addresses were delivered by Senators Sewall and Kean, of New Jersey; Daniels, of Virginia; Denney, of New York; Cockrell, of Missouri; Cullom, of Illinois; Davis, of Minnesota; Morgan, of Alabama; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Caffery, of Louisiana, and Allen, of Nebraska.

PENSIONS FOR ALL.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senator Allen today introduced a bill granting a pension of \$10 a month to every soldier and sailor who served in the civil war for three months or more.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The Roberts investigation committee will take a vote tomorrow at 3 p. m.

FOR A DEFINITION.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The ways and means committee of the house held a meeting today, at which an important resolution was adopted on motion of Newlands, of Nevada, as follows: "Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report authorities and law as to the meaning of term 'United States' in that provision of the constitution which declares that 'all duties on imports and exports shall be uniform throughout the United States,' i. e., whether it includes simply the area included within the boundaries of states, or whether it covers also the territories belonging to the United States."

Chairman Payne appointed Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Hopkins, of Illinois, republicans, and Richardson democrat of Tennessee; and Newlands, silver republican, of Nevada.

A MONUMENT.

Washington, Jan. 10.—By the terms of the joint resolution, introduced in the

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senate by Senator Turner of Washington, the secretary of the navy is authorized to erect, at the naval academy at Annapolis, a marble monument to the memory of Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, and the men who lost their lives in battle with the Samoans in April, 1899. The resolution appropriates \$5,000 for the monument.

MAX PEMBERTON'S METHODS OF WORK.

In an interview Max Pemberton gives some interesting details as to his methods of work. It seems that he frequently destroys many chapters of a book he is writing if they do not seem to read readily well from first to last. When working at "Kronstadt," for instance, he twice destroyed large piles of manuscript which appeared to him unsatisfactory. After the third onslaught he "discovered" wherein the weak point lay. He had been trying to write in the first person instead of the third. So he started the novel all over again in the third person, and the public knows the result.

What We Eat

Is intended to nourish and sustain us, but it must be digested and assimilated before it can do this. In other words, the nourishment contained in food must be separated by the digestive organs from the waste materials and must be carried by the blood to all parts of the body. We believe the reason for the great benefit which so many people derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine gives good digestion and makes pure, rich blood. It restores the functions of those organs which convert food into nourishment that gives strength to nerves and muscles. It also cures dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases that have their origin in impure blood.

IRISHMEN IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

There are at the present moment seven full regiments of Irishmen in the British army—the Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Connaught Rangers, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Regiment and the Royal Irish Rifles. And these Irish regiments are freer from any admixture of foreign or non-Irish blood than probably any other seven regiments in her majesty's army.

Not only are these Irish regiments composed of Irishmen, but the mixture of Irishmen in the English and Scottish regiments is very material. Of the 32,000 troops in the British army last year, 153,560 were of English, 26,370 of Irish and 16,480 of Scottish birth.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NO MORE NITRO-GLYCERINE POWDER.

The manufacture of nitro-glycerine powder for the use of the army will be abandoned and the army ordnance department will adopt a pure soluble cotton powder, similar to that used by the navy. The decision for this change is brought about by an accident which

recently occurred at Sandy Hook while testing a 6-inch gun and while using the smokeless powder made for use in 8-inch guns, but with the grains cut in half. The charge, on this occasion, gave a pressure of over 20,000 pounds, which exceeded the pressure gauge of the gun. Several parts of the breech mechanism injured.

A FOREIGN STANDPOINT.

"Count Hiccock, we desire your candid opinion of America." "Ah, monsieur, I can only say it is ze one glorious land. But, monsieur, et is also ze greatest place for ze beggars." "Beggars?" "Remember Paris, count. There beggaring is a profession." "But there can never hope to equal ze American city." "We cannot agree with you, count. On what do you base your assertion?" "Why, monsieur, this. I walk ze two squares on ze street and in that time I was topped six times by people begging for a match."—Chicago News.

SUPERSTITION OF CELEBRITIES.

The famous Dr. Samuel Johnson would never enter a room left foot foremost and brave Marshal Saxe was in terror at the sight of a cat. Peter the Great was in a tremor of fear if he had to cross a bridge and Byron turned pale if he spilled salt at the table.

NAMELESS.

McLubberty (the McLubberty having dropped in on the Hogans)—An' phlow is dhe baby's name, Oi dunno? Mrs. Hogan—Sure, he has no name yet.

McLubberty (in astonishment)—No name! Then how the dickens he know who he is?—Harper's Bazar.

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