

now crave for the extermination of the Boer.

The indictments against Scheepers seem to be spread as widely as possible, with the intention of including every possible act, including even legitimate acts of war, which might prejudice the court against Scheepers. The reply of Scheepers to these accusations, whether of wrecking trains or flogging native spies—he does not appear to have shot them—is that which any other subordinate soldier would give in the circumstances. He was acting under superior orders. This is a plea of great, if not of convincing, force. For the whole case of the government for severer measures against the Boers has been that they consisted of roving commandos, devoid of organization. We cannot have it every way. If Scheepers proves that he really acted under De Wet's orders, then, whatever we may think of his acts, he cannot be guilty as a soldier. This was undoubtedly the view taken in October, 1900, when a much worse case was being tried—that of the trooper Smith, who shot a native without trial for losing a bridle in a farm that was being devastated. The trooper was acquitted on the ground that he acted under orders; and the officer, Capt. Cox, of New South Wales, was not prosecuted. There was much to be said for passing over a deed committed in the passion of war; but what sort of justice is it that leaves Capt. Cox alone, and hounds to death a Boer commandant for obeying the orders of those about him? It would be evidently nothing more than racial hatred dressed up in a pharisaical mimicry of Exeter Hall.

UNCLE SAM'S LETTERS TO JOHN BULL.

Printed from the Original Manuscript.

Dear John:—My administration is going to be represented at Ed's coronation—the army and navy and White-law Reid. That's about the size of it. I don't mind saying confidentially that I shall not be there myself. You will not expect the old man, John, after his tea, and Bunker Hill, and the New Orleans' record, and won't mind. The fact is, I don't see any sense in sending anybody at all. I told Theodore to let my minister brush up his boots and go over in the afternoon to show I don't object to kings over other people, if other people want 'em, and to earn his keep; but no, Theodore wanted to punish Miles and Dewey and Schley, so he gave away the seats to get even.

I'm amused sometimes at Theodore. For a youngster who wants to be president another term, he pays mighty little attention to me. I suppose he means to take the presidency by main strength, with a rush, like the niggers took Santiago Hill. Well, if my tobacco holds out I shall sit back and see how it works. First he endeared the colored folks to him by denying their claims to Santiago; then, knowing I was partial to Dewey and Schley, he raps 'em both over the knuckles by scolding Miles. Theodore was a little off there. Hadn't any right to do it. You see, he scolded the old general for violatin' the articles of war; but the articles of war don't mention the navy, nor the post office, nor the Smithsonian Institute. They are different departments, and under different secretaries, and Miles was a citizen when he wasn't a soldier, and could kick if his mail didn't come right, just like anybody else. That's my view. Of course, if Miles had been court-martialed about it, the president then has revisional power, but he's no court-martial himself; even Theodore is no court-martial. If he had been an old Dey of Algiers he might have said: "Miles, I'm surprised at ye not knowing more about war than I do! Away with him! Off with his head!" But he was no Dey. His trolley was off, and he did not know it. Needs a lawyer in his cabinet.

You reward your heroes, John, such as they are; but what do you think of a chincapin administration like mine, that belittles men like Dewey and Schley and Miles? It seems a little antic to me.

UNCLE SAM.

MR. DOOLEY ON MADDEN.

"Fwhat is th' throuble," queried Mr. Hennessey, "with th' sicond-class mails?"

"They're in th' wrong class," replied Mr. Dooley. "That's parrt of th' grief; an' th' rist is due to a mon-na-amed Madden."

"Is it wan of the Sligo Maddens?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"'Tis not thin," responded Mr. Dooley. "This Madden is from Canady, where ye wint in '67 to ixpil th' tyrant opprissor and kem back from tydout y'r brufkast. His biographer siz: 'By educa-ation and timperament Mr. Madden,' he sez, 'is qualified to adorn and bliss,' siz he, 'any station or daypo on th' regular roots of thravel,' he siz. 'And,' siz he, 'his thraining and his mintal methods,' he siz, 'have singularly and emmently fitted him for private life,' he

siz, 'in anny capacity where he is not obliged to kape his mouth shut for long periods,' sez he.

"Ye see," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis like this: The thirr-rd assistant post-master ginerall arrives at his office i' the morn-rrning and he sees a copy of the Unusooal Prevaricator forninst his disk. 'What,' siz he, 'is that ondacent and rivolunary orrgan doin' in me office?' he siz. 'It has a purple cover wid red frogs' legs upon it,' he siz. 'Take it up with the tongs,' he siz, 'and trun it out o' the sicond-class mails,' he siz. 'Call me stinograph-ist,' he siz, 'and Oi will write a adict,' he siz. 'Ar-rr-re ye ready?' he siz. 'Adict thorty-three hoondred and sivynty-wan of this day and date herewith, D. V., State of Maddeness, County of Choomps, s. s., take notis: To all poshtmasters to whom these prisints may come—bad scran' to ye, have ye got thot?' he siz. 'Ye have? Thin go on,' he siz. 'It is hereby ordered that no publication shall be excluded from th' sicond-class mail save an' excipt such as are already admitted thereto,' he siz, 'and that all other publications excipt those so excluded shall be admitted upon payment of the proper rates of postage, onless,' he siz, 'the rates of postage previously paid shall be higher than thim demanded of publications,' he siz, 'which ar-re not yit admitted to the sicond-class mails under the restriching clauses of the prior r-rulin's covering this and similar subjects, but which,' he siz, 'have no bearing upon the exclusion from the sicond-class mails,' he siz, 'except thim of which the same or similar rates ar-re not to be demanded,' siz he, 'before publication or afther the publication has ceased to exist.'"

"And what," asked Mr. Hennessey, "doos he mane be thot?"

"Tut, ye foolish mon," responded Mr. Dooley. "'Tis as plain as the head of Kinsale."

"But I can see no hair o' sinse in it," objected Mr. Hennessey.

"Fwhat matter?" replied Mr. Dooley. "'Th' mon must kape his stinographer worr-rrkin'. Is he not an economist?"—Donald Wylie, in Newspaperdom.

MAKING ANARCHISTS GOOD BY OATH.

The list of foolish bills which have been introduced ostensibly for the prevention and suppression of anarchy is now increased by a curio from Wisconsin. Representative Jenkins, the exhibitor, goes somewhat further than the representatives from Kansas and Pennsylvania, who pre-

ceded him in the museum. He demands not only that the death penalty shall be adjudged for assaults upon the president, but that immigrants shall be required to take an oath not to assault those in authority and not to uphold publicly the subversion of the government by violent means.

This would put the sensitive, conscientious anarchist in an unpleasant dilemma. He comes meditating the trivial crime of murder, when the oath is thrust upon him and he must take it and then forego the murder or break his solemn word of honor. That he should commit the really serious crime in order to enjoy the lesser one is abhorrent to his soul. Therefore he stands firmly upon principle. He will give no pledge, but submit to deportation rather, and those in authority will be effectually protected forever and a day.

Mr. Jenkins's scheme is a brilliant one, but it should be made more comprehensive. Every immigrant ought to be forced to take an oath that he will always be good. By this means the natives themselves might be shamed and the tone of society elevated. Crimes, of course, would be impossible among the newcomers on account of their promise, and they would soon become models of propriety in every respect. Sweetness and light would pervade the immigrant household, where one good deed would follow another, and not even a single angry word would be heard because of that sacred obligation so impressively assumed near the sanctified precincts of a custom house.

Mr. Jenkins's idea is so simple yet convincing that it is a wonder that it had never been thought of before.

And in its broader application it might be tried upon some of our own people who are liable to get into bridewells, jails and penitentiaries because they are not held back from criminal acts by a pledge of right conduct. The whole experience of the world proves that all we need to effect any reform, public or private, is a promise.—Editorial in Chicago Record-Herald of January 12.

FUNSTON ON THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

The Los Angeles Herald of January 12 contained an extended interview with Gen. Fred Funston, at San Francisco, who recently returned in broken health from the Philippine islands, where he has been in the service for several years. As the Herald says, he

takes "a very gloomy view" of the situation, and the prospects in those partially subjugated islands. Among other things which the fighting general said were the following:

"The situation in the Philippines is a knotty problem. It is one for great minds to ponder over, and nearly every problem that confronts the nation has its two sides. Personally, I do not think that in the present generation it will be possible to bring the natives under the absolute control of a civil government.

"I believe that for the next two years it will be necessary for the United States government to maintain a strong military force on the islands, in order to exert a strong moral influence on the natives. The troops will not, perhaps, be compelled to suppress or oppress the natives, but the fact that they are there will prevent an uprising. For the next two or three years I think it will be necessary to maintain a military force of 40,000 men in the Philippines, to keep the insurrection down. After that period has elapsed, if there are no signs of trouble, I think that a force of 10,000 men will be enough to maintain order and prevent an uprising.

"The Filipinos, while I do not believe that, as a rule, they bitterly hate the American people, are certainly not very fond of us. The difference in race and language, and the fact that they have absolutely nothing in common with our people, make their final consent to be peaceably governed by us a hard matter to bring about.

"Nearly all the educated Filipinos, the professional men and wealthy land owners, are political agitators and schemers of the worst sort. They would not hesitate to embroil the Philippines with the United States for almost an indefinite period if by so doing they could gain their ends and secure the independence of the islands, thereby getting control of the various departments of the government, especially the finances, in order to give themselves the opportunity to steal.

"If one could except a very few men, of whom Chief Justice Arellano is the type, there are no prominent Filipinos who have any sense of political morality. Their idea of public place is that it gives them an opportunity to oppress their enemies, reward their friends, or to fill their own pockets with public money.

"In my opinion the greatest possible mistake that could be made by the United States in dealing with the Filipinos would be to give them any form

of elective legislative assembly composed of people of their own race. A Filipino legislature would merely give opportunity for a number of pestilential agitators to keep the country stirred up in a state of turmoil, by holding out to the people a vain hope of ultimate independence.

"I do not feel prepared to state an opinion as to exactly what form of government should be given them. It seems to me that the present commission could not be very well improved upon.

"All the officers, in my opinion, except municipal and provincial officers, should be appointed by the governor of the islands, instead of being elected by the people, for the reason that if the people were allowed to elect their own officers, agitators and schemers would be chosen to fill the offices, to the exclusion of the better class of natives. The moral influence of troops will make the Filipinos understand that any uprising would be summarily crushed.

"The islands are enormously wealthy in their natural resources, but the people are hopelessly shiftless. The reports of the untold agricultural richness of the islands have not been exaggerated, but the development of the island resources depends largely on the labor supply. Not one per cent. of the able-bodied Filipinos will work steadily. A Filipino will work for two or three weeks, then, having a little money, will quit work and remain away, utterly regardless of the interests of his employer. Not until he is reduced to a state of absolute want will he return to work.

"To this rule there are a few exceptions. House servants, coachmen, and men who hold positions of that kind, work steadily and faithfully for the same employer for years.

"In the opinion of many people who understand the labor situation in the Philippines, the industrial development of the country depends upon the introduction of Chinese and Japanese labor. A white man cannot work in the Philippines with any comfort. The climate conditions are such that an American laborer cannot do heavy work in the islands. There are tens of thousands of acres of uncultivated land, and in the cities there are tens of thousands of able-bodied male Filipinos who will not turn their hands to labor of any kind, except when it is absolutely necessary to keep the wolf from the door.

"This is not, in my judgment, a war condition. It is a natural failing of the