

of the things which took place while he was in command of the situation at Manila. He does not even now explain why he concealed a vital fact relating to the surrender of that city by the Spaniards.

**ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.**

American Federationist (lab.) June.—The miners in this conflict have conducted themselves with calmness and deliberation. They have been guided by conservative opinion and judgment. The strike was not declared until all conciliatory and peaceful means were exhausted. Two months elapsed between the formulation of the demands and the inauguration of the strike. Every fair-minded citizen, every liberty-loving man, every union workman, unites not only in wishing the miners the greatest possible success in this contest, but will supplement these wishes by every assistance, financially and morally, to the full limit of his ability.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), July 1.—In connection with every strike a great deal is said, and properly, regarding "the right to work," the freedom of contract and the right of employers to manage their business, within the limits of the law, in their own way. On the other hand, few deny that the right not to work, to quit work peaceably and remain idle, is implied in the right to work. The fact that a strike might entail inconvenience and even hardship on the public, might raise to a prohibitive point the price of necessities of life, does not affect the principle in the least.

**BRITISH PEACE SENTIMENT.**

Manchester Guardian (Lib.): "On all sides you find our war press hymning in terms of equal fervor the courage, the humanity, the chivalry, the national spirit, and the military genius of the Boers. Looking back on the past, some of us feel that we must have been too moderate when we merely endeavored to suggest during the early days of the war that the Boers were not ogres but human beings. If we are to take the word of the imperialist press as it speaks now, we must revise that modest estimate and conclude that the South African republic and the Orange Free State were two commonwealths composed exclusively of saints and heroes, officered by angels of light.

**IN CONGRESS.**

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 36 of that publication.

Washington, June 23-29, 1902.

**Senate.**

On the 23d the Senate agreed to the conference report on the naval appropriation bill (p. 7724-25); passed the bill (S. bill No. 4949), for increasing the pay of post office clerks (p. 7735); and agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill (p. 7748). The only business done on the 24th was of minor or private character; and on the 25th, after a date in the next session for discussing statehood bills (p. 7841) had been agreed upon, Mr. Gallinger spoke (p. 7852) on the effect of the tariff law in producing prosperity. The deficiency appropriation bill was passed on the 26th (p. 7838), and the conference report on the Isthmian canal bill recommending that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate was agreed to (p. 7839). On the 27th (p. 8002) concurrence in the House amendment to the Philippine bill (S. bill No. 2295) was refused. There was some informal discussion on several matters on the 28th, but no formal business of general interest was done except the adoption (p. 8003) of the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill.

**House.**

The Philippine bill was the subject of debate on the 23d, both at the regular session and at a session in the evening. On the 24th, also, the same bill occupied the attention of the House at two sessions, as it did again on the 25th. This business was interrupted on the 26th (p. 7947) for the consideration of the conference report on the Isthmian canal bill recommending that the House

recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and agree to the same (p. 7944), which was adopted (p. 7952) by a vote of 269 to 8. Consideration of the Philippine measure being then continued the Senate bill as amended by the House was adopted (p. 7976) by a vote of 140 to 97. No business of formal public interest was done on the 27th, nor on the 28th. The House sat on Sunday, the 29th, to listen to eulogies on the late Representatives Amos J. Cummings and Peter J. Otey.

**Record Notes.**—Speeches by Senator Gallinger (p. 8063) on the present tariff laws; Representatives Patterson (p. 7707), Snodgrass (p. 7712), Currier (p. 7718), Thayer (p. 7782), Grosvenor (p. 7783), Norton (p. 7767), Ketchum (p. 7773), Neville (p. 7776), Zenor (p. 7776), Landis (p. 7818), Jones (p. 7823), Olmstead (p. 7822), Williams (p. 7831), Slayden (p. 7837), Maddox (p. 7916), Shaforth (p. 7920), Burnett (p. 7923), Grosvenor (p. 7925), Lacey (p. 7986), Schirm (p. 7990), Douglas (p. 7996), Olmstead (p. 8072), Mahon (p. 8081), Bartlett (p. 8088), McDermott (p. 8151), Smith (p. 8167), and De Ormond (p. 8165), on the Philippine bill; Mercer (p. 7716), Needham (p. 7721), and Tongue (p. 7981), on irrigation; Shattuc (p. 7760), on immigration; Sulzer (p. 7838) on postal employees; Wootin (p. 7893) on trusts; Van Diver (p. 7999) on submarine boats; Ball (p. 7998) on Republican policies; and Corliss (p. 7762) on a variety of subjects.

Letter of Sixto Lopez on Buencamino (p. 7823).

Memorial of Charles Francis Adams and others on the Philippine question (p. 7825).

**MISCELLANY**

**"HAVE PATIENCE, LORD."**

Lord God, whom we besought so late,  
Thou wouldst not suffer us forget  
Thy Name and our weak human state—  
Have patience, Lord, a little yet.

To-day no pomp of empire fills  
The wintry hand; amazed and awed  
We watch Thy slowly grinding mills  
Mete out to us our just reward.

To-day, by foemen sore beset,  
Dismayed we draw our destined lot,  
We prayed to Thee, "Lest we forget,"  
And, even as we prayed, forgot.

With foolish, rash, vain-glorious words  
And sorry self sufficiency  
We boasted, girding on our swords,  
As those who lay their armor by.

Wherefore the curse upon us lies  
Of warriors all unready found,  
Of braggarts blinded to despise  
Their foe before their trumpet sound.

Humbly we call upon Thy name,  
Ere sounds once more the grim assault,  
We do confess, O Lord, with shame  
Our fault, our very grievous fault.

Give back our fathers' stern disdain  
Of idle brag and empty boast,  
So shall we stand erect again  
And face unmoved the hostile host.  
—Westminster Gazette.

**MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.**

**NO ARRESTS OF MINORS.**

Following up the request of Mayor Johnson and Judge Callaghan that the police no longer arrest boys under 12 years of age, Chief of Police Corner issued an order to Deputy Superintendent Rowe yesterday, instructing the members of his department that hereafter all cases of misconduct of boys under 16 years of age must be reported

to the juvenile court and that no arrests are to be made in the case of boys under 12 years of age. In some cases when the boys between 12 and 16 refuse to identify themselves satisfactorily, the boys may be detained at the boys' annex at central police station until information is filed in the juvenile court.

The address of parents and guardians must be given with all complaints to the clerk. In making complaints the officers must be able to give both the parents' names and address or that of the guardians. Where such information is not obtainable officers may have the boys detained as stated above. Copies of the new order will be placed at each precinct.—Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 15.

**A GUEST AT THE WORKHOUSE.**

Not as a prisoner, but as a guest, Edward Schmidt will sojourn at the workhouse for the next 30 days. Schmidt is a man who has nearly reached his eightieth year. He was found on the streets by a patrolman, and as he had no means of support was placed under arrest and sentenced to the workhouse for 30 days by Police Judge Kennedy.

When Mayor Johnson heard of the case he consulted with Director Cooley and then gave orders to Workhouse Superintendent Butler to keep Schmidt under no restraint whatever, and to allow him all the freedom of the institution. Schmidt will not be locked in a cell at night and will be given a comfortable bed in a pleasant room.

In order to provide against the possible contingency of the old man walking away from the institution, Mr. Johnson signed a pardon which he placed in the hands of Superintendent Butler. In case Schmidt decides to leave the workhouse before his 30 days are finished the pardon will be effective and no effort will be made to recapture him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 15.

**HOW TO PREVENT STRIKES.**

For The Public.

Rev. Elijah Wayfarer, of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Economics, was ushered into the library of President Meetachs, of the Zigzag Consolidated. Everywhere about him were evidences of the refinement which only an unlimited credit at the decorators' can produce. As a delicate compliment to the railroad to which he owed his fortune, the president had instructed that the famous symbol of the Zigzag, the skull and crossbones,

should be worked into the design wherever possible.

The folding doors opened and Mr. Meetachs aglow with the amiability and expansiveness which a good dinner induces, advanced to meet his caller.

"Delighted to meet you, Bro. Wayfarer, what can I do for you?"

"The fact is, Mr. Meetachs, that I have been appointed a committee of one by our society, to meet you and discuss the threatened strike and also to learn your ideas as to how such disturbances may be averted."

"You could not have come on a more welcome errand. There is no subject to which I have given more continuous thought, and I am glad of a chance to discuss it with one who can understand me. The public assumes too readily that men in my position do not view these questions from a broad standpoint. As a matter of fact, I have been thinking on the question for ten years past. It is generally assumed that strikes arise, because the workmen are not paid enough wages. Really the reverse is the case. Men strike because they are overpaid."

"You surprise me, Mr. President, this will indeed be a new point of view for my society. Will you please explain?"

"I shall make my point, in which I take no little pride, for I think it is my own discovery, as plain as possible. A strike is a cessation of work, for the purpose of compelling employers to accede to the demands of employes. In order to give such a movement a chance of success, the men must have a fund, which can only be accumulated out of their surplus earnings. You see my point—no surplus earnings, no strike. Indeed, if it were not for the injudicious aid extended by outsiders, no strike could last very long. You see the men now earn on the average, the extravagant sum of \$350 annually, if they have steady work, a sum which inevitably would produce strike conditions very rapidly, if its face value were not discounted by the rents, which we permit our men to pay and the prices which our stores, vulgarly and unjustly called — "pluck-me" stores, charge for the necessities of life, blasting powder, etc. Nevertheless, in spite of our best directed efforts, the men's union manages to accumulate a fund every now and then, and the business of the nation is interfered with. Still, it cannot last long. Your society can accomplish its purposes best by advising the charitably disposed to refrain from injudicious help in a struggle which can have but one termination."

JOHN J. MURPHY.

#### THE CHILD PATRIOTS OF LUZON.

For The Public.

"In Rama was there a voice heard; lamentation and weeping and great mourning; Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they are not."

History will record the names of three human monsters who have ordered the murder of children. Pharaoh in the dark age of the dawn of history; Herod 1900 years ago, when all the world was in a state of barbarism; but it was left for the nineteenth century of Christian civilization, and to America, claiming to have reached the highest place yet attained by civilized man, to produce a demon in human shape, more monstrous than either of his predecessors. No man worthy to be called an American will ever speak the name of Gen. Jacob H. Smith without blushing with shame for his country.

But why was that brutal order made, "to kill and burn and turn the country into a howling wilderness and murder every boy over ten years old?"

The defense is that "they could bear arms as effectively as the men." So the order is given to kill them whether found armed or not. "Others have been found in the thickest of the fight, and they may take up arms if permitted to live."

What we read between the lines of such a defense as that, ought to soften the hardest heart. Why are boys of the tender age of ten ever found in "the thickest of the fight?" A Republican who was in the Philippines last year said recently: "The good Lord only knows how many Filipinos we put under ground in northern Luzon (Funston's district), for we took no prisoners; we simply killed everything in sight; even women and children were not spared." This statement answers the question.

The little boys of the Philippines can declare with literal truth that which Kellogg puts in the mouth of Sparticus, "I saw the breast that had nourished me trampled beneath the hoof of the war-horse and my father's body flung upon the burning embers of our dwelling." When they beheld the mangled, mutilated body of the loving father who had fallen manfully facing the destroyer of their home, willingly laying his on the altar of his country; when they, with tear-dimmed eyes looked for the last time on the sad up-turned face of the dusky Christian mother as she lisped the dying prayer to God for

her child, does any one wonder that those boys who had "never heard a harsher tone than a flute-note," were instantly transformed into Spartan heroes and that they grasped the mauser which had dropped from the dying father's hand, or wielded the bolo like stalwart men?

God bless those child-patriots! Their memories are enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen, and their names deserve an honored place in the world's temple of fame. When Time shall have impartially told the story of this Godless war of conquest, these boy-patriots who fell for liberty, will be honored more by every generous-hearted American, than will a President whose policy has made monsters of men, and has turned a happy country into a howling wilderness.

They fell; struck down by a tyrant's hand.

They have earned a martyr's grave,  
On the blood-drenched soil of the native land

They fought and died to save.

Where do those patriot children sleep?

Their bleaching bones shall tell.

By river, lake, and mountain steep

They are lying where they fell.\*

On Balangiga's hills and plains,

On Samar's lonely shore,

They sleep; and ten thousands ruined homes

Shall welcome them no more.

Ye fell! but it was not in vain,

For 'neath your tropic skies—

From out your scattered, hallowed dust,

A nation yet shall rise.

Sleep on brave lads, thy cause was just,

And God does not forget.

Your father's blood, your mother's prayers

Shall free your country yet.

J. A. GILKEY,

Montesano, Wash., June 9, 1902.

\*A returned soldier said in my hearing:

"We buried no niggers, the vultures devoured them where they fell."

#### A PLEA FOR THE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.

For The Public.

To the Editor: In the matter of the coal miners' strike, which has just begun, it is to be feared that the cause of the captains of industry will not be fairly stated to the public by the daily press.

As long as we have to depend on getting votes in getting office the temptation to flatter the people who have votes and not much of anything else, is strong. So when the trouble is on between those who have the votes and those who have the money, the latter lose their reputation, and get themselves disliked in the congested districts, where the people work for a living.