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A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

There is a decidedly peaceful tone in
recent dispatches from the storm cen-
ters. The Chinese minister in Wash-
ington appears to have information to
the effect that Russia has backed down
in the Manchurian controversy. The
"demands" made on China are explained
to have been "inquiries," and the
Chinese answers are said to have been
satisfactory.

In the Balkans, too, the situation is
represented as more satisfactory. The
relations between Turkey and Bulgaria
are said to have become less hostile,
and the probability of war is considered
slight.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF NEGROES

Every thoughtful citizen cannot but
recognize that at no distant day the
negro and his political rights will come
to the front as a grave issue. Already
it is forcing itself on the attention of
the government in one form or another.
It has chiefly been in the matter of ap-
pointments to office. The latest case
is that of a colored mail carrier in a
Tennessee district. Within his route
in the performance of his duty, he
has been held up by masked men and
warned, under pain of death, to dis-
continue in the service. But what will
the government do? Postmaster-Gen-
eral Payne says that two courses are
open to it. Either discontinue the ser-
vice or protect the route with federal
soldiers. The former course has been
resorted to once or twice before, but
not with eminent success. That of
sending federal soldiers to protect the
route has not been tried. The good it
might accomplish would probably be
more than counterbalanced by the evils
that would follow. Discontinuance of
the service would be direct punishment
of those immediately concerned. But
their punishment would also have the
effect of exasperating those punished
and deepening the hatred of those who
were the cause of the punishment—
the negroes. The people affected
would doubtless reply that the
solution of their present problem
would be to appoint a white mail car-
rier instead of a colored one. So it
would be, but all at the expense of the
colored population. This would certainly
be an outrage upon the negro.

The problem before the country is:
Shall the negroes be allowed to enjoy
and exercise the rights guaranteed
them by the fourteenth and fifteenth
amendments? Today they are not in
the enjoyment of them except in the
northern states, where they are so few
in number as not to arouse any latent
race prejudice. But in the south they
are disfranchised. There the white man
says that the white man shall control
the government in all its branches. The
grandfather clause method of solving
the problem has, in large measure, sup-
planted the shotgun method.

No country ever faced such a race
problem as does the United States to-
day. Nor is the way to solving it
clear. The hope of the people in
all such cases has been in the
Supreme Court, but the de-
cision in the *Giles* case from
Alabama has disappointed if not blaz-
ed that hope so far as the new problem
is concerned. It is a decision to stand
beside the *Dred Scott* case, and had it
been rendered in ante-bellum days Jus-
tice Holmes would have been executed
as much as ever Chief Justice Taney
was. But a wiser and more conserva-
tive spirit rules the people now than
did then. The country's hope for a
final solution must be in time and the
wonder working powers, time that
level the mountains and modifies the
face of nature. No one generation ever
settled any great problem in human
government, and so it must be in this
present case. The rights of the negro
must be respected, but the prejudices
of the south cannot be ignored. There
must be a blending and conciseness of
ideas where now there is cleavage exists.
There must be a first growth of politi-
cal and ethical education before there
is final solution of this race question.

How the problem will be solved, how
respect for the rights of the negro shall
be established, we cannot say, we do
not know. But that the problem will
be solved and the rights of the negro
respected, we firmly believe.

AUSTRIA'S FUTURE.

The present situation in the Balkans
renders the opinion of leading Austrian
politicians on the future of the Aus-
trian empire of interest. It is general-
ly assumed that on the demise of the
now aged Emperor, the Austrian em-
pire will speedily disintegrate, and Eu-
ropean statesmen, it is believed, are shap-
ing their policies with that eventuality
in view. But this opinion is not held
by Dr. Gessmann, leader of the so-called
Christian Social party in Austria. In an
article recently published on the subject
he expresses the conviction that if
Austria did not exist she would have
to be created, for she fulfills the func-
tion of a unifier of the various rival
races of Central Europe. He does not
think the internal rivalry of races
threatens the empire; for though the
various races contend for supremacy,
none of them seek union with the ad-
jacent empires. Pan-Germanism, he
says, is impossible. The Austrian Poles
do not want secession. The Austrian
Italians similarly do not want union
with Italy, which is itself almost as
little a united state as Austria. Dr.
Gessmann sees a final bar to Austrian
partition in the existence of Hungary.
He says that in the event of partition
Russia would have to annex Hungary;
and this being so, the Hungarians
would be the first to resist the partition
of the empire.

Another Austrian statesman, Dr.
Stranaky, expresses similar views. At
the same time he forecasts what will
happen, should Germany extend her
boundaries to the Adriatic, "Germany,"
he argues, "with her new frontiers
stretching to the Adriatic Sea, would
be by far the most powerful state in the
world. An increase of many millions
of citizens would carry with it no mean
advantage, but, above all, the geo-
graphical position of the enlarged em-
pire would render it irresistible. Switzer-
land, within whose precincts pan-
German influence is already noticeable,
would find Germany on its eastern
boundary, and be compelled to become,
not only intellectually, but politically,
a province of the Fatherland. Mistress
of Trieste and Pola, Germany could ex-
ercise so great a pressure on Italy that
the latter would have to accept her
rule, or, in order to evade this incon-
venience, to declare herself the vassal
of France. England would have found
a new rival in the Mediterranean, for
the occupant of Pola could easily
threaten the Suez Canal. But, more
than this, Germany would thus have
reached the much coveted frontiers of
the east. The Hungarians—unless they
preferred to be merged in the Russian
empire—would have to act, however re-
luctantly, as the outpost of Germany on
the eastward march. The commercial
and diplomatic influence of the German
empire at Constantinople—already very
great—would be immeasurably in-
creased when once the German navy is
in possession of a new Kiel or Wilhelm-
shafen within 48 hours' steam of the
Turkish coast. In Athens, too, Ger-
man pressure would be brought to
bear."

If it is true that pan-Germanism
would mean the formation of a new
world power, spreading its wings across
Europe and overshadowing Asia Minor
and the country on the banks of the
Tigris and Euphrates, Germany cer-
tainly will work for its accomplishment.
The principles of unity must finally tri-
umph in the world. Those that result
in disintegration must fall. Gathering,
not scattering, is the tendency of the
age in which we live. For that reason
pan-Germanism has more prospect of
future success than has the strife that
is continually being waged in the dual
empire by the Danube. The present
organization is impossible. There must
be a change sooner or later.

INCREASE OF SUICIDE.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal
holds that one of the results of our
long, strenuous military operations in
the Philippines is the suicidal mania
that has broken out among the soldiers.
The newspapers have published an ac-
count of the suicide of a lieutenant-
colonel while temporarily insane, and a
statement that this is the tenth army
officer who has killed himself in the
Philippine Islands. Besides these ten,
six are entered on the records as hav-
ing met death by drowning. In several
of these cases the drowning is believed
to have been intentional.

The causes, says the Journal, are not
difficult to trace. The exposure to
tropical heat, the fatigues, the poor
food, the excesses and the long absence
from home, are the patent reasons for
this unfortunate showing. Forms of in-
sane, such as melancholia and post-
traumatic stress, are not uncommon among
soldiers of all countries, and suicide is one
of their untoward results.

It is not improbable that militarism
has a tendency to insanity and suicide.
The fact is that self-destruction is on
the increase, and has been for the last
quarter of a century, not only in this
country but everywhere. In France the
rate is said to have increased from 157
to 224 per 1,000,000 of population, and
in Germany it is nearly the same. The
rate has increased during the same time
by 59 to 1,000,000 of people in Austria,
27 in Hungary, 18 in Scotland, 15 in
England, and 8 in Ireland. During the
ten years from 1887 to 1897, we are told,
over 400 persons under 15 years of age
killed themselves, and 16 of these were
girls.

Whether this increase is due to mili-
tarism or not, it is singular that self-
destruction should become more gen-
eral, as enlightenment is diffused and
prosperity becomes universal. Enjoy-
ment of life does not always go with
education or wealth. In Russia, it is
said, there is no increase in this form
of insanity. And yet the common peo-
ple there do not enjoy half the advan-
tages that are so plentiful in other
countries. The world is strange!

IN PALESTINE.

According to Dr. John P. Peters, who
has recently visited the Holy Land and
studied the conditions there, Russia is
exercising herself vigorously, to obtain
paramount influence there. She is
expending money on free schools, hospi-
tals, churches, and other institutions,
taking her cue from France and the
United States.

are now about 300 Russian schools, on
which the Russian government and
church spend no less than \$300,000 a
year. In these schools free education is
given to both boys and girls, the
study of the Russian language is re-
quired; and, further, picked scholars
are taken to Russia and trained in high
schools and universities to equip them
to return to Palestine and advance
Russian interests. The propaganda is
conducted intelligently and systemati-
cally, and the progress of Russian in-
fluence in Palestine is one of the most
striking phenomena of recent years.

Russia has motives of her own for
keeping her influence in Palestine.
Russian pilgrims go there every year,
to worship in sacred places. In fact,
every Russian considers it as his duty
to make a pilgrimage to the Holy
Land. But Russian supremacy there,
would be the finish of Zionism.

American ideas and American influ-
ence are also being felt everywhere in
Syria, partly through the American
schools, and partly through the reports
of numerous people who have made a
little fortune in America and returned
home to live comfortably. Dr. Peters
says:

"Driving up the coast of the Lebanon
to visit Jebel, the ancient Gaba or
Tyblos, I found that the country had
changed considerably. The villages
were full of new houses with red-
tiled roofs. Later, I observed the same
conditions in that part of the province
of the Lebanon behind Sidon, where the
villages had doubled or tripled in size
and showed manifest evidences of in-
creased prosperity. Everywhere when I
asked, 'What is the cause of this? To
whom do these new houses belong?' the
answer was: 'It is American money.'
They made their money in America."

Progress is necessarily slow in a
country like this, where the govern-
ment, the paternal government, is
holding back instead of leading and ad-
vancing. But it is clear that even
under the most disadvantageous con-
ditions, the modern spirit, of which the
American government and institutions
are the most perfect embodiment, is
penetrating to the furthest parts of
the earth. It is particularly signifi-
cant, that so many natives of the Holy
Land and other parts of Syria go to
America, become to some extent
Americanized, and then return to plant
the seeds of Americanism in the sacred
ground. This can only be a work
preliminary to the mission that country
still has to fulfill.

Whatever Russia's game, Manchuria
seems to be her quarry.

The school children agree with the
Preacher that "much study is a wear-
iness of the flesh."

The voice of the Turtle mountain has
not been heard in the land of the N. W.
T. for high unto a fortnight.

Considering the number of times that
he has been assassinated, the Pretender
of Morocco has more lives than a cat.

Bulgaria is talking very big to Tur-
key. She will be sending the Sultan
an ultimatum soon if he is not care-
ful.

The Supreme Court was fully war-
ranted in resting where it did in the
Alabama case, for Alabama means
"Here we rest."

In making subscriptions to the con-
tinuation-of-the-schools fund, let it be
remembered that it is more blessed to
give than to receive.

Only three more weeks for "the whin-
ing school-boy, with his satchel and
shining morning face" to creep like a
snail unwillingly to school.

Baron de Rothschild has been fitted
in Paris for "scorching" with his auto-
mobile. A man who has money to burn
can afford to do a little "scorching."

The new service rifle is said to be the
most powerful musket in the world.
And why shouldn't it be? Isn't Uncle
Sam the most powerful man in the
world?

The American eagle, in the form of
a federal injunction, spreads its pro-
tecting wing over Omaha. It has the
effect of putting the town on the Mis-
souri somewhat in the shade.

It is said (but all that is said is not
so) that there is as much strength and
nourishment in an egg as in a pound of
beef. Yet a dozen eggs can be bought
for the price of a pound of beef.

So they administered the water cure
to obdurate patients in the Topeka in-
sane asylum. Those who so treat the
insane are inhuman brutes and no pun-
ishment is too severe for them.

The government printing office has
just issued a large work, in two vol-
umes, entitled: "Indian Affairs, Laws
and Treaties." It will serve as a sup-
plement to Helen Hunt Jackson's "A
Century of Dishonor."

Mr. Roosevelt has not spoken a truer
word in all his western tour than when
he told the people of Arizona that they
could not improve on the Grand Can-
yon of the Colorado. The truthfulness
of his words must have sunk deep into
their hearts.

There may be nothing in a name, but
all the same a brother of Czolgosz has
been arrested in Los Angeles and
locked up solely because of his name
and the fact that the President is to
visit that city. The man's misfortune
is made his crime. The arrest really
looks like a Russian precaution.

General Baden-Powell cables General
Corbin that he made no criticism of the
American cavalry, and that the inter-
view in which he was reported to have
made the criticism is false. The report-
er who "faked" the interview should be
dismissed by his employer and his name
placed upon the blacklist of every news-
paper in the country, for he is a dishon-
est man and a disgrace to the profes-
sion.

In the Alabama case the United
States Supreme Court holds that the
relief for the disfranchisement of the
intelligent black is to be sought
through national legislation rather
than through judicial interpretation
and the automatic workings of the na-
tional Constitution. But if the national
legislation in this behalf is also nulli-
fied as the fifteenth amendment has
been, will not the disfranchised negro
still have to appeal to the federal
courts, including the Supreme Court,

to have his rights defined and enforced?
In either case the matter is destined to
come back to the highest tribunal in
the country for final decision. One
trouble is that that tribunal will avoid
declaring a law unconstitutional so long
as it can. The *Giles* case is evidence
of this.

GEN. MILLS' REPORT.

New York Herald.
If the author of this report were what
Mr. Devery would call "cheaty," jeal-
ous, itching for publicity, his prepara-
tion could be explained, but otherwise
and as the work of the commanding
general of the army the document
leaves the patriotic citizen "posed,
puzzled and perplexed."

Hartford Courant.

It seems to us a very unfortunate,
unseemly thing that the lieutenant-
general commanding the army, in his
presenting against the president of the
United States and the secretary of war
and his desire to "get even" with them,
should appear willing—not to say eager
—to believe the worst of any casual
Philippine soldier. But not on account
of fair-minded men forget the Nelson A.
Miles of other years—private soldier at
25, corps commander at 25, laureled
victor in the Indian wars, captor of
Geronimo. That shining record will re-
main after the ill-judgment and ill-
temper of these later years have faded
from human remembrance.

Philadelphia Press.

The agitation of a year ago ended in
the crushing rebuke of the agitators.
Any attempt to revive it now will be a
still more dismal failure. There have
been some individual wrongs, and they
have been punished so far as may be.
The government understands the duty
of humanity quite as well as the in-
reconcilables.

Boston Globe.

Our "benevolent assimilation" antics
in the Philippines are from first to last
a chapter that disgraces the nation and
has never yet been wholly told. It
shows the brutality that is naturally
engendered when an army is permitted
full sway in an isolated country. We
shall hear the whole truth undoubtedly
in a day or two. The term "military ne-
cessity" is meaningless made to cover
almost any kind of atrocity.

Boston Herald.

It is to be noted, in the first place,
that in this report of Gen. Miles, so far
as it is given, there is nothing indicat-
ing that he spent his time searching for
instances of misconduct on the part
of the army, or inviting communications
on the subject. What he reports
are the statements that were brought
to him. It was entirely proper for him
to listen to these and to investigate
them as well as he could. It may be
that the report had some basis in
fact, coming that he is a just man as well
as a great soldier. For many years
he was engaged in war with the
American Indians, who, to say the
least, were as savage, as treacherous,
as barbarous, as tricky, as bloody as
are the Filipinos. He won a great fame
for his fighting and courage of his contests
with the Sioux, the Nez Percés and the
Apaches. But his record is free of any
reproach of having initiated their un-
civilized methods of warfare. That he
has publicly stated that the war in the
Philippines appeared to have been con-
ducted with "marked severity" may
have been known to the Filipinos and
have caused them to bring com-
plaints to him more freely than they
would have done to another.

New York Sun.

We imagine that the remote and eva-
sive nature of most of Gen. Miles' ob-
servations will prove a disappointment
in certain quarters where the general's
supposed "revelations" have been
awaited with feverish anxiety. The
confidential report will not satisfy
these expectations, either in point of
definiteness or of novelty. There are
minds so prejudiced against the idea
of successful administration, civil or
military, in our distant possessions that
they seize upon every casual story of
outrage as an addition to their arsenal
of argument. They want so badly to
believe that this government is incap-
able of carrying on its work in the
Philippines, that the American char-
acter deteriorates in the tropics, that
men who are reasonable and humane
beings here at home degenerate under
the burning sun into ferocious ani-
mals or fiends, that they welcome a new
case of alleged atrocity as treasure
trove.

New York World.

It is not the Glens, the Feeters, the
Caulfields, the Congers and the "Hell-
Rearing Jake" Smiths who are the real
perpetrators of these atrocities. It is
we—the comfortable, good-humored,
stay-at-home citizens, who are playing
at building an empire and who keep our
new toy running with the blood and
sweat of men. The simple truth is
that in adopting Spanish policy we
are reverting to the Spanish type. It is
only five years since we were driven to
war by a noble indignation at the at-
rocities of Weyler, and already we
could gather massed divisions in the
Philippines at which Weyler would
find himself a congenial guest.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In Gunton's Magazine for May space
is given to a consideration of the
following subjects: "The President's
Tariff Policy," "The Merger Decision,"
"Report of the Coal Strike Commis-
sion," "Is Poverty an Obstacle, or an
Opportunity?" "Loafers and the Pol-
ice," William Hammett: "Education
in the Philippines," Burgess Shank:
"The Future of Our Merchant Marine,"
Editorial Critic: "Editorial Academies"
and "Current Comments"—All Union Square,
New York.

The Red Book is the name of a new
magazine, containing chiefly short
stories. It is attractive in appearance,
and its stories are cleverly told. The
table of contents includes a sea story
by Morgan Robertson in which his
picture, "The Love of Monsters." As the
title implies, it is "Frenchy." Among
the short stories there is one by Seumas
MacManus, called "Caitlin Dhu." Ella
Middleton Tyboute's dark parable,
"Ananias of Pickettown" will not disap-
point those who seek amusement.
Clifford Howard's lively little story
called "The Winning of Margaret Mer-
vin" tells how two men vied for the
first chance with the girl they both
loved. Meanwhile the girl settles it for
herself by marrying the "dark horse,"
so to speak. "Five poems of the
Spring," by Miss Carman, lead the list
of verse and are followed by contribu-
tions by Francis Howard Williams,
Hein M. Richardson, Mildred I. Mc-
Neal, Frank Walton Hatt, Abnerius
Cell, Frank H. Sweet, Carrie Blake
Morgan, Marvin Dana, and Charles
Hansen. Towne. The "Valentine and
Wine" department has many pages of
sparkling humor.—Philadelphia.

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crowded from morning till
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else.
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L. J. Goodrich, Logan, Utah.
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