

Why the United States Fought Canada in 1812

By Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.

THE War of 1812 was very unpopular in certain sections of the United States and with certain parts of the community. By these particular fault was found with the invasion of Canada. You have declared war, it was said, for two principal reasons. One, the general policy of the British Government, formulated in the successive Orders in Council, to the unjustifiable injury and violation of American commerce; the other, the impressment of seamen from American merchant ships. What have Canada and the Canadians to do with either? If war you must, carry on your war upon the ocean, the scene of your avowed wrongs, and the seat of your adversary's prosperity, and do not embroil those innocent regions and people in the common ruin which, without adequate cause, you are bringing upon your own countrymen, and upon the only nation that now upholds the freedom of mankind against that oppressor of our race, that incarnation of all despotism—Napoleon. So, not without some alloy of self-interest, the question presented itself to New England, and so New England presented it to the Government and the southern part of the Union; partly as a matter of honest conviction, partly as an incident of the factiousness inherent in all political opposition, which makes a point wherever it can, and then magnifies the point to the uttermost possible, often until the point itself disappears under its incrustations.

Logically, there may at first appear some reason in these arguments. We are bound to believe so, for we cannot entirely impeach the candor of our ancestors, who doubtless advanced them with some degree of conviction. The answer, of course, is, that when two nations go to war, all the citizens of one become internationally the enemies of the other. This is the accepted principle of international law, the residuum of the concentrated wisdom of many generations of international lawyers. When war takes the place of peace it annihilates all natural and conventional rights, all treaties and compacts, except those that appertain to the state of war itself.—From "The War of 1812," in Scribner's.

This is a Country of Ideals

By Dr. Leighton Parks

WE are apt to take the idle, extravagant millionaire whose portrait gets into the newspapers so often as the average type of the American rich man. The truth is that he is the exception. We forget the thousands of modest rich men who work, many of them, fourteen hours a day, and some of the time every day for others. I have not yet come in contact with colossal wealth, but I know many rich men, very rich men, who are as unostentatious, as hard-working, as unselfish, as devout and as humble as human nature is capable of being. Let us be fair. The rich man should not be belabored because he is rich, nor the poor man petted because he is poor. Character is the test.

If it be true that we are piling wealth up in America faster than it has been piled up before in human history, if our forests, our mines, our farms and our factories are making unprecedented private fortunes possible, I am glad that the development belongs to this country. This is a country of ideals. The teachers in the public schools, the professors in the colleges, and all that multitude of men and women who are working, not for money but for ideals, will continue to stamp idealism upon the minds and hearts of our youth; they will convert wealth to the service of ideals. When the power of wealth and the power of sound ideals are in conflict, idealism is sure to conquer, sure to make money its servant. This nation was founded on an ideal, and the most powerful influences in its life to-day are working toward noble ideals. The moral and spiritual tone of the country is higher than ever in spite of the accidents of wealth and poverty.

All that the Government can do is to see that men start in life equal in their opportunities. It cannot legislate brains, character or industry into men. Some will succeed and some will fail. It is the business of the church to help to equalize things—charity, advice, education—but, above all, inspiration. To the rich and poor alike it teaches that there are other successes besides money successes.

Distinction of Birth in America and in England

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson

ONE can hardly cast so much as a glance at the United States Senate in session, and then at the English House of Lords in session, without recognizing the American elective body to have a far more intellectual aspect than the other assemblage; or without further observing that nine-tenths of the visible intellect in the British House is to be seen in the faces and foreheads of the Bench of Bishops, or the so-called Law Lords, whose origin may have been of the humblest. "Why noble Earls should be so ugly," wrote one English observer of some note in his day, "is a problem in nature;" but the question is not that of mere beauty or ugliness; it is of visible mental power.

Even so far as a possible heredity goes, it must be recognized that a republican life is what makes grandparents most truly interesting. Free from the technical whims of an organized peerage, such, for instance, as primogeniture, one is left free to trace for good or for evil his inheritance from the various lines of ancestry. Those lines may be drawn with especial interest from public service or social prominence, from pursuits, or education, or even wealth.

Whittier's Quaker inheritance was as important to him as Longfellow's parentage of Judges and lauded proprietors was to him. I knew an American radical who, on going to England, paid some one at the Herald's College to look up his ancestry. Coming back to London some months later, he found that the inquirer had gone back no further, as yet, than to reach one of his name who was hanged as a rebel under the Tudors. "Just as I expected," said the American, in delight; "do not follow it any further. I am perfectly satisfied."—Atlantic Monthly.

If You Are Well Bred---

By O. S. Marden

YOU will be kind.
You will not use slang.
You will try to make others happy.
You will not be shy or self-conscious.
You will never indulge in ill-natured gossip.
You will never forget the respect due to age.
You will not swagger or boast of your achievements.
You will think of others before you think of yourself.
You will not measure your civility by people's bank accounts.
You will be scrupulous in your regard for the rights of others.
You will not forget engagements, promises or obligations of any kind.
In conversation you will not be argumentative or contradictory.
You will never make fun of the peculiarities or idiosyncrasies of others.
You will not bore people by constantly talking of yourself and your affairs.
You will never under any circumstances cause another pain if you can help it.
You will not think that "good intentions" compensate for rude or gruff manners.
You will be as agreeable to your social inferiors as to your equals and superiors.
You will not sulk or feel neglected if others receive more attention than you do.
You will not have two sets of manners; one for "company" and one for home use.
You will let a refined manner and superior intelligence show that you have traveled, instead of constantly talking of the different countries you have visited.
You will not remark, while a guest, that you do not like the food which has been served to you.
You will not attract attention by either your loud talk or laughter, or show your egotism by trying to absorb conversation.—Success.

TO LEVY WAR TAXES

Japanese Will Arrange to Finance a Long War If Necessary.

Tokio, Special.—The government has not fully disclosed the proposal concerning the war taxes to be submitted to the special diet, but it now appears as though it will not propose any change in the tariff in sugar, but will instead recommend a domestic tax on the basis previously stated. It now seems probable that the only change effected in the customs tariff will be an increased duty on kerosene and spirits. No discrimination will be made against Russian kerosene, because that trade is chiefly in the hands of the British merchants. It is anticipated that there will be a serious contention in the diet over the taxes on sugar and silk and dealers in the former commodity are strongly agitating for a reduction in the rate. Party committees are meeting daily discussing the tax proposals and the belief is expressed that the government will be forced to modify several features of their plans. If the tobacco monopoly is enacted it is estimated that it will be ten years before it is finally completed, although the government counts upon earnings from it in 1904 amounting to twenty-four million yen, gradually increasing until 1914, when it is estimated they will amount to forty million yen. It is estimated that it will cost the government eight million yen to purchase the plants and stock required to consummate the combine and fully five million yen to compensate the owners.

Jap Tobacco Monopoly.

St. Petersburg, Special.—The representations of United States minister to Japan, Mr. Griscom, concerning American interests by the creation of a Japanese tobacco monopoly, will, The Novoe Vremya says, sharpen American-Japanese relations. It considers the tobacco monopoly absolutely necessary for Japan in the present condition of her finances, but says the compensation claimed by the Americans would more than eat up the income from the monopoly in the first years, but creating for Japan a situation, the "full meaning of which it is probable is quite appreciated at Washington."

Stock Breeders' Fleet.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—The stock breeders of Georgia and Florida met here Tuesday in convention and tomorrow will organize an association to be known as the Southeastern Stock Breeders' Association. The convention organized by electing State Senator C. A. Carson, of Florida, as chairman and Ralph Edwards, of this city, as secretary. The feature of the occasion was the address of Secretary Wilson. He devoted much of his address to the adaptability of Georgia and Florida to cattle raising.

School Boy a Murderer.

Columbus, Ga., Special.—A special from Chipley says that a fight occurred at Whitesville between two 16-year-old school boys, which resulted in the death of one, Tom Haralson, son of T. W. Haralson, Robert Maddox, son of Hon. T. J. Maddox, was the other participant. Young Maddox struck young Haralson with a large stick, fracturing the skull in two places, from the effects of which Haralson died a short time afterward. The cause of the fight is not known. The two boys were intimate friends.

Severe Penalties for Pillaging.

The army organ publishes an order of the day issued by Viceroy Alexieff, threatening the most severe penalties against soldiers injuring private property or officers permitting the same.

The Ameer Poisoned.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—It is reported here on good authority that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been poisoned. Habibullah Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, was born in 1872, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Abdurrahman Khan, October 1, 1901.

E. G. Mills Dead.

Wilmington, Special.—Mr. E. G. Mills, a well-known business man of Whiteville, and a brother of Messrs. F. T. and W. H. Mills, of this city, died at the James Walker Memorial Hospital here Tuesday morning and the remains were sent to his former home for interment. Mr. Mills was brought to the hospital Saturday for an operation for an abscess upon his lower intestines. The operation was performed Sunday afternoon but the sick man never rallied and his death came after several hours of unconsciousness. His wife was in Wilmington when he died, having accompanied him from Whiteville Saturday.

Cuban Treaty Ratified.

Washington, Special.—The Senate, in executive session, ratified the treaty between the United States and Cuba, signed May 22, 1902, embodying the Platt amendment defining the future relations of the United States with Cuba. The treaty recites the Platt amendments and enacts them in treaty form comprising eight articles. The treaty is made public, together with a supplementary convention extending the period with which the ratifications may be exchanged.

Port Arthur Bombarded.

London, By Cable.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says: "Japanese torpedo boats appeared off Port Arthur at midnight of the night of March 21-22 and the shore batteries and guardships shelled them for twenty minutes. The Japanese retreated but reappeared four hours later, when they met with the same reception, when they retired again."

THE HARBOR IS STILL CLEAR

Another Attempt On Port Arthur Failed Signally

JAPANESE MADE BOLD ATTACK

The Russian Guns Repelled the War Vessels From the Forts and the Harbor Remains Open.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—An official dispatch from Port Arthur to the Emperor says that at 1 o'clock Monday morning the Russian searchlights disclosed four large merchant steamers making for the entrance to the harbor, supported by six torpedo boats. A heavy fire was opened on them by the batteries and some warships. The torpedo boat Stini, commanded by Lieutenant Kriniski, turned the merchant vessels from their course by blowing up the prow of the first and then boldly attacked the enemy's torpedo boats. In the fierce fight which followed Chief Engineer Swyereff, of the Stini, and six marines were killed and the commander and twelve men were wounded.

The Japanese plan to block the entrance to Port Arthur was frustrated, however, and the channel is still clear.

Vice Admiral Makaroff, commanding the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur, has sent the following telegram to the Emperor:

"I beg most humbly to report that at 2 o'clock this morning the enemy made a second attempt to block the entrance to the inner roadstead. For this purpose they dispatched four large merchant steamers, conveyed by six torpedo boats to the entrance. The enemy's ships were promptly discovered by the searchlights and were bombarded by the batteries and by the guardships. Fearing the enemy's ships might break through, Lieut. Kriniski, commanding the guard torpedo boat Stini, attacked the enemy and destroyed the bow of the foremost Japanese steamer with a torpedo. This steamer turned to the right and was followed by two others, with the result that the three were stranded to the right of the entrance. A fourth steamer went to the right of the enemy's ships and likewise sank to the side of the fairway. The Stini then battled with the enemy's six torpedo boats. Engineer Artificer Swyereff and six seamen were killed and the commander and twelve seamen were wounded. At daybreak the enemy's battleship and cruiser squadrons appeared and I proceeded with the fleet under my charge to meet the enemy. The second attempt of the Japanese to block the entrance to Port Arthur has failed, thanks to the energetic defence by the sea and land forces, who acted as they did during the first attempt. The harbor remains perfectly clear."

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Smirnof:

"Port Arthur, March 27.—Last night, after moon-rise, the Japanese attempted to block the entrance to the harbor. Four fire ships were sent toward the port conveyed by a torpedo flotilla. Toward 2:15 a. m. the approach of the enemy's ships were perceived by the guardships and batteries which simultaneously opened upon them heavily. The fire ships were preceded by torpedo boats, followed at a considerable distance by larger ships, which opened on the forts supporting the action of the fire ships and the torpedo boats. Owing to the heaviness of our artillery fire and the boldness of our torpedo boats, the fire ships did not reach the entrance to the harbor. Two of them grounded on a reef under Golden Hill, another sank behind the first turn of land, struck by a torpedo from one of our boats, and the fourth sank, its bows touching a Japanese steamer sunk in the previous attempt off Majatchajna Gorda. The entrance to the harbor remains clear."

"A Hotchkiss one-inch calibre quick-firer was found aboard one of the sunken steamers from which a fire had been kept on our torpedo boats. A boat left each of the sunken ships, carrying their crews. One of these is believed to have been picked up. Toward 4 o'clock a. m. the enemy's torpedo boats retired and the bombardment ceased."

Preached on Mars Hill.

Athens, By Cable.—Rev. John Potts, of Toronto, Ontario, preached on the Hill of Mars Sunday to the delegates to the world's Sunday school convention. The ministers and delegates repeated St. Paul's address to the Athenians.

All the members of the party from the United States are well and will proceed to Jerusalem, where the meeting of the convention will be held.

May Last Two Years.

Paris, Special.—The Matin's Harbin correspondent says a rumor is being circulated there to the effect that the war will last two years and that it will not really begin before September, the rains making July and August unfavorable for military operations. Despite China's protestations of neutrality, the correspondent continues, "General Ma is advancing to Manchuria. If this movement is combined with the Japanese operations the Russians will be obliged to act against General Ma, who continues to move northward, although the Pekin government, it is understood, has ordered him to retire."

Rumor Unfounded.

Tien Tsin, By Cable.—It is learned upon reliable official authority that the rumors of disaffection and mutiny amongst the Chinese imperial troops on the border, which have been current for several days, are absolutely unfounded. Col. Muenche, of Viceroy Yuan Chi Kai's staff, who was sent to Port Arthur ten days ago to remove the Chinese from that city, returned to Tien Tsin Saturday, having satisfactorily terminated his refuge mission.

ment ceased. Vice Admiral Makaroff at once proceeded in a steam launch to inspect the enemy's sunken steamers. The enemy's torpedo boats reappeared at 5 o'clock this morning. They were sighted south of Port Arthur, and the batteries re-opened on them. Toward 6 o'clock the enemy's squadron appeared on the horizon, and ours steamed out to meet it. At 6:30 the batteries opened fire. The ship's batteries soon ceased, the Japanese drawing off to the southeast, evidently declining an engagement. At 10 o'clock they disappeared below the horizon.

A further telegram to the Emperor from Vice Admiral Makaroff says:

"I respectfully report that the enemy having withdrawn I returned to the harbor with the fleet."

"The torpedo boat destroyer Stini, which stranded on the reef in consequence of damage caused to her engines by one of the enemy's shells, was floated during the course of the night and entered the harbor, thanks to the energies of her crew. Her commander, Lieut. Kriniski, who was slightly wounded in the arm, did not quit his post."

"On the fireships were infernal machines, the wires connecting with which were cut by Lieut. Kedroff and Ensign Pilsoudsky of the irregulars whom I dispatched on the task. They boarded one of the steamers as soon as it stopped, cut the electric wire and extinguished the fire which would have lit up the entrance of the harbor to the enemy in the roadstead."

"In the morning a floating mine was found bearing an infernal machine, but the latter was successfully removed."

"The inspection made showed that the steamers utilized as fire ships were not old. They were each of about 2,000 tons and they were armed with light calibre guns."

The Japanese practically repeated the tactics of February 24, by sending in four fire ships, preceded by a torpedo boat flotilla, with the exception that the fire ships this time were armed with Hotchkiss guns for the purpose of keeping off the Russian torpedo boat destroyers.

The enemy's attempt was discovered by means of the shore searchlights and a heavy fire was opened from the batteries and from two gunboats which were guarding the entrance to the harbor. The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Stini was outside on scouting duty, and to the dash and nerve of her commander, Lieut. Kriniski, is chiefly due the complete defeat of the plans of the Japanese. He at once made straight for the oncoming ships under a hail of fire from the Hotchkiss guns, and torpedoed the leading ship, which sheered off, followed by the others, three of them being piled up on the shore under Golden Hill and one under the lighthouse. Stini then engaged the entire six torpedo boats of the enemy, coming out from a terrific fight, with seven killed and her commander and twelve of her complement wounded, but on the Japanese side only one boat's crew were saved. In addition, according to unofficial reports, it is believed that the Japanese lost two torpedo boats.

The Japanese cruisers which supported the attack exchanged shots with the batteries and then drew off, after which Vice Admiral Makaroff took a steam launch and examined the fire ships. An hour later the Japanese torpedo flotilla, followed by Vice Admiral Togo's fleet, sailed out to engage the enemy, but after the ships and batteries had fired a few long-distance shots, Vice Admiral Togo decided to decline the issue, and disappeared to the southward.

The conviction continues to grow here that the Japanese may have concluded that it would be inadvisable to make a direct frontal attack on Manchuria from Korea against the whole Russian army, and that it will be necessary to land a flanking column in the Gulf of Liao Tung to divide the attention of the Russians, and if possible to seize the railroad and cut off Port Arthur. The ground above New Chwang is perfectly familiar to the Japanese, who occupied it for a year during the Chino-Japanese war.

Mrs. Davis Ill.

Atlantic City, N. J., Special.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Southern Confederacy, who came here from New York after an illness, was last night stricken at her hotel with an attack of acute indigestion. Through her remarkable vitality she rallied and no apprehension is now expressed for her rapid recovery.

Somebody Yelled Fire.

New Haven, Conn., Special.—A panic occurred at the morning service in St. Michael's Italian church Sunday, in which almost a score of persons were injured. Four of the most seriously injured, two women and two children, were taken to the Haven Hospital. Some one in the congregation shouted "Fire," during a prayer, and immediately the worshippers arose and rushed for the door at the rear of the church, the only exit. The police and members of the church have made an investigation, but no reason for anyone giving an alarm of fire has been discovered.

Cut His Throat.

Buchanan, Ga., Special.—Immediately after telling his twelve-year-old daughter to leave the room, S. J. Bryant killed himself at the house of S. L. Land here Sunday by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor he had just sharpened for the purpose, depression over bad health is the cause assigned for the deed. His daughter is the only child and his wife is dead.

THE COTTON FIGURES

Full Report for 1903 Given Out By the Department.

Washington, Special.—The final report of the census bureau on cotton-planning, showing the total cotton production for 1903, gives the following: Number of commercial bales, including linters, 10,399,558, against 11,275,105 for 1902.

The following table distributed the crop, exclusive of linters: In the United States 10,205,073 commercial bales, 9,359,472 square bales, 770,208 round bales, 75,393 Sea Island bales.

The total crop reduced to a common basis as to size of bales is an equivalent of 9,851,129 500-pound bales, against 10,630,945 500-pound bales in 1902. The number of bales counting round as half bales, including linters, was 10,014,154, against 10,784,743; the equivalent bales of a 600-pound standard, including linters, were 10,405,610, against 10,287,163 in 1902. The square bales upland crop reported from ginneries which aggregated 9,359,472 shows a decrease of 633,193 from 1902; the round bales, upland crop, reported from ginneries were 770,208, a decrease of 211,056; the bales of Sea Island cotton reported from ginneries were 75,393, a decrease of 29,560, and the bales of linters reported from cotton seed oil mills were 194,485, a decrease of 1,738. These statistics were collected through a canvass of the individual ginneries of the cotton States by 631 local special agents, who found that 30,218 ginneries had been operated for the crop of 1903, compared with 30,948 for 1902. In the final canvass for this crop where ginneries had not finished ginning they were requested to prepare careful estimates of the quantity of cotton which remained to be ginned at their establishments; their estimates, amounting to 75,401 commercial bales, have been included in the totals of the above table.

The distribution of the crop, exclusive of linters, by States and territories, giving the total commercial bales, follows: Alabama, 1,223,959; Arkansas, 741,236; Florida, 58,572; Georgia, 1,329,278; Indian Territory, 312,776; Kansas, 75; Kentucky, 644; Louisiana, 858,568; Mississippi, 1,439,294; Missouri, 39,283; North Carolina, 555,430; Oklahoma, 204,957; South Carolina, 814,551; Tennessee, 250,437; Texas, 2,562,632; Virginia, 13,681."

The complete annual report of cotton ginned will be issued May 1.

Canal Commission.

Washington Special.—Two important points has been developed in connection with the work of the Isthmian Canal Commission. One is that the headquarters of the committee will probably be on the Isthmus of Panama, instead of Washington, although an office probably will be maintained, and the other, that all of the time of at least five of the commissioners will not be devoted to the canal work. Their private interest will demand a part of their time. Legislation now pending before Congress provides for the appointment of a government of the American zone, in Panama. Should it be enacted into law, it is quite probable that the President may designate General Davis as the governor of the canal strip. The President has practically determined that the Panama Canal Commission shall be attached to the War Department.

E. G. Mills Dead.

Wilmington, Special.—Mr. E. G. Mills, a well-known business man of Whiteville, and a brother of Messrs. F. T. and W. H. Mills, of this city, died at the James Walker Memorial Hospital here Tuesday morning and the remains were sent to his former home for interment. Mr. Mills was brought to the hospital Saturday for an operation for an abscess upon his lower intestines. The operation was performed Sunday afternoon but the sick man never rallied and his death came after several hours of unconsciousness. His wife was in Wilmington when he died, having accompanied him from Whiteville Saturday.

A New Method Suggested.

Mania, By Cable.—Capt. De Witt, with a detachment of constabulary and Lieut. Pitney, with a detachment of scouts, have just encountered Macario Sakay, the so-called president of the Filipino republic. Sakay, with 15 of his followers, were killed and the remainder of the band was captured. There were no casualties on the part of the Americans.

An Expedient.

Washington, Special.—A member of the House committee on the judiciary has prepared a bill looking to a consolidation of the Northern and Southern judicial districts of Florida. This expedient is proposed to legislate Judge Charles Swayne out of office and avoid the necessity for impeaching him. There is serious objections to this plan among many members of the House. It is stated in opposition to the plan that even if the district should be abolished Judge Swayne would still be entitled to his salary as judge and that it would simply work a hardship on the people of the district and on the judge for the Southern district of the State.

Cuban Treaty Ratified.

Washington, Special.—The Senate, in executive session, ratified the treaty between the United States and Cuba, signed May 22, 1902, embodying the Platt amendment defining the future relations of the United States with Cuba. The treaty recites the Platt amendments and enacts them in treaty form comprising eight articles. The treaty is made public, together with a supplementary convention extending the period with which the ratifications may be exchanged.