

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Vast Navy Proposed by Republicans.

RIVAL ENGLAND'S FLEET.

Imperialists Demand Preposterous Outlays.

WOULD RAISE A MIGHTY ARMY.

Republicans Contend That We Should Have a Military Force in Proportion to Our Population—That Means Eighteen Hundred Thousand Men—Cost Would Be Stupendous. New Features of the Philippine Question—Menace to Old Soldiers. Flooding to Bryan.

It is amazing with what rapidity this Philippine war has changed the opinions of Republican statesmen. Until this year nobody of any reputation ever openly advocated the theory that we should keep up a military and naval establishment of vast proportions. Now it is asserted by Republican leaders, both in congress and upon the stump, that we should have a navy equal to the largest in the world, which means equal to England's. That would take \$310,000,000 in cash to build battleships of the first class, to say nothing of torpedo boats, armored cruisers, protected cruisers, monitors, commerce destroyers and other smaller craft, for England has 62 more battleships, and one of that class costs at least \$5,000,000. To make a navy really equal to England's would probably cost \$1,000,000,000. I believe as firmly as do the Republicans in the wisdom of Sancho Panza's dictum that "in peace is the time to prepare for war."

Immense Standing Army. It is now vigorously contended both in and out of congress and for the first time that we should have a standing army as large in proportion to our population as any other nation on earth has, and men who have never given one moment's consideration to what this proposition means throw high their sweaty caps in air and yell for it as though it meant a great blessing for the republic. What does this proposition mean? France, with a population of 33,000,000, has a standing army of 700,000 men; Italy, with about the same population, has about the same sized army. Germany, with a population of over 40,000,000, has an army of over 500,000 men, and so on to the end of the chapter. The truth is that every nation of Europe is groaning under the great load of tax to keep up its standing army. To such an extent has this been carried that it is said in Europe that every laborer carries a soldier upon his back, and while the census figures have not all been published for this year's census the general estimate is that we have a population of about 76,000,000, not counting Porto Rico and the Philippines. On the theory that we should have an army equal in proportion to the standing armies of other countries we would have an army of about 1,800,000 men, for which we have no earthly use and which would cost an annual sum at the thought of which the overburdened taxpayers must shudder.

When the bill to reorganize the army was before the house, I catechized my Republican friend, Colonel B. F. Marsh of the Quincy district, who was a brave Union soldier and who is a leading member of the committee on military affairs, as to the cost of maintaining a soldier in the regular army. His reply to my inquiry was that the average cost of maintaining a regular soldier while doing service in the United States is about \$1,000 per year. On the basis of 1,800,000 regulars, at \$1,000 apiece, the cost of the standing army would be \$1,800,000,000 per year, and there isn't a man living who can give any valid reason or plausible excuse for withdrawing 1,800,000 young men from the ranks of the producers and loading them upon the people's backs at a cost which the mathematical powers of the human mind are inadequate to comprehend. The only way to prevent this stupendous folly is to elect Bryan and a Democratic congress, for there is no earthly sense in electing a Democratic president without a Democratic congress to aid him in his patriotic endeavors for the public weal. I repeat it that we have no use for such a standing army or anything approximating it.

Strength of the Republic. We have never depended on the regular army or a great navy for our defense; we have never waged a war in which the volunteers did not do the major part of the fighting, and the United States never did carry on a war without success. The real strength of the republic lies in the patriotism and valor of the volunteers, men who are not professional soldiers, but who, when the country is in danger, quit the civil walks of life, shoulder their muskets, fight till the country is victorious and then cheerfully lay down their arms and return to their business. Volunteers fought the war of the Revolution, they fought the war of 1812, they fought the Mexican war and they fought the Indian wars and they did the principal part of the fighting on both sides in our titanic civil war.

The most splendid army that the sun ever looked down upon was the combined forces of the Union and Confederate sides at the close of the civil war, and the most amazing spectacle ever seen among men was that of a million and a half veteran soldiers stacking their arms, donning their uniforms and returning without a murmur to the peaceful vocations of American citizenship. The volunteer soldier is not only the safety, but he is the glory of the republic.

From the close of the civil war in 1865 down to the beginning of the Spanish war our standing army had a strength on paper of 25,000 men. As a matter of fact, it usually averaged 25,000 officers and men, and we got along splendidly during all that time, and if the possession of the Philippines necessitates such a navy and such a standing army as above indicated what alone is sufficient to demonstrate that it is the greatest curse that ever befell a free people. But, in my judgment, this vast military establishment is not desired or intended for service abroad, but to be located in the large cities, to carry the election for congressmen and for the legislatures that elect congressmen of the United States. Surely the American voters are not ready to substitute a government by the bayonet for a government by the ballot. The most amazing thing about this proposition is that any foreign born citizen of the United States can be induced to vote for the party that advocates it, for it is safe to state that 50 per cent of all the foreign born male citizens of the United States now here who were adults when they came to America came here to escape military service themselves and to save their boys from being conscripted into the standing armies of Europe. It surely cannot be that they will help establish here the bad system from which they fled when they left Europe.

Philippine Matters. Notwithstanding the vast amount of writing and talking that has been done about the Philippine question there are certain features of it to which sufficient attention has not been given.

Among other evil effects of the Philippine business is the building up of a huge pension roll which my grandchildren will not live long enough to see paid off, and my oldest child is only 10 years of age. If any old Union soldiers read this, I wish to call their special attention to this fact and to put into their ears a flea of large proportions, for they have a direct interest in the matter.

When God created the world, he could have made it exactly the same climate from pole to pole as easily as the way he did make it, but for some wise purpose he made the arctic zones so cold that nobody can live there; he made the temperate zones and white people to live in them; he made the torrid zone a straddle of the equator, where there is eternal summer, and he made negroes, Malays and other colored persons to live in it. We can't live there; it is contrary to nature. If we had discovered the Philippine Islands and there hadn't been a native on them and we hadn't been compelled to fight to get possession of them, we could not populate them with people of our own race. For 260 years the Hollanders have had possession of the island of Java, with a climate almost exactly the same as that of the Philippines. Six different times have they tried to colonize it with white persons, and six times have they signally and completely failed. People of our breed can't live in the Philippines. To try it is to fight against fate.

Those who do not die there will be fit subjects for pensions as long as they live; that fact should cause the veterans of the civil war to keep their optics peeled, for there is just so much money and no more that can be devoted to pensions. A great many Union soldiers are still without pensions and want them; many who have pensions desire them increased. If a large pension roll is built up by reason of this endless Philippine war, the old Union soldiers will be cut short on their pensions just as certainly as water runs down hill, for it is a mathematical truth that when a pie is cut into six pieces the pieces are not as large as when it is cut into four.

Hard Work to Get Pensions. I am fully aware that the statement that my grandchildren will not live to see these pensions paid off seems preposterous. Eight years ago I would not have made it, but in that length of time I have learned something. When I first went to Washington as a congressional greenhorn and tenderfoot, they did with me what they did with all tenderfeet and greenhorns—that is, shoved me off to poor and obscure committees where there was a great deal of hard work and scant glory. Now I rank second among the Democrats on the great foreign affairs committee, which Senator Henry Clay Heather facetiously denominated the swaggar committee of the house, but it took me eight years to get up there. A congressman has to begin at the foot of the class and spell up. Therein lies the wisdom of retaining a faithful and capable representative in congress. In my first service in congress I was assigned to the old pensions committee, which had jurisdiction over all pensions back of the civil war; that committee had jurisdiction over pensions growing out of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the Indian wars.

I never had studied much about the matter, but I supposed all the Revolutionary soldiers and their widows had died and gone to glory long ago. That proved to be a great mistake, for in 1893, 1894 and 1895 that committee put in a large part of its time considering pension bills for widows of the Revolutionary war, which closed in 1783. Only two or three weeks ago I saw in the newspapers where one of these widows whom I helped to pension in 1893 had just died. That state of affairs was a great mystery to me at

first, and I determined to fathom it—how those widows had come down to us from the past century—and I succeeded in the investigation. The way it comes about is this:—Older of the Philippine war, now 18 years old, lives to be 90 and becomes a widower. He marries him a wife 15 years old, and she lives to be 90. She will be drawing a pension 147 years from now! And she will be drawing a pension after we and our children and our grandchildren are gathered to our fathers! Of course this is an extreme case, but that a great many of them approximated this condition is the only way to account for these Revolutionary widows who are still living.

As a matter of fact, if a Revolutionary soldier was 18 years old in 1783, the last year of the war, and lived to be 75, then married a girl 15 years old who lived to be 75, she would still be drawing a pension up to the present day. I do not believe that either the veterans of the civil war or the taxpayers are in favor of fastening on the backs of three generations of our descendants a large pension debt growing out of a war whose results will be a curse to us instead of a blessing even if we succeed in it.

Senator Chandler in Trouble. The New Hampshire state railroad trust has declared war on Senator Chandler, Republican, and has joined hands with Senator Gallinger to prevent Chandler's re-election. It is pertinent here to recall the fact that these two senators had a bitter quarrel a few months ago in which the feathers flew to some extent.

William E. Chandler was selected by President Lincoln 35 years ago to probe and prosecute in the case of the Philadelphia navy yard frauds. He is one of the few remaining relics of the Lincoln style of Republicanism and is now doomed to defeat by the Hanna-Gallinger railroad trust gang of political buzzards, all because Chandler is the kind of bimetalist that the Republican party declared itself to be in its 1896 platform and because he opposes trusts.

Chandler was a leading Republican, the friend of Lincoln, when Hanna was making his pile by hook or crook, when Roosevelt was in school, and has for years, like Schurz and John B. Henderson, stood as one of the few remaining representatives of what Republicanism was in its best estate, before Mark Hanna and his evil days came. Schurz and Henderson have turned their backs on Hanna and his flock of cormorants—they have walked out and closed the door forever. Chandler has seen the fall of all that was good in the party of Lincoln, "like leaves in wintry weather." Will he remain in the Republican party as now constituted? It does seem to me that he will be mighty lonesome there.

Still They Come. Mr. Bryan has been touring Indiana, speaking as only he can speak, enduring a physical strain that would kill Fitzsimmons or Corbett and making friends and votes by the thousand. Gus Thomas, the playwright—the man who wrote "In Mizoura"—has been with him and says the plain people throng to the car steps merely to touch his garments, as the Judeans flocked in the footsteps of the Nazarene.

In one day Bryan visited nine counties around Indianapolis and made 12 speeches of considerable duration. At Richmond ex-Congressman Henry U. Johnson, who, with Thomas B. Reed, constituted the brainiest pair of Republicans in congress since Blaine died, presided at the meeting. It will be remembered that Johnson refused renomination at the hands of the Republicans and declared for Bryan, and still they come through the woods!

Elizabethan Seamen. The Elizabethan seaman seems to have been a rather serious minded man. There is little of the happy go lucky Saturday night sailor about the men of Hawkins or Drake. Their officers gave them a very indifferent character. They were a "loose rabble," "vagrant, lewd, disorderly," "a regiment of common rogues." Raleigh said that "they go with as great a grudging to serve in his majesty's ships as if it were to be slaves in the galleys." Perhaps this description was only meant to apply to the sailors of James I, of whom it was written:

If we are to judge from the records of the voyages of Hawkins, Drake or the Earl of Cumberland, the tide of Puritanism was already rising among them. They accepted the wonders of the new world with the unquestioning faith of children, and most of its unpleasant surprises were attributed to direct satanic agency. Prayerfully and powerfully they fought the Spaniard, who was anticrist, and prayerfully and frugally they inaugurated the slave trade, which filled their pockets. When Hawkins, with a hold full of negroes, encountered bad weather and the cargo sickened and died, he consoled himself with the pious reflection that "the Lord would not suffer his elect to perish." The negroes, not being of the elect, perished freely. Nineteenth century.

But Not Ornamental. The nervous young man backed into the nearest chair. The fair girl glared at him. "You're a bird," she cried sarcastically. "Why or what?" he gasped. "You're on my list," she fairly screamed, Philadelphia Press.

Nicknamed by Architects. These young architects are merciless clags when they are discussing the work of some one else. The spire of one of the new churches in Boston always attracts my attention. Away up aloft there are angels, gracefully poised, each with a trumpet at mouth and leaning far out on the air that swirls around them. I have admired

that group most mightily. I was commenting in that strain in the hearing of a Boston architect.

"Of what church are you speaking?" queried the architect. "I told him." "Oh, yes," said he carelessly, "the Church of the Holy Beadblowers. That's what comes of lack of sense of proportion. Those trumpets are too slender."

And now I am no longer admiring that seraphic group on the spire. I strive to think of angels, and I blush up by thinking of beadblowers.

And another church in Boston is an architect's term the "Church of the Holy Thermometer" on account of some decoration meant to be impressive. And another is the "Church of the Kindergarten Steeples"—for there is one big spire surrounded by lots of little kid spires—"waiting to grow," say the architectural Philistines.—Lexington Journal.

Look Before You Leap. Once upon a time there was a young man who believed what the books said. He left the farm and came to the great city to make his fortune and to climb the ladder of fame. The books said a great deal about the ladder of fame, so the young man exercised himself on copybook morals and poor Richard's almanac in order to be able to chin himself up a round at a time.

He was especially strong on run-away horses, and one day, to his gratification, he saw a mad steed plunging down the crowded street. He could not see any fainting maiden attached, but still he knew this was his opportunity. He sprang for the bridle, but hit the front wheel instead and was projected with violence into the gutter. Six months later, when he came out of the hospital, he was sent to the Home For the Feeble-minded for trying to stop a fire marshal in the performance of his duty.

Moral—Get your opportunities labeled.—Dartmouth Literary Monthly.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect June 10, 1900. Table with columns for No. 11, No. 3, Eastern Time, No. 6, No. 11, Daily, Eastern Time, No. 6, No. 11, Daily.

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WOMEN IN TROUBLE. The Approach of Motherhood is the Occasion of Much Anxiety to All.

Every woman dreads the ordeal through which she must pass in becoming a mother. The pain and suffering which is in store for her is a source of constant anxiety, fear and dread, to say nothing of the danger which the coming incident entails. The joyous anticipations with which she looks forward to baby's coming gives way to an indescribable dread of the ordeal when she fully realizes the critical and trying event which will soon approach and have to be endured.

Women should hail with delight a remedy which insures to them immunity from the pain, suffering and danger incidental to child-bearing. Such a remedy is now offered, and women need not fear longer the hour of childbirth. "Mother's Friend" is a scientific liniment—and if used before confinement, gently and surely prepares the body for the great requirements and changes it is undergoing, insures safety to both mother and child, and takes her through the event with comparative ease and comfort. This wonderful remedy is praised by every woman who has used it.

What woman is not interested in "Mother's Friend"? This wonderful remedy has been tested and its priceless value proven by the experience of thousands of happy mothers who have used it during the most critical period of woman's life—the approach and culmination of motherhood. It has won their everlasting praise, for it gave them help and hope in their most trying hour and when most needed. Every woman may some day need "Mother's Friend." The little book, "Before Baby is Born," telling all about it, and when it should be used, will prove of great interest and benefit to all expectant mothers, and will be sent free to any address upon application to the Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlantic Coast Line. WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AT

GUSTA RAILROAD. Condensed Schedule. Dated May 27, 1900.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Table with columns for No. 55, No. 35, p.m., a.m., Leave Wilmington, Leave Marion, Arrive Florence, Leave Florence, Arrive Sumter, Leave Sumter, Arrive Columbia.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. Table with columns for No. 54, No. 53, a.m., p.m., Leave Columbia, Arrive Sumter, Leave Sumter, Arrive Florence, Leave Florence, Arrive Marion, Arrive Wilmington.

Atlantic Coast Line. Table with columns for WEST, EAST, 2d cl, 1st cl, 3d cl, Eastern time, 1st cl, 2d cl, STATIONS, Camden, Dekalb, Westville, Kershaw, Heath Springs, Pleasant Hill, Lancaster, Riversdale, Springdale, Catawba Junction, Leslie, Rock Hill, New Port, Tirtzag, Yorkville, Sharon, Hickory Grove, Smyrna, Blacksburg.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE North-Eastern R. R. of S. C. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Table with columns for Date, No., No., No., No., 14, 1900, 35, 23, 53, 51.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. Table with columns for No., No., No., No., a.m., p.m., a.m., p.m., Leave Charleston, Ar. Lanes, Ar. Kingstree, Ar. Florence, Ar. Darlington.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Table with columns for SOUTH, NORTH, No., No., No., No., 35, 157, 156, 32, 8, 2, 4, 5, 9, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 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