

Fable of the Home Youth

A Boy who had been fed on Home Influences for 20 Years finally had to get out and finance his own Meal Ticket. Therefore he decided to tear for the Tall Buildings, where all the large Fortunes are made.

When it came time for him to take the Train, his Father handed him a little Book of Hunches.

"In this Book you will find the most valuable Tips that have been doped out by the 32-Candle Power Intellectuals," said his Governor. "If you read this Book, you can't go wrong. In fact, I think you will Bat better than 300 right from the start."

So the Young Fellow packed the Book in his Telescope with the Military Brushes and the Sachet Bag, and made his first long Jump.

Having arrived in the City, he began to answer the "Help Wanted" Ads. He found some very Fancy Openings for a Man with a little Capital, which he was willing to let somebody else Hold for him. But the Business World was not exactly clamoring for a Guitar Player, who had nothing to show except some Scarfpins and Military Brushes, not forgetting the Sachet Bag.

After he had drilled up and down the principal Streets without having a lucrative Position forced on him, he consulted the Book, and was told to "Take up the Work nearest at Hand," so he got a Job shoveling Snow, with the result that he froze his Ears, and was landed by Pneumonia.

After he got out of the Hospital, he consulted the Book, and learned that "All Things come to him who waits," so he sat around Hotel Offices, reading the Advertising Blotter, and waiting for a Benefactor to discover him. Nobody except the House Policeman seemed to pay any Attention to him. Finally he took another Peek at the Book of Wisdom, and read as follows:

"See a Pin and pick it up,
All that Day You'll have Good Luck."

He went out looking for a Pin and finally located one at a Crossing. He stooped over to pick it up, when a Trolley came around Dead Man's Curve and caught him amidstships. They separated him from the Fender, and he got his Name in the Paper, showing that even an obscure Youth from the Country may now and then attract Attention in the Bustling Metropolis.

The Company compromised with him for \$200, and now he had begun to earn a little Money he felt a renewed Confidence in the Guide-Book.

He opened it, and read: "Boldness in Business is the first, second and third Thing." So he walked into the Office of a great Corporation, and asked, "Do you need a good Vice-President?"

"Don't wait for the Elevator," was the Reply. "Fall down the Shaft."

"Hold on!" said the Youth. "Perhaps I selected the wrong Hunch."

He took another look at his trusty Volume, and read: "Be Modest."

Also, "Humble Beginnings make great Endings."

"Come to think of it," he said, "I should be Tickled to get anything to do."

They put him to licking Labels and answering the Phone, at six Pesos a Week.

The Book told him to plant something every Payday, no matter how thin his envelope might be, so he lived on Ecclairs and Tea and wore Celluloid Collars. He grew Paler day by day, and had about as much Gimp as a City Employee.

The Book told him that "A Penny saved is a Penny Earned," so he was a Tight Wad, and very unpopular around the Shop.

Acting on the Advice found in the Book he rode on the High Seat of the Sprinkling Cart, but one day he read that "All Work and no Play makes Jack a Dull Boy"; likewise, "Eat, Drink, and be Merry, for tomorrow we die." Next day he dropped his Whip. He alighted to pick it up and when he turned around, the Water Wagon was a Mile away. He did not catch up with it for a Week.

When he was offered a better Job with another House, his little Manual told him that a Rolling Stone gathered no Moss, and that Contentment was a Jewel. So he stuck to the Starvation Pay, for he read it right in the Book that True Merit always comes in for a Reward. He knew that as soon as he was worth more Money, the Company would come around and put it in his pocket.

Once he got to Fussing Around with a Young Lady who looked Fine to him and he decided to Tag her, if possible. His old Stand-By warned

him against Procrastination, and told him that Faint Heart never grabbed off Fair Lady, so he tackled her on a Corner after he had known her for two Weeks and made a Flat Proposition, with the Result that he got the Harpoon in three different Places.

After four Years he had saved up a small Roll of the Needful. A True Friend gave him a Tip on the Stock Market. It was one of those Tips that come in a roundabout way from J. Pierpont Morgan. It was a Wireless Special. The True Friend took him up an Alley and whispered it to him for fear that a Newsboy might hear them and get his Money down first. Our Hero was Leery but the Book said, "Nothing venture, gain," so he margined 100 Shares of Amalgamated Bronze and told them to close it out as soon as it touched 180.

In a few Days he received a Business Letter reading as follows: "You Lose."

Once more his Visible Assets consisted of the Military Brushes and the Sachet Bag.

He headed for Home, and as he walked in he said: "Folks, I've come back to Eat."

"Have you got it in Large Bills or do you carry a New York Draft?" asked his Father.

"That was a bummy Chart you gave me," replied the Boy. "It had me steering in all Directions. I wish you'd take back your Proverbs and give me a Recipe for cooking up a few Practical Schemes."

MORAL: No matter what the Play, there is an old-time Proverb to back it up.—George Ade.

GEN. OTIS TESTIFIES

Before the Committee at Washington

Tells of the War in the Philippines and of Foxy Insurgent Generals.

Washington, March 19.—Gen. Otis continued his testimony before the senate committee today. Referring to his order of September 8, 1898, directing the withdrawal of the insurgent troops outside the defenses of Manila, Gen. Otis explained that a commission from Aguinaldo's cabinet visited him. In the discussion which followed he said they did not mention the fact that the towns immediately adjacent to Manila were not a portion of the city. He classed as ridiculous Aguinaldo's request to receive a portion of the northern part of Manila occupied by the Spaniards in trade for something in the southern part of the city held by the insurgents.

Gen. Otis said he did not give the insurgents actual permission to occupy the blockhouses, which Aguinaldo claimed had been given. What he said was: "I don't care anything about the blockhouses; we are not going to take possession of them."

Gen. Otis said that Aguinaldo had demanded of Gen. Merritt the right to occupy the palace and to make appointments in the civil government, which caused Gen. Merritt to cable Washington for instructions. The reply was that there must be no dual occupation of Manila.

CAPTURE OF ILOILO.

Gen. Otis then detailed the circumstances attending the capture of Iloilo, the offer of the Spanish general, Rios, to hold the place against the insurgents pending the arrival of United States troops, and the capture of the town by the Visayans before the arrival of the United States troops. Aguinaldo, he said, was overjoyed when he learned that the detachment had been sent out, because he (Aguinaldo) declared that the first shot would be fired at Iloilo which would bring on war between the United States and the insurgent forces. Gen. Otis said that he had cabled Washington saying that the taking of Iloilo meant war in the islands, and had received the response to delay, which he did until the insurgents made war on the United States forces in Manila. He had, he said, issued his proclamation extending military authority to all parts of the archipelago, under instructions from the president.

Senator Rawlins sought to show that many of the things done by the United States military authorities were in contravention of the protocol, but Gen. Otis explained that he felt it his duty to protect lives and property.

The committee adjourned until 2:30 p.m. in order to permit Gen. Otis to conclude his testimony today.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Gen. Otis, referring to his proclamation, said he expressly omitted therefrom the word "sovereignty" because the Filipinos attached to it the meaning which the word conveyed to them under the domination of Spain.

Senator Carmack called his attention to the difference between the language used by the president in his instructions and that contained in his (Otis') proclamation and asked why he had also omitted the words "control," "government," "lawful rule," "authority must remain supreme."

Gen. Otis explained that when these instructions of the president were received he was somewhat surprised. He was afraid they would be disastrous and assist the Aguinaldo government to excite the people of Luzon. Gen. Otis said he told Admiral Dewey, who had called on him the following day, that he did not think the president understood the situation, owing to the great distance of the islands from Washington and that under the conditions then prevailing he would be perfectly justified in making certain amendments.

Leading Filipinos told him that the words referred to might be used by Mabina to excite the people.

HAMPERED HIS WORK.

Gen. Otis admitted, in reply to an inquiry from Senator McComas, that the act of congress limiting the service of the volunteer troops until July, 1901, their return to the United States and the forwarding of others to take their place greatly hampered him in the pacification of the islands.

When the trouble in China occurred notice had been passed among the Filipinos that the United States would not be able to send more men to the Philippines, and this emboldened them to resist the authority of the government.

Senator Patterson asked Gen. Otis if the idea of the Filipino people regarding the hopes and aspirations

for independence was a mistaken one.

"No," said Gen. Otis, "Aguinaldo had his ambitions." Speaking very deliberately, he said: "And he was sent over from Hongkong for the purpose of driving the Spaniards out and then attacking the Americans, I supposed. We have the papers of the original junta."

He thought Aguinaldo was performing a double part at the time. He then explained the location of the Nebraska regiment, which was first attacked outside Manila.

"No man ever worked harder in the interests of peace than I," said the general, "but if the United States troops had attacked the Filipinos and driven them out of the city when they first got there, it would have been much better. They got very 'cocky' after a while, and thought they could sweep us into the bay."

The trouble in Luzon, Gen. Otis said, was caused by the good men being overthrown, because of fear of assassination.

SENATOR PATTERSON ANSWERED.

"Until the time of the ratification of the treaty was not the Filipino army there for the purpose of asserting and maintaining the independence of that island, by armed force, if necessary?" asked Senator Patterson.

Gen. Otis—They asserted that they wanted to drive the Spaniards out. Further on he remarked that what they were there for he did not know. He had an idea, however, formed some time previous to the breaking out of hostilities, that the insurgents intended to drive the Americans out if they could. The Filipino army he declared was there to overawe the people in Luzon and elsewhere.

"Admitting," said Senator Patterson, "that they were there to overawe the people, did you have any doubt in your mind that the hope of the Filipino army was independence?"

"They never intended to secure independence, but to set up a government under Aguinaldo," was the response.

"Well, then, independence of some kind?" inquired Senator Patterson.

"Not according to their own protestations," responded Gen. Otis.

"Was the Filipino army there for the purpose of plunder?" asked Sen-

ator Patterson. "Yes, I think they were going to try to drive the Americans into the sea."

ROBBERS AND LOOTERS.

"Simply to convert themselves into robbers?" asked Senator Patterson.

"Made up largely of robbers, yes," responded Gen. Otis.

"When you were communicating with Aguinaldo," inquired Senator Patterson, "as the general in command of the Filipino forces, did you at heart believe him to be a robber and a looter?"

Gen. Otis declared that he did not say Aguinaldo was a robber and a looter. He characterized him as much better than the majority of the Filipinos. In money matters he believed Aguinaldo strictly honest, and then, bringing his fist down on the table and speaking with great emphasis, the general said: "In duplicity he has few equals."

Senator Patterson made a sarcastic remark that Aguinaldo had "a good many illustrious colleagues."

Asked by Senator McComas about the assassination of Gen. Luna, Gen. Otis said there was no doubt that this was Aguinaldo's act.

"My opinion of justice," remarked Senator Patterson, "is that you should bring here the man who is accused of assassination."

Philippine Affairs.
Washington, March 12.—David P. Barrows, chief of the bureau of Insular Affairs, today gave testimony before the senate committee on the Philippines. He separated the Filipinos into two elements. The cultured class is small, only about a dozen families in every town of a population of 10,000. The remainder have no education and no wealth and are controlled economically and socially by the upper class. For two years, he said, this class and the Americans labored under a great misapprehension of each other, but there was an understanding now among the lower classes. Mr. Barrows said there is a strong desire for social betterment, as evidenced by the sending of the children to schools.

Washington, March 10.—The River and Harbor Bill and report presented to the house today by Chairman Burton shows some features not given heretofore. Section 4 authorizes the president to invite Great Britain to join in a commission to secure suitable levels in the great lakes and connecting waters. The report refers to information reaching the committee that Canada is ready to undertake the joint work.

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