

idea. A navy such as Capt. Mahan advocates, though established for the purpose of being only militarily offensive in wars politically defensive, would breed politically offensive wars as certainly as the habit of carrying pistols turns casual disputes into deadly feuds.

A fighting navy wants to fight, and its personnel are always on the alert for a chance not to prevent war but to wage it. Our own navy during the past ten years has proved this. Though not the strongest in the world, it has been strong enough to be full of the fighting spirit, and if the medievalism of Spain had not brought upon us a just war for human liberty, that same navy might before long have involved us in some foolish or wicked war.

Unfortunately we do need, in the present stage of the world's development—or what amounts to the same thing in practice, we do seem to need—a navy. But as Capt. Mahan says, a relatively small navy, well placed, will hold hostile powers in check and prevent any wars that we ourselves do not provoke or declare. And this relatively small navy may be much smaller if we have not, than if we have, outlying territory to protect. Nor need we face the alternative of either taking such territory or allowing hostile nations to take it. We have only to do the just thing by the people of the outlying territory that we might be tempted to take. Let us establish independent governments there, and any nation that should attempt to overthrow those governments and grab the territory would instantly place itself in an attitude of hostility toward all other nations.

Switzerland retains her independence in spite of the covetousness of every adjacent nation, because any movement of one of these nations in hostility to the independence of Switzerland, would be hostile to all the others. It would be much the same if Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were independent. The covetousness of every nation would be held in constant check by the covetousness of every other, even if higher motives did not develop. By maintaining the policy of promoting self-government throughout the world, we make the necessity for a great

navy less and less. It is only by turning ourselves into a nation of land grabbers, that we shall come to need a powerful navy either of offense or defense, whether in the political or the military sense.

#### THE NEW COLLEGE GRADUATE.

When the American young man leaves college, it is with an expectation, which has been fostered through his college life, that though he may have a hard struggle in the world, he will conquer a place for himself if he has taken due advantage of what his college had to offer him, and shall lead an honorable and industrious life. While he may see wrecks from college commencements of the past, scattered all along the shores of business and professional life, he has been told and he believes, that these are attributable to individual defects. The idea that social conditions prevail which make what is called success utterly impossible for the mass of men who are as ambitious and capable as himself, never enters his mind. Intending to deserve success, he expects, as he has been taught to expect, that he will achieve it. But with only a few exceptions the army of graduates of 1898 who leave their colleges with this expectation are doomed to a terrible disappointment.

If disappointments of this kind were in the nature of things—if, for example, failure in life were like death in battle, an experience that must come to a certain proportion and may as likely come to one as to another, regardless of his personal merits or defects—it would be unwholesome pessimism to look forward to possible failure. The blind optimism of new-fledged graduates would then be something to encourage. Better for each of them in that case that he take his own success for granted and be inspired by the thought, than that he lose heart in expectation of failure. But these disappointments are not in the nature of things. Due to social conditions which are traceable to man-made laws, they may be avoided by altering these laws, and for that reason the sooner college graduates realize the sickening failure which is in store for most of them, the better for them and for the world at large. This realization may stimu-

late them, while they are yet in their strength, to turn their attention to the causes of almost universal failure in a world in which there should be almost universal success.

We are far from saying that the very greatest success does not even under prevailing conditions lie before any one of the young men who during this month leaves his college for the last time. But if he secures that success, or a moderate measure of it, he will do so at the expense of bodily health and moral integrity. Let no one shrink at this assertion or resent it. Every successful man, and every man who has watched the successful career of others, knows that it is only at the cost of racked nerves, and either a racked or deadened conscience, that success is in these times secured. Would a man be successful in business, he must plot and plan by day and by night to obtain monopolies which will enable him to exact tribute from the sweat of his fellow men. Would he succeed at the bar, he must devote himself much less to the goddess of justice than to the interests of grasping monopolists. Even in the ministry he must wrap up the ashlar of gospel truth in soft cushions lest its squared corners hurt wealthy parishioners, or find himself a straggler from the ranks of successful clergymen. Or let him go into any of the other occupations, and from retail merchant to manufacturer, from mechanic to policeman, he will learn to regard the small degree of success he would reasonably look for, as something which he can get and keep only as it is lost by others as meritorious though possibly not so rapacious as himself. What sensitive college graduate can think of success at such a cost, without recoiling from the prospect?

But with ill-fitting laws got out of the way, and equal natural opportunities secured to all, with justice and freedom established in the place of restriction and monopoly, the optimistic dream of the college graduate would come true; and without nerve-strain or conscience-strain, all could succeed who wished to, and only those would fail who deserved to fail. Such a condition every college graduate has it in his power to help bring about.

We have spoken of success and failure as they are commonly understood. And we mean that, as they are commonly understood, success should be, and with greater freedom of natural opportunity, greater security of natural right, would be the portion of all who honestly try to succeed. But there is a kind of success which, though commonly accounted failure, is success in the highest degree. Many of the wrecks which lie strewn along the shores of business and professional life, and which the fresh college graduate explains upon the theory of individual incapacity or worse, are in truth monuments to a success which no triumph in business can equal. While all of them testify to a condition of society which is a withering rebuke to our professions of Christianity, many of them testify also to victory over temptations to achieve ignoble success.

## NEWS

After the departure from Tampa of the American fleet of troopships and convoys, as narrated last week, Gen. Miles returned to Washington, where he has ever since been, in conference with the administration. Nothing has yet been made public, however, as to future operations.

The fleet was not definitely heard from, of course, for several days; but reports of its having been sighted at different points began to go over the wires before it had been long at sea. One of the earliest of these located it in the Bahama channel near Key Laboes, 200 miles east of Cardenas, on the 17th; a later one placed it off the southeastern coast of Cuba on the 18th; while still another announced its arrival off Santiago on the 20th. The last report has been confirmed. The fleet arrived off Santiago on the 20th, just before noon, exactly seven days after the first vessel left Tampa. The voyage had been long chiefly because it was necessary to tow two large water barges.

It appears to have been originally intended to have the fleet take a westerly direction, rounding Cape San Antonio, and then sailing eastwardly along the south coast of Cuba; but this plan was reversed, and the shorter easterly course along the

north coast of Cuba and around Cape Maysi, at the eastern extremity, was adopted. Great care was taken on the voyage to prevent surprise. No lights were allowed on the transports at night, and search lights from the warships frequently swept the water. As the ocean was smooth there was hardly any sea sickness; but 14 cases of typhoid fever and some cases of measles developed. Upon the arrival of the fleet off Santiago on the 20th, the vessels lay off shore 15 miles while the sick were removed to the hospital ship. Only 20 men were sick enough to be removed. In the afternoon the fleet came closer to shore, where all the ships could pass in full view of the Spanish lookouts on Morro Castle. They then withdrew and were carefully guarded by the warships.

While this fleet was at sea, news came slowly and spasmodically from Sampson's squadron. Owing to the interruption of cable communication it could come only by dispatch boat to neutral West Indian ports, and so was invariably about 24 hours late. The cable has since been repaired and cable communication is now established between the American forces off Santiago and the government at Washington. It was repaired by the American signal corps, assisted by the French cable company; and the Haytian government, under whose jurisdiction the connection is made, has agreed to pass all cipher messages for the United States, and all newspaper dispatches indorsed by the American censor. Speedier and more reliable news is, therefore, being received from the present seat of war.

Such news as came before the repair of the cable showed that the Cubans were doing their full share in the prosecution of the war. One hundred were reported to have joined the United States marines at camp McCalla, near Guantanamo, whose fighting was described last week, and to have rendered great assistance both in fighting and in throwing up entrenchments. The coast in the vicinity of Guantanamo was soon after noticed to be dotted with Cuban flags, indicating different insurgent camps. Sampson was then using these camps as means of communication with the Cubans in the interior, and the American officers spoke highly of the efficiency and bravery of the Cuban soldiers. It was with no feeling of contempt, therefore, that on the 18th,

Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, saluted the Cuban flag when the insurgent Gen. Perez came on board. So tightly have the Cubans enclosed the Spanish about Guantanamo that two messengers, sent by the Spanish commandant, one by sea and the other by land, with a message in duplicate to his superior, were captured, and the messages turned over to Sampson. It is said that not only in the region of Guantanamo, but throughout the whole length of Cuba, the insurgents have driven the Spanish to within five miles of the shore on either coast; and that they are every day driving them still farther away from the interior. Despite their hard fare and poor equipment they are reported as making gallant and successful fights in pitched battles. Even in the province of Havana the whole interior has been abandoned to the insurgents.

On the 18th rumors reached Sampson's squadron of the approach of Gen. Garcia, who is second to Gomez in the Cuban army. He was known to have left Banes, on the northern coast, where his troops had been armed by an American expedition from Florida, and now it was said that he was destroying the railroad and operating generally to prevent more Spanish troops from reaching Santiago, as he advanced to the southern coast. Gen. Garcia in person quickly followed the rumors of his approach. On the 19th he appeared near Santiago, and was sent for and received by Sampson upon the American flag ship. He suffered intensely from sea sickness in his short voyage in a launch upon a choppy sea from the shore to the ship. Gen. Garcia reported that he had had no engagements with Spaniards in crossing the island, because there were no Spaniards there to meet him. While on the flagship, he expressed his gratitude for the interference of the United States in behalf of the independence of Cuba, and conferred with Sampson regarding the methods of campaigning to be adopted upon Shafter's arrival. He was then put ashore. Shafter's fleet had not yet appeared, and was not sighted until the next day.

From the moment when Shafter's fleet first sent its smoke in curls above the distant horizon, Gen. Garcia and his staff watched its approach with grateful enthusiasm from a hillside near his camp. And when Shafter and his staff, with Sampson, landed at Acerrados, about 17 miles west of San-