General Lawton's Death

The death of General Lawton is far the most serious loss sustained by our army in the campaign against the Filipinos. This is so, not only because he was a brave man and a brilliant military leader, but because more than any commander in our forces he had the quality of inspiration and the power of bringing about definite results. President Schurman, in a tribute to General Lawton's memory, points out that, "fighter as he was, no man more loyally or cordially adopted the policy of conciliating the Filipinos. That clear mind and sound heart soon discerned that force was not the sole solution of our problem there. He heartily advocated displacement of military power by civil government, in which the natives should manage their own affairs throughout all the regions in which American sovereignty has been established." In the conduct of the military operations intrusted to him he was fearless, energetic, and indefatigable. The plan of campaign just carried out in northern Luzon, which has resulted in disintegrating the insurgents' forces in that part of the island, depended largely upon Lawton's execution of the difficult and dangerous part assigned to him. His march from Angeles to Dagupan, through San Isidro, Cabanatuan, and Tayug, was an extraordinary feat—one which many generals would have abandoned, hindered as it was by the worst of weather, impassable roads, lack of supplies, and hardships innumerable. Here, as always, Lawton was continuously at the front, and shared the dangers and suffering of his men equally. In this campaign and in his previous capture of insurgent strongholds General Lawton amply proved himself—to again quote President Schurman's words—"fearless, impetuous, and always successful, so that his very name was in itself the strength of legions." It was as he was bending to aid a wounded comrade that the sharpshooter's bullet found his heart, and his was the only life lost on our side in the attack upon San Mateo, a village in the Mayaguez valley about fifteen miles northeast of Manila, a place which had long been a hilly stronghold of the enemy.

A Life of Service

General Lawton is the only general officer of the regular army who has been killed in action since the war with Spain began. He held the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, and his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular army was decided upon, and, it is said, will be sent to the Senate despite his death. He rose from the ranks, winning his first commission by gallantry in the Civil War. In Indian fighting he had no superior; his patient, persistent pursuit of the Apache chief Ceronimo, and final capture of the band, makes one of the most stirring chapters in our Indian war history. In the war with Spain he commanded a division in Cuba, took an active part in the siege of Santiago, and was for a time Military Governor of the Province of Santiago. He was not merely a fighter, but had administrative ability of a high order, and it was thought by many that he might be chosen as first Governor of the Philippines. Physically he was a notable figure—over six feet tall, weighing about two hundred pounds, active, rugged, and apparently incapable of fatigue. In battle he seemed unconscious of danger, and his striking figure and well-known white helmet made him so conspicuous a mark that it is a wonder that he so many times escaped unscathed; yet he earnestly denied the charge of foolhardiness, and declared that he only exposed himself when duty and the need of setting an example to the
this. Though we may be at war, I can safely say that no unnecessary harshness and no acts of inhumanity will mar the fair name of this branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. I cannot too warmly express my admiration for the spirit which prevails in our colonies. The action of Canada will always be a glorious page in the history of the sons of the Empire. I look for great things from the men she has sent and is sending to the front. The reports which indicate that disloyalty exists in the Irish regiments are absolutely untrue. In the hour of danger my countrymen have ever been among the first to lay down their lives for their Queen and country, and, whether it be against the Boers or men of any other nationality, the Irish soldier will be found loyal to his Queen and brave in battle.

Lord Roberts's career has been distinguished by two "nevers." He never knows when he is defeated, and he never seems to forget a face. More than once his officers declared that he was worsted, but Roberts would not acknowledge it, and plucked victory from the jaws of defeat. A chaplain in the British army tells how a young Lieutenant had met the Indian Commander-in-Chief only once, and that at a mess dinner. The next meeting occurred on a narrow mountain road between Kabul and Jelalabad. Roberts reached down his hand and said: "Well, M——, how are you, old fellow?" M—— would have laid down his life in the General's service from that moment.

Another reason why Lord Roberts has been successful is because he has freed himself from the Englishman's often insular and dogmatic prejudices. He studied carefully his Indian soldiers, and thus, more than most, he came to understand the value they set on cherished customs, idiosyncrasies, and prejudices, which must, indeed, be carefully studied if the suzerain power is to retain its subjects' respect and gain their affection. One has but to take account of these three characteristics of a great soldier to understand how a handful of such men are able to direct three hundred million Indians. When to this we add a long life full of duty not only well done but brilliantly done, we understand why his men will follow him implicitly in South Africa as they have in India.

The Cabinet Crisis in Austria

In consequence of the blockade of parliamentary business resulting from persistent Czech and Slav obstruction, the Austrian Cabinet, headed by Count Clary, resigned last week. The new President of the Council, into whose hands the Emperor has intrusted the formation of a Cabinet, is Dr. von Wittecke, Minister of Railways in the Clary Cabinet. Dr. von Wittecke has already persuaded the able Count Welserheimb to reassume his old position as Minister of National Defense, and Dr. Stibral to continue his duties as Minister of Commerce. The other departments are left in the hands of the various departmental chiefs. The advent of the Clary Cabinet, three weeks ago, was supposed to be co-existent with the change from a policy of pleasing the Czech and the German sections of Austria in general and of Bohemia in particular, to that of pleasing the dominant, namely, the German, section. The wreck of the Badem and the Thun Cabinets has been brought about by the endeavor to prosecute legislation on a basis of language equality. The Czechs, representing the preponderance of population in Bohemia, naturally insist that their language shall be equally a means of communication with German; on the other hand, the Germans, representing fewer numbers but greater intelligence, insist that their language shall be supreme. Sympathy is elicited for both classes. The Slavs claim that they have greater potentiality; their claim to a greater receptivity than that which characterizes Germans is certainly a just one. The Germans reply with equal force, however, that any Slav—but particularly a Bohemian Czech—who is Germanized becomes a better man than a German who is Slavicized. Count Clary's resignation would indicate that the Germans had become weary of the attempt to establish their paramounty.

M. Déroulède, sitting as a High Court of Justice, heard M. Paul Déroulède in his own defense on the charge of conspiring to overturn the Republic. The prisoner did not hesitate to accuse the Senators of being "subservient to the Government's orders." Amid immense uproar he added: "I wish to be condemned. I will say what I think of these scoundrels! This assemblage is infamous, and dishonors France and the Republic!"
I include in my denunciations both the Senate and the President of the Republic.” With considerable difficulty the Procurator-General finally made himself heard, and demanded the prompt punishment of M. Déroulède, who meanwhile was hurling insults to his heart's content at the High Court, not hesitating to “conspuer” the Executive himself. The privilege of such personal abuse and of such insults is highly valued, if one may judge by the sentence passed upon M. Déroulède when the Court retired to consider the case, for, on the resumption of proceedings, M. Fallières, President of the Senate, read its judgment, condemning M. Déroulède to two years' imprisonment and his exclusion from court until the arguments of counsel had begun. It will be remembered that five weeks ago M. Déroulède was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the French President. Though France is a Republic, there is still some monarchical sentiment there concerning lèse-majesté, which republicans apply, quite naturally, to insults to the President. In the case of the insults to M. Loubet by Paul Déroulède, it has been well applied; for many years that arch-agitator has been doing his best to undermine the solidity and seriousness which France has gained during thirty years of republican rule.

Charles Lamoureux

Last week the musical world was shocked by the announcement of the death of Charles Lamoureux, the celebrated French musical conductor. He died suddenly, after an illness of but two days. When only twelve years old, Lamoureux was playing the violin at the Grand Théâtre in Bordeaux. Two years later he went to the Paris Conservatoire, where he studied under Girard and Chauvet. He gained a first prize at the Conservatoire. He played for many years at the Opéra Comique. He was the first in France to perform the sextets of Brahms; and the “Société de l'Harmonie Sacrée,” which he founded, introduced “The Messiah” to Parisians, and gave other oratorios of Händel, and also of Bach, particularly the “Matthew Passion” and the “Judas Maccabæus.” In view of the marked frivolity during the latter days of the Second Empire, the pioneer was bold indeed who dared to present austere music in the gay capital. Lamoureux was graduated naturally enough from the Opéra Comique to the Grand Opéra, where he remained as director until 1881. In that year he carried out a long-cherished desire to be self-dependent; he resigned his distinguished position and founded the “Nouveaux Concerts,” popularly known as the “Concerts Lamoureux.” In one season these concerts became famous, not only in Paris, but throughout the musical world. They accomplished two notable results: first, they introduced French composers of the new school—Reyer, Lalo, and the rest; and, secondly, their conductor did for Händel. Lamoureux's first attempts, however, met with utter and pitiable failure; the police had to cope with a mob of twenty thousand intent on frustrating the initial performance of “Lohengrin.” It took the unceasing perseverance of five years to convince the French that Wagner was a great composer. When they once admitted the fact, however, with characteristic generosity and enthusiasm, they crowded to the Wagner performances. Such an English contingent was now seen at the concerts as to warrant the establishment of Lamoureux London seasons, where tremendous successes were also scored. An indomitable fighter for good music has fallen, not in the midst of his fight, but with the victory well won. Among the stimulators of France, and especially of Paris, towards loftier and soberer ideals, the name of Charles Lamoureux will long be remembered.

A Famous Bookseller

The death of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the famous London dealer in rare books, removes one of the most picturesque and interesting men known to book lovers and collectors. Like his well-known contemporary, Tauchnitz, Mr. Quaritch was by birth a German, and served his apprenticeship in the book trade in Berlin, and later in Paris and London. He was only secondarily a bookseller; he was primarily a book-collector; one who loved the material in which he dealt more than he loved the profit of dealing in it. His