The Welcome to Dewey

It is not difficult to distinguish between a perfunctory ceremony and a genuine popular enthusiasm. The welcome which New York—and through New York the whole people—will extend to the victor of Manila Bay this week will be genuine, universal, spontaneous. The natural love of the people for a war-hero has centered around Admiral Dewey as it did about Grant. The intrepidity of Dewey's attack on Manila, the night entrance through the supposedly mined channels, the completeness of the enemy's destruction, the dramatic circumstances of the fight, the fact that our first great victory was at the other end of the world—all these things rightly appealed to the popular imagination.

Events since have proved Dewey to be not only a dashing fighter, a great sea admiral, but also a man of superb common sense, admirable reserve, timely wisdom, sturdy patriotism. Excellent as are the records made by not a few other commanders, naval and military, George Dewey's name is that which stands out foremost in the history of the war with Spain. The celebration will be worthy of its subject: an imposing naval review under the command of Admiral Sampson with the North Atlantic fleet; a novel and brilliant illumination of the bay and rivers; a procession, on an enormous scale, of military bodies and civilians passing through a splendid arch of welcome and its approaches, to the designing of which American sculptors and artists have contributed unstinted labor and skill; a systematic, and in a degree uniform, system of street and house decoration; the presenting of memorials and addresses; the entertainment of officers and men in various ways—these are some of the forms which the people's welcome will take. Most impressive of all will be the people themselves—perhaps two millions of them—crowded on the long route of the procession, all feeling that the one thing they really care for in the excitement, parade, and holiday is a glimpse of Dewey himself. The Outlook has asked Mr. James Barnes, author of "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors" and other patriotic books of history and fiction, to tell the story of this great occasion to our readers next week, in a personal, clear, and simple narrative, and with it we shall present pictures, taken during the celebration itself, of salient and picturesque scenes. Major-General Wesley Merritt, in the same number of The Outlook, will tell of the famous meeting with Admiral Dewey at Manila, when he brought the first military support to our fleet, relieved the tension of the situation, and, as first Military Governor, divided the responsibility with the Admiral.

Chinese Exclusion

The exclusion of the Chinese from Manila by General Otis has led to an emphatic protest from the Chinese Government to our State Department. Our knowledge on the subject is derived from newspaper reports, but from these we judge that this exclusion of the Chinese is not based upon the law prohibiting Chinese immigration into the United States, but upon the conviction on General Otis's part that the importation of the Chinese at the present time into Manila practically strengthens the hands of the Tagals in arms against the United States. How their presence in Manila does this is not made clear. It has been suggested, on the one hand, that they are instrumental in smuggling ammunition and goods into the camp of the enemy; on the other hand, that their continued importation intensifies Tagal prejudice against them and against the United States Government, under whose
It insists firmly upon the repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the status of a sovereign State. (2) It points out British readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the other British conditions are promptly and unreservedly accepted. (3) It concludes with an intimation that the Imperial Government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms, and that the Transvaal may expect to hear from it shortly. The fact that the German Ambassador at the Court of St. James's has had interviews with Lord Salisbury after each Cabinet meeting called to discuss the Transvaal crisis draws renewed attention to the agreement reached some time since between the English and German Governments respecting their spheres of influence in South Africa, with possible compensating advantages to Germany in another quarter in the event of England's absorption of the Dutch Republics and Delagoa Bay. This supposition is confirmed by the absence of Boer sympathy on the part of German official and semi-official papers. On the contrary, they declare that “the anti-Boer feeling in Great Britain would pass away if the British demands were granted, and that, firmly convinced that the German Government will maintain the strictest neutrality, we consider it all the more our duty to warn the Transvaal against a destructive policy.” These papers, however, are alone in taking this attitude. President Steyn's speech before the Orange Free State Volksraad last week showed clearly that the Free State is ready to aid the Boers.

Captain Dreyfus

Last week President Loubet, acting on the advice of his Cabinet, pardoned an innocent man! We learn that Dreyfus has relinquished his appeal to the military court for a reversal of the judgment of the court martial. He is still, however, at liberty to seek his vindication through the proceedings of the Court of Cassation, which might very well quash the verdict on the legal point that it had been rendered on incomplete evidence. Dreyfus will seek such vindication. He accepts a pardon on the advice of his physicians, who say that he might not survive the strain of another court martial following another long term of imprisonment. Pardon will enable him to live quietly, and gain health enough to go on in the work of complete vindication in France; for the rest of the world vindication is already accomplished. As he himself said in his published declaration last week:

The Government of the Republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From to-day I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim. I wish France to know by a definitive judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another.

For France, at this juncture, President Loubet's act may be highly expedient, but it does not acquit France from the moral responsibility still upon her completely to clear an innocent man, not by the President's pardon, but by the Supreme Court's acquittal.

Gallifet and Guérin

Last week there occurred two important events, the result of action by the French Cabinet. The first was the publication of an order from General de Gallifet, Secretary of War. This order was addressed to the corps commanders of the French army, and was by them publicly read to the troops throughout France. It was also published in the “Journal Officiel,” preceding the publication of the decree granting pardon to Captain Dreyfus. In a preface to the order General de Gallifet calls attention to the fact that Dreyfus's health is seriously compromised, and that he would not be able, without great danger, to undergo prolonged detention. He adds that the Government will not have met the wishes of a country desiring pacification if it does not hasten to efface all traces of the late painful conflict, and that President Loubet, by an act of lofty humanity, had given the first pledge of the work of appeasement which the good of the Republic demands. The actual order is as follows:

The incident is closed. The Military Judges, enjoying the respect of all, have rendered their verdict with complete independence. We all, without harboring afterthought, bend to their decision. We shall, in the same manner, accept the action that a feeling of profound pity dictated to the President of the Republic,
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There can be no further question of reprisals of any kind. Hence, I repeat, it is closed. I ask you, and, if it were necessary, I should command you, to forget the past in order that you can think solely of the future. With you, and all my comrades, I proclaim "Vive l'Armée," which belongs to no party, but to France alone. **GALLIFET.**

The italics are our own. No wonder that the order has been severely criticised by the Dreyfusards. General de Gallifet's apologists, however, interpret it as the purest patriotism, and as the evidence of a desire to do the best thing for all France, not for a part of it. Its only redeeming feature is the fact that it does not actually place any obstacle in the way of legal measures which the ex-prisoner may take towards rehabilitation. Anti-Dreyfusards naturally interpret it as a public confession of their power. The editorials in such extremist papers as the "Gaulois" welcome General de Gallifet to their ranks.

The other event was the final capitulation of Guérin, the anti-Semitic leader, who for six weeks had been unaccountably allowed to defy the Government's authority. Last week, however, the Government seems to have realized the necessity of a backbone; it established in each street leading to Guérin's barricaded house lines of policemen, then a double row of mounted municipal guards, then another cordon of police, then a double hedge of infantry, and, again, within twenty yards of the fort, another row of infantry, while in a semicircle in front of the house itself was arranged another row of municipal guards. When this military mountain moved, the "ridiculous mouse" came forth. It is a pity that a Ministry which began its career by acts of such undoubted bravery and good sense should now allow its record to become clouded.

**Resignation of the Austrian Cabinet**

Last week's despatches from Venezuela's Caracas indicate that the new revolutionary movement in Venezuela is assuming formidable proportions. The principal leader of the insurgents, General Cipriano Castro, was lately defeated as a candidate for the Governor of one of the provinces, and lays his defeat to President Andrade. United with him is General Hernandez, who was the opposition candidate to Andrade in the last election for the Presidency. The insurgents' forces have captured the important town of Valencia, and have advanced half-way to Caracas, the capital. The Government forces have been pushed forward toward the enemy's camp, and President Andrade expresses the usual full confidence in being able to easily crush the insurgents, but the insurrection has already made not a little headway. It is understood here that President Andrade is generally acceptable to the