

SENATE HAS KILLED LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SIMONDS BELIEVES

Also Holds That Way Is Cleared For Return To System of Balance of Power

UNCERTAIN WHETHER TREATY IS DESTROYED

Europe Never Dreamed Senate Would Refuse To Sustain President; British Will Desert League On Ground That It Is Now In American Politics; French Will Follow

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The defeat of the peace treaty will have certain consequences as far as Europe is concerned, which will not be modified by any later ratification. Chief among these consequences will be the total discrediting of the League of Nations. The United States Senate may or may not have killed the treaty of Versailles, so far as American participation is concerned, but it has destroyed the League of Nations. And with this destruction the League is cleared for a European return to that system of the balance of power, which for centuries has been the central circumstance in European history.

In saying that the League of Nations has been discredited and is doomed, there is no implication that it will be at once and formally repudiated by the European nations, who have already subscribed to the treaty of Versailles. On the contrary the various commissions appointed will meet, as prescribed, they will function for the time being, since it is of utmost importance that there be no further delay, but beneath the surface great and rapid changes will inevitably take place.

The reason is obvious. When the President went to Europe, carrying his League of Nations project, Europe was divided on the course to follow. The experienced statesmen of the Continent had little faith in the league and very grave apprehensions as to the danger which it would bring in its train. Some urged that it was a wise policy to give Mr. Wilson what he wanted and that the League of Nations was too high to be given up. Others, however, were of the opinion that the League of Nations was a dangerous experiment, and that it was better to give up the League of Nations than to give up the balance of power.

Wilson Gains Advantage. This British aid gave Mr. Wilson a decisive advantage in the conference. Clemenceau saw he was helpless and turned from his course of opposition. Italy and Japan, with obvious mental reservations followed suit. But if British support of the President was steady and French relatively certain, after the promise of American aid against German attack, Italian and Japanese refusal to accept the League of Nations revealed the real state of mind and Italy actually withdrew from the conference, as Japan threatened to do, when Mr. Wilson, with Anglo-French support stood out in the matter of Fiume. Rumania and Serbia presently went also and even Belgium threatened to go.

Looking backward on the Paris conference, with the slightest regard for what men said and how they acted, it is plain that the League of Nations was imposed on principle by the arid sympathy and approval of the Japanese. It would have been openly fought and promptly killed but for British championship. British championship was very little founded upon faith in the league, but very largely upon the conviction that the President spoke for the whole United States in demanding it.

This British adherence supplied the decisive turn for the President in Paris. American importance in the world, as it is, is not the result of the war, but of the appreciation of the importance of America to Europe, the need of American loans, American reparation, would not have been sufficient to keep the conference together in its earlier stages and prevent a general revolt against Mr. Wilson's insistence upon combining the treaty and the league, had British support wavered.

But British support did not waver until toward the end of March. It survived the shock of the President's refusal to stand by the program agreed to in his absence and not only accepted by him by Colonel House. His veto of the program, which put the League of Nations discussion over until the treaty was formulated precipitated the first real crisis in Paris and was dispatched from Brest, when he landed on his way back from Europe.

WANT VESSELS FOR BRAZILIAN TRADE

Much Speculation As To Character of Service To Be Maintained

SAILINGS ERRATIC IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS

Americans at Mouth of Amazon Impatient at Delay; Prior To War, Liverpool Steamship Company Had Monopoly of Trade In Para River Valley

Para, Brazil, Nov. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—There is much speculation locally as to the steamship service which is to be maintained in the future between the United States and Para, at the mouth of the Amazon river, in view of the activity in development work which has been steadily increasing since the beginning of the year, and the increase in exports which will follow as a result. So far the service has been erratic, some weeks three or four steamers leave together for New York, and then there will not be another for a month.

Americans here are impatient. Speaking of the development of our foreign trade, an importer remarked to the Associated Press correspondent: "For heaven's sake let us stop talking of what we are going to do, and get busy!" This accurately sums up the attitude of most Americans here. They believe that if the United States is to get her share of the trade of the Amazon Valley, there is no time to be lost.

Prior to the war the Booth Steamship Company, of Liverpool, had virtually a monopoly of the trade of the valley. During the few years immediately preceding the war the Germans had been engaged in and were steadily growing stronger, but at the outbreak of hostilities these activities, of course, ceased. The Germans who took refuge in the south of Brazil when this country declared war are now beginning to come back to the Amazon, and are renewing their efforts to gain a substantial foothold. With the renewal of business activity since the armistice, the Booth Line has not had enough steamers to handle the business.

There is now an opportunity for some American steamship company to come in here with a first-class service and capture the business the Germans were going after when the war broke out, as well as a fair portion of future business which will develop as the possibilities of this great valley, immense and rich in natural resources, become known.

Since last July the Lamport & Holt have been sending steamers to Para, but local merchants say they need permanent and adequate service. The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company has announced its intention of making Para a port of call for its South American steamers, but so far only one American steamer has arrived, and there is uncertainty as to the future service. The Prince Line is temporarily making this a port of call for their northbound steamers to New Orleans, and, since this service was announced, the Brazilian Lloyd is said to be considering the opening of a line from Rio de Janeiro to New Orleans, via Havana.

The steamer Cotopaxi, a United States Shipping Board vessel, is now repaired and will leave shortly. She is leading a cargo of cedar logs. She was on her way to Pernambuco when she developed engine trouble and just managed to reach the mouth of the Amazon where she ran aground.

Local Americans are enthusiastic as to the future possibilities of the development of the Amazon valley, and are of the opinion that the United States should devote attention to the undeveloped market here for American goods, as also an inexhaustible source for many valuable raw materials needed by manufacturers of the United States. The region watered by the Amazon and its thousands of affluents is larger in area than the United States, and all the produce of this immense area must pass through Para, as this is the only channel of the river which is navigable to the ocean. For this reason Para is known locally as "The Gateway of the Amazon."

It is earnestly urged here that there should be a regular, first-class, American steamship line from New York to this "Gateway," maintaining a consistent schedule, if the United States is to play an important part in the development of the valley of the Amazon.

MANUFACTURE OF RUM BRINGS PROSPERITY.

St. Pierre, Martinique, Nov. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—The manufacture and sale of rum brought unusual prosperity to the little island of Martinique during the war. Hidden away among the West Indies lies a little island that is found with difficulty on most maps of the world, sent its sons overseas to fight for the motherland while the folks at home prospered by raising sugar, coffee, cocoa and manufacturing rum.

This took place, too, during a period when prohibition was sweeping over America. Not only did the exports of this beverage increase from a gain of more than 40 per cent, but the value of the exports increased from approximately \$2,385,000 in 1913 to \$2,937,000 in 1917, a gain of about 25 per cent. Exports of sugar, however, decreased from 39,059 tons in 1913 to 29,478 tons in 1917. The production of sugar cane was increased during the same period but the islanders found it more profitable to use the product in the manufacture of rum than to export it. From 1914 to 1917 imports of molasses used in the manufacture of rum, increased from 1,397 tons to 2,475 tons.

TURKEY NOT BROKE FINANCIERS STATE

American Experts After Investigation Say Country Fundamentally Sound

POPULAR CONCEPTION OF NATION ERRONEOUS

Always Able To Borrow Money and Did Not Default During Recent Years, But Revenues Constantly Increasing, Although Much of It Lost Before Reaching Treasury

Constantinople, Nov. 5.—(By The Associated Press.)—American experts, who have investigated the financial condition of the former Ottoman Empire say they are convinced that it is fundamentally sound. Several considerations are advanced to support this conclusion.

First, it is stated that the popular point of view that Turkey was bankrupt before the war was partly created artificially for the benefit of foreign financial interests with the object of frightening other would-be investors and for political reasons of establishing spheres of influence.

The fact that Turkey was always able to secure loans is cited as evidence of her financial soundness, though against this may be advanced the observation that she was a political center coveted by many powers who were played, the one against the other, and that financial considerations were sometimes subordinated to political purposes. It is pointed out that Turkey did not default on her indebtedness in recent years, but funds for the payment of interest and amortization were continually increasing and doubling at the rate of every fifteen years.

The revenues of the country as a whole were increasing at the normal natural rate of other prosperous countries in Europe. An enormous percentage of revenues never reached the treasury, the loss being estimated by some as high as 50 per cent. This was partly ascribed to the system of farming out the taxes by a certain sum and then collecting what they could.

For Americans who are considering the mandate question or of doing business here under whatever government is established, it is pointed out that the above facts show revenues already adequate to conduct the old government and that with good government the old Ottoman Empire would have been financially strong.

Before the war foreign investments amounted to the equivalent of \$1,078,000,000 of which \$783,000,000 was in the public debt or loans to the government and the difference in private enterprises and concessions. The bulk of these investments was in loans to the government. What was done with this money? Many of the loans were issued below par so that all of the money never reached the treasury. Enormous commissions are believed to have been paid to European bankers and in "gratifications" to various local ministers to get their support for the loans. Sums that did reach the treasury are said to have been squandered on palaces, harems and in other unproductive ways.

So the loans did not, on the whole, create sources of new revenue and therefore the public debt continually increased. It is to be noted that in the late seventies and the early eighties the government could not pay interest on its loans and so large sums were written off by various refunding operations in recognition of the doubtful manner in which most of the loans had been made, and new issues were put out with the old ones being taken in at reduced face value.

Suggestion has been made here that these facts may lead the Peace Conference to write off more of the national debt. The object of such loans, it is stated, were partly with the political intent of making Turkey default, so interested powers could take over her finances and control the country, as was done in 1881. This led to the creation of loose spheres of influence, Germany taking Konia Plain, the French Syria, with the Italians wanting the province they at present occupy, and the British and the Russians seeking Constantinople. In the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, which continued until the war and has been resumed in some fashion, there was one Englishman, one Frenchman, one German, one Austrian and one Italian with the presidency alternately occupied by an Englishman and a Frenchman. Of this public debt France owned 60 per cent, Britain 14 per cent, Germany 21 per cent, and 4 per cent was owned between the Italians and the Austrians.

The conclusion of the investigators is that if the investments had been made for productive enterprise and had created sources for meeting interest and the debt it would have been child's play to carry the debt and pay it off. However, as the debt was lowered in spite of the above attempts, additional loans were made. Not all of the sums borrowed by the government were wasted. For example, about \$50,000,000 were used to help build the Bagdad Railway. Although the Germans would have built the line with their own money, they actually got Turkish money to finance what they considered a German enterprise.

France Has Film Censor.

Paris, Nov. 12.—(By Mail.)—A new film censor will be in office in France beginning January 1 next. An examining committee, which takes the place of the old police censorship, has been appointed. Senator Maurice Faure, some leading theatrical and literary authorities and Pathe and Gaumont, the leading French film makers, are members of the board.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATE LEADER OF DEMOCRATS



Senator Oscar W. Underwood. Friends of Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, and Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, have begun an active canvass of the Democratic membership of the Upper House in the contest to decide who shall be leader to succeed the late Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia. Senator Underwood, of North Carolina, was next in line for the place, but declined to serve because of his health.

CALIFORNIA SEA SLOWLY SINKING

One of Natural Wonders of West May Soon Become Extinct, Say Observers

Los Angeles, Nov. 29.—The Salton Sea in the Imperial Valley, one of the natural wonders of the West, is constantly shrinking. At present it is about eighteen miles long and nine miles wide at the greatest point. During the last five years, the water is said to have retreated about a mile a year, leaving a salt encrusted adobe land, which is eagerly seized by homesteaders. Often their location stakes are planted far out in the water.

The sea which lies 160 feet below the level of the ocean abounds in fish, mullet and carp, which local and Arizona capitalists are planning to utilize by erection of great canneries.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that about the Salton Sea lies the largest area of date producing land in the country. Geologists say the Salton "Sink" as it once was known in pre-historic times has changed from desert to sea and from sea to desert fifty times or more. For centuries the Colorado river would flow quietly to the Gulf of California and gradually build up a sand-bar across its mouth. Then some spring flood would cause a washout in the river's bank further north and the whole torrent would sweep toward the ocean. The sea would be drained and the region relapse into a desert.

Mud volcanoes abound near the sea, a short distance inland. They are of all sizes up to great mounds 16 feet in height. They all emit steam, some in a steady stream, others steam and mud alternately. Many of them give out a sulphurous gas. At times their roaring can be heard for miles.

More and more the sea is being visited by tourists and during the heated season, when the temperature is from 10 to 20 degrees cooler than in the valley towns, dances are frequently held on an old wharf, which once served as a landing place for fishing boats but which has been left high and dry by the receding waters.

Of especial interest to the tourist are the bubbling "paintpots." As the water retreats it is in a state of constant ebullition. Gases from some unknown subterranean source are continually finding escape through unvented vents in the bottom. Layer after layer of colored pigment is deposited. The retreating waters have left uncovered acres of this deposit, said by experts to be fully equal to the dry sienna and amber colors, of which so much is imported.

ARMENIA DESIRES HELP OF AMERICA

Prime Minister of Country Says Death Preferable To Rule Under Turks

DEEP AFFECTION FOR THIS COUNTRY, HE SAYS

League of Nations Would Be Partial Protection To Little Country; No Bolshevism Among Armenians, Minister Declares, Because of Deep Patriotism of People

Erivan, Capital Armenian Republic, Oct. 20.—(By Mail.)—The Prime Minister of the republic, M. Khatikian, today received the correspondent of The Associated Press and talked freely concerning the proposal of a United States mandate for Armenia.

"If we manage to live through the winter and receive the recognition of the allies, together with the help of America," said the Prime Minister, "then other Armenians scattered the world over will come to us and we shall make our republic a prosperous one."

"It is now being proposed, I hear, to rule us together with the Turks. We prefer death to rule under the Turks in the past we lived together as master and slave. Now we want the right to live alone, away from the Turks. We want the peace conference to set aside a section of territory for us and then the Turks will leave us. It is a matter of life and death for us right along. The only solution possible is to define our frontiers and if the United States, with whom we place our case and in whom alone we trust, will help us morally and materially for twenty years we will pay back money expended with the wealth of our land. If such help is not given then we must wander over the earth like slaves, without a home."

Physician by Profession. Premier Khatikian, who appears to be the ruling force in Armenia, was formerly mayor of Tiflis for a period of ten years serving as a Russian official. He is a physician by profession. Short, bald, black-eyed, with close-trimmed beard, he looks as much Russian as Armenian, and differs in appearance from the familiar Turkish-Armenian type. He inspires confidence in his statements by a reserved firm manner. While not a commanding figure, either physically or intellectually, he seems to do the best he can for his country, fully realizing the fragile thread by which it hangs to life.

Regarding the question if Armenia submit to be ruled under a blanket mandate, as part of Asia Minor, he said: "Whatever America decides is best for us we will follow out. We are satisfied America has only our interests at heart. However, we believe our frontiers should be determined now, no matter when we are set free to walk alone as an independent state. If Americans will consent to rule us, to establish order in our country, to take over the administration of our affairs, we shall be satisfied. We love in this world but three things, freedom, work and education. When we are given the chance to earn these we will show America what we are capable of. We are now a suffering little people, that the fire we have gone through has crippled us mightily, that the citizens here are worn out or are not our best material, but with time we shall improve."

"It must be recognized that both, in Turkey and in Russia, Armenians have always furnished a large class of intelligent public officials, bankers, traders and farmers, and those of us who are left, from massacres, together with our educated people now in Egypt, France, England, Bulgaria, will form a good nucleus for a prosperous state. I have here a long list of names of those Armenians in America representing a half billion dollars capital, who have declared their intention of returning to live here when circumstances will permit.

Deep Affection For America. Asked whether, if the United States took a mandate to Armenia, meaning thereby practically a military protectorate, the Armenians would not soon be tired of their rulers, who would be quite different from missionaries, Premier Khatikian said: "There is a big colony of our people in America who meet all classes, and there are none of them who do not entertain deep affection for America and regard her as a mother. I saw last winter three hundred dead per day on the streets of this city and if America had not helped feed our hungry there would have been a half million Armenians dead of starvation. After such relations it is our dream to have Americans here, and if they don't come it will be our end."

Asked if reconstructed Russia would not demand back any territory the Peace Conference might now set aside to form an Armenian state, he said: "Distinctions must be made between Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. Old Russia wanted an Armenia reaching to the Mediterranean Sea so they might have the outlet they couldn't get except by possession of Constantinople. New Russia might not wish to oppress a state so different in population, also she might not have an interest in troubling us, whereas she would need the Caucasus because of the railway to Batoum and also the oil riches of Baku which have their outlet at Batoum to the world markets. Besides, we have assurances from Denikine that we will not be disturbed."

League Partial Protection. Regarding the League of Nations, the Premier said that, surrounded by Russians, British in Persia and the Turks, the League would be a partial protection but that if America guaranteed the

PERSHING CONQUERS LAKE LANAO MOROS

Sends Expedition Around Lake Accomplishing What Spain Had Striven in Vain to Achieve—Hostile Forts Captured After Bloody Fighting—Knowledge of Country Obtained on Expedition Found Invulnerable.

(Continued from Issue of November 9.)

This point was a good mortar position, and mortar fire was opened. The rest of the column pushed forward as rapidly as possible toward a position above Calahui that appeared favorably for the Maxims and the infantry. On account of the lack of trails and the roughness of the country it was 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon when the two leading companies of infantry and the Maxims reached the point selected. Here the Moros began firing upon us with great vigor, but the command we had of the position was such that the interior of their fort could be raked with artillery, and it was soon evident that they not only could do but little, but that they could not remain long in the fort without great loss.

The fort was located on a point about 100 feet high that projected into the lake and was surrounded on three sides by water, the shores for some distance on both sides being covered with timber. Placing Company G across the ridge, supporting the mountain guns at a range of 700 yards, Lieutenant Gracie with Company M was ordered toward the fort, to move with his left flank touching the lake. He encountered some resistance in the heavy timber, but soon reached the vicinity of the fort and made a thorough reconnaissance of it. Returning after dark, he reported that many of the Moros had escaped by vintas, as many vintas were seen by him skirting the shore out of sight of our position. Upon the return about dark with the mortar Captain Gracie reported having seen Moros escaping. It was impossible to surround this fort, a firing line was held intact during the night, and strong outposts were posted about camp, which was established on the ridge.

"Little firing was done during the night and early next morning several Calahui Moros, under Datto Ampuan, came into camp and surrendered themselves, saying that all Moros had left the fort during the previous afternoon and night. In company with these Moros the fort was entered and afterwards destroyed. The Calahui Moros were required to take the oath of allegiance, which they did according to Moros custom, and were released. They reported that the fort was occupied the day before by about 250 Moros of Calahui and Tarasa, 25 of whom were killed and several wounded. We had no casualties. Five cannon and lances were found inside the fort and destroyed.

"As before stated, the fort at Calahui was located on a high point projecting into the lake and could be approached only from the land side, and then only by crossing a wide triangular ditch, some 40 feet deep. The walls were similar to those of Bacool, although but one face was fortified. Against the artillery from the position selected for the Maxim it was absolutely untenable.

"During the day the leading detachments of Tugaya and several from Gato came into camp with assurance that there would be no more trouble at any of the remaining rancherias between Calahui and Marahui. In order to give the men a much-needed rest after the four days of constant engagement and to await the return of Troop A from Camp Vicars, the command was held in camp at Calahui during the remainder of that day and night.

"At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a messenger came in from Lieutenant Lear, stating that the advance guard of Troop A had been attacked by Bacool Moros in the ravine just west of Bacool ridge. Medical assistance was at once sent him, and the troop with the wounded reached camp at dark. Lieutenant Lear then reported that four Moros, armed with camlans, had sprung from behind some large boulders, each one attacking a member of the point of the advance guard, including Lieutenant Masgun. The four Moros were killed, but the four members of the advance guard were more than wounded, of whom Corporal Claude D. Reads died shortly after reaching camp.

"The next day, the 11th, the sick and wounded were returned to Camp Vicars in vintas under charge of a guard commanded by Lieutenant A. W. Brown. The command resumed the march under escort of many friendly Moros and went into camp for the night at Oato, where we were received with every manifestation of friendship and where every attention was shown us. While here I finally settled an old feud between the rancherias of Oato and Bayanan that had been the cause of war between them in which several Moros lost their lives.

Many Vintas Were Friendly. Many vintas were again resumed and representatives from all the rancherias—including the principal rancherias, Bucayan, Cusayan, Murrantao, Bacool (north) and Marahui—along the coast came out to meet us. The march was made without further incident to the Agus river, opposite Pantar. Here we remained in camp during the following day and obtained five days' rations and forage for the return trip.

"The return march was begun on the morning of the 14th, and camp was made at Marahui. A delegation of Bayabao Moros visited camp, including some of their representatives from all the principal rancherias of that tribe, together with Pandita Iman Nusca, a high priest, the head of the Mohammedan church in Lake Lanao, most of whom I have known and visited during my services at Iigan. On the 15th the command marched to Calahui without incident, and on the 16th, using the trails along the coast through Bacool, reached Camp Vicars. Passing near Bacool, Captain Kirkpatrick's troop, which had been thrown out on the right flank of the column as a precautionary

measure, had a few shots fired at them from extremely long range. "As a result of this expedition of exploration, it was definitely learned that all the Moros along the west shore of Lake Lanao were friendly to us except those of Bacool and Calahui and a few about Linao. With these exceptions all gave us welcome or came out in large numbers to meet us where the road led us at any distance from their rancherias. Expressions of friendship had previously come from many of them during the trip from Camp Vicars across the lake in November and December.

"The Moros of Bacool, however, had openly defied our authority for a year, and were supported by many who, while not openly hostile, were in sympathy with them. The destruction of their fort, thought by most Moros to be impregnable, and their losses in the battle destroyed their prestige forever and will have a salutary and a lasting effect upon them and upon all the Moros in the Lanao. This effect will be strengthened by the fact that no property of any kind was destroyed except, unavoidably, and that all Moros who expressed friendship were treated kindly.

"An accurate map of the west shore of the lake was made, and it was found that a wagon road could be constructed with little difficulty from Camp Vicars to Marahui, as the main trail follows the shore line only a part of the distance, or from Tugaya to Madumba, and even this could be avoided if found necessary.

"The existence of cholera about the lake made the expedition extremely hazardous. The work necessary to carry and boil water increased the labor of the troops two-fold, especially as camps could seldom be made near the lake and all springs and streams usually containing water during the rainy season were found dry at this time. Nine enlisted men contracted the disease during the expedition, three of whom recovered, while four civilian packers contracted it, two of whom recovered.

Praise For Men and Officers. "I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men composing this expedition. Well disciplined and trained as they have been during the last year in campaigning among and fighting against these semi-savages, they were on the alert to take advantage of every opportunity to damage the enemy, and at the time to protect themselves against unnecessary losses. The arduous duty during the expedition was performed most willingly, and without despair with good judgment.

"I desire especially to commend Captain O. S. McNair and Lieutenant Florence Deems, Jr., and the men of the Twenty-fifth Battery of Field Artillery under them for their services during this expedition, and especially during the fight at Bacool, also Captain G. W. Kirkpatrick, the officers and men of Troop A, Fifteenth Cavalry, and First Lieutenant G. C. Shaw and the officers and men of Company C, Twenty-seventh Infantry, who deserve the greatest credit for their gallant conduct in the final assault on the Moro stronghold. Lieutenant Shaw led his company over the ditch and directed the movements of his men in the hand-to-hand encounter that took place against these fanatical Moros.

"The splendid service of First Lieutenant F. U. Patterson, assistant surgeon, and members of the medical and hospital corps, and especially especially worthy of commendation, Lieutenant Mangum, Fifteenth Cavalry, displayed great personal courage after his revolver had three times missed fire in grappling with the individual Moro who was making for him, disarming the Moro and killing him by blows with his revolver.

"The report would be incomplete without mentioning the excellent services of Lieutenant R. D. Peck, Engineer Corps, who directed the construction of the bridge across the ditch on the 8th of April, and of First Lieutenant W. B. Gracie and the officers and men of M Company, Twenty-seventh Infantry, and of First Lieutenant Ben Lear and the officers and men of Troop A, Fifteenth Cavalry, who performed the difficult work directly under the walls and fire from the fort. Chaplain George D. Rice, Twenty-seventh Infantry, who narrowly escaped losing his life in the assault on the fort at Bacool, deserves especially to be mentioned for his untiring efforts in aiding the surgeon and in caring for and comforting the sick and wounded.

Sent on New Expedition. The success of this third expedition established the supremacy of the United States in Mindanao.

There still remained one more task, however, before the Lake Lanao Moros were completely subjugated—an expedition around the lake. Spain, through all the centuries of her sovereignty over the Philippines, had vainly strived to make such an expedition. Always her soldier hosts were repulsed. No white man, nor company of white men, indeed, had ever accomplished the circuit of the lake.

Captain Pershing, on April 28, 1903, just after his return from his third expedition, was ordered by Brigadier-General Samuel S. Sumner, commanding the Department of Mindanao, to perform this feat. How well Pershing executed the order may be learned from his own report to the War Department, a report which tells of an accomplishment that will live always as a heroic and unusual chapter of American history. For Pershing, with his command, did that which no white man had ever done before.

His report follows: "As soon as it became known that this expedition was to be made notice