UNIV. OF MICH.
MAR 5 1906

The Public

A Journal of Fundamental Democracy and
A Weekly Narrative of History in the Making

8th Year. No. 413 | CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1906 | Price 5 Cents

LOUIS F. POST
EDITOR

Entered at the Chicago, Illinois, Postoffice as Second Class Matter

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Yearly	$1.00
Half Yearly	.50
Quarterly	.25
Single Copy	.05

Extra Copies, $2.00 per 100, in lots of 50 and upward; if addressed to individuals, $3.50 per 100

Money Orders or Chicago or New York Drafts are preferred for remittances. On all local checks add 10 cents for exchange, as required by the Chicago banks. The subscription price has been reduced from $2.00 to $1.00 yearly, and the exchange must be collected.

For Advertising Rates and Other Particulars of Publication, See Cartoon Page

The Receipt of a Sample or Marked Copy by a Non-Subscriber is an Invitation to Subscribe

WITH SUPPLEMENT

IN THIS ISSUE

Sketch and Portrait of Judge Murray F. Tuley

This issue contains a biographical sketch, by Louis F. Post, of the life and public services of Murray F. Tuley, and, as a supplement, an excellent half-tone portrait of the late judge.

Extra copies will be furnished, while the supply lasts, at the regular prices, given in the adjoining column.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
First National Bank Building - CHICAGO

FOR TABLE OF CONTENTS SEE FIRST EDITORIAL PAGE

"WATCHMAKERS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE" INGERSOLL

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL
CHAS H. INGERSOLL

The Ingersoll American Watches
THE CHEAPEST GUARANTEED WATCHES IN THE WORLD.
Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.
NEW YORK-LONDON-CHICAGO-SAN FRANCISCO.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION
CABLE ADDRESS "EDENROSE, N.Y."
A.B.C., W.U. AND LIEBER CODES

C.H.I.

51-53 MAIDEN LANE. NEW YORK (JEWELERS COURT) Feb.19,1906.

Public Publishing Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

We were agreeably surprised on looking over our cost and result records to find that The Public has been close to the head of our list of paying mediums. As our order was given you with slight misgivings as to the result, as you will remember, this leads us to volunteer this information.

We account for the showing by the fact that we believe your paper, as is the case with many class publications, is very closely read, and as a rule preserved and passed along.

Yours very truly,
ROBT.H.INGERSOLL & BRO.,
per .

Digitized by Google

MOODY'S MAGAZINE, the Monthly Review for Investors, Bankers and Men of Affairs. Edited by Byron W. Holt. Contributions by HORACE WHITE, PROF. JOHN B. CLARK, PROF. IRVING FISHER, MAURICE L. MUHLEMAN, WALTER S. LOGAN, FRANK A. VANDERLIP, JOHN DEWITT WARNER, CHAS. A. CONANT, ROBERT GOODBODY, JAMES R. BRANCH, DAVID WILLCOX, H. T. NEWCOMB, ROBERT BAKER, CHAS. S. HAMLIN, HON. JOHN J. ESCH, FRED'K N. JUDSON, FRANK S. GARDNER, HUGO R. MEYER, FRANK H. SPEARMAN and others. DEPARTMENTS—Critical Comment on Current Events, Monthly Summary of Events, Stock Market Outlook, Inquiry Department, Correspondence, etc., etc. 128 pages, handsomely printed and illustrated. Subscription, $3.00 Per Year. THE MOODY CORPORATION, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Chicago Teachers' Federation

Bulletin

A paper for teachers, dealing with the educational problems of to-day from the standpoint that education in a democracy should be democratic in theory, administration and practice.

$1.00 Per Year

814 Unity Building, Chicago

JUST ISSUED

The Bitter Cry of the Children

By JOHN SPARGO

This book is said to be the most careful and searching examination ever published, of the effects of poverty upon children. Its author is a trained and accomplished social investigator. He discusses the measure in which poverty is responsible for the excessive infantile disease and mortality; the tragedy of attempting to educate ill-nourished children; the burden on the working child in our modern industrial system; and, finally, remedial measures which have been tried in various places with sufficient success to warrant their general adoption.

12mo, cloth, 360 pages, with 32 full-page illustrations, besides charts, diagrams, etc. Price, $1.50 (postage 13 cents).

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
First National Bank Building - - CHICAGO

JUST ISSUED

THE FREE PASS BRIBERY SYSTEM

By GEORGE W. BERGE

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Nebraska in 1904

A thorough consideration of the organization, extent and danger of the system of bribery by free railroad passes, showing its manipulation for the protection of the railroads in their extortionate freight and passenger charges, and in the low taxation of their property. The first book ever written on the subject.

12mo, cloth, 300 pages, illustrated, $1.00, postpaid.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.
First National Bank Building, CHICAGO

Please mention THE PUBLIC when you write to advertisers.

Digitized by Google

NOW READY

Ethical Principles of Marriage and Divorce

By LOUIS F. POST, Editor of THE PUBLIC

Author of "Ethics of Democracy," "The Prophet of San Francisco," etc.

A rational discussion of marriage as a natural relationship, and of the uses of marriage ceremonials or contracts and the legitimacy and proper effect of their abrogation by divorce. The subjects considered include plural marriage, which is subjected to the test of natural ethics and condemned; and marriage after divorce, which is, by the same test, approved. The book concludes with an argument, neither ecclesiastical nor conventional, but upon rational principle, for the exalted character and natural sanctity of monogamous marriage. Contents: Introduction; Ch. I. Marriage; Ch. II. Eternality of Marriage; Ch. III. Polygamy, Polyandry and "Free-love"; Ch. IV. Successive Marriages; Ch. V. Marriage Ceremonials; Ch. VI. Divorce; Ch. VII. Marriage After Divorce; and Ch. VIII. The Sanctity of Marriage. These chapters, now revised for book publication, were originally published in THE PUBLIC as serial essays. Uniform in size of page and general style with "Ethics of Democracy."

12mo, cloth, 150 pages, $1.00; by mail, $1.10.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

First National Bank Building, Chicago

The Book for the Hour!

The Cost of Something for Nothing

By JOHN P. ALTGELD

"Reveals a strong man at his mental best."
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Dealing fearlessly with recent social, business and political developments, the late Governor of Illinois warns those who enter into the spirit of modern business speculation and political corruption that there is a moral law which will exact swift and fearful retribution from those who transgress it.

At this time, when multitudes are intent on getting something for nothing, these words of a statesman and a philosopher should not pass unheeded.

12mo., cloth, gilt top. Price, $1.00 postpaid.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

First National Bank Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE MENACE OF PRIVILEGE

A Study of the Dangers to the Republic from the Existence of a Favored Class

BY

HENRY GEORGE, Jr.

Mr. George has given us a book of first-rate interest and importance. It is written forcefully and brilliantly, and, merely as good reading, it will take a high place in the literature of economic and political discussion. As a picture of present day conditions it is a remarkable piece of description and analysis. Taking up successively the topics, Privilege: Its Extent and Nature, Princes of Privilege, Resistance to Privilege, Weapons of Privilege, Privilege the Corruptor of Politics, Influence on Public Opinion, Present and Past, and The Remedy, he deals ably and fearlessly with the most vital questions that can to-day interest the American citizen. I know of no other work presenting so vivid and unsparing a picture of American life as it may be seen to-day as do Mr. George's chapters on how our princes live, on their amusements and dissipations, and on the physical, mental, and moral deterioration of the masses.—*Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, in The New York Times Saturday Review.*

It would be a delight to quote from the book, were there room. The reading of it does not horribly depress or tend to make one pessimistic . . . . but its pages uplift and make the heart hopeful, for they show how simple really the trouble is, and how easily cured. A single genuine blow, from those who suffer, at the source of it, will end it.—*Reformed Church Messenger.*

In our judgment it is the most important contribution to the vital social, political and economic literature of America that has appeared within the past year—a book that no friend of republican government can afford to ignore.—*The Arena.*

In marked degree a revelation of threatening social conditions, in all respects sober and thoughtful, enriched with an abundance of pertinent facts, and steadily true to its central theme that privilege is the deadly foe of democracy, this book, written in an attractive as well as elevated style, speaks the word that in present conditions needs most to be spoken. The son, with The Menace of Privilege, has extended the father's Progress and Poverty down to date.—*The Public.*

12mo, cloth, 421 pages, with index, $1.50 net (postage 13 cents).

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

First National Bank Building, CHICAGO

Digitized by Google

OUR business is devoted to the production and distribution of the best literature relating to real or fundamental democracy (in the broad sense of the word).

Our interesting catalogue of books is sent anywhere free on request.

We are prepared to supply any book published—as well as those listed in the catalogue.

We solicit the patronage of all. As the volume of our business increases, we shall be able to bring out, and widely disseminate, many new books and pamphlets of great interest and importance to real democracy.

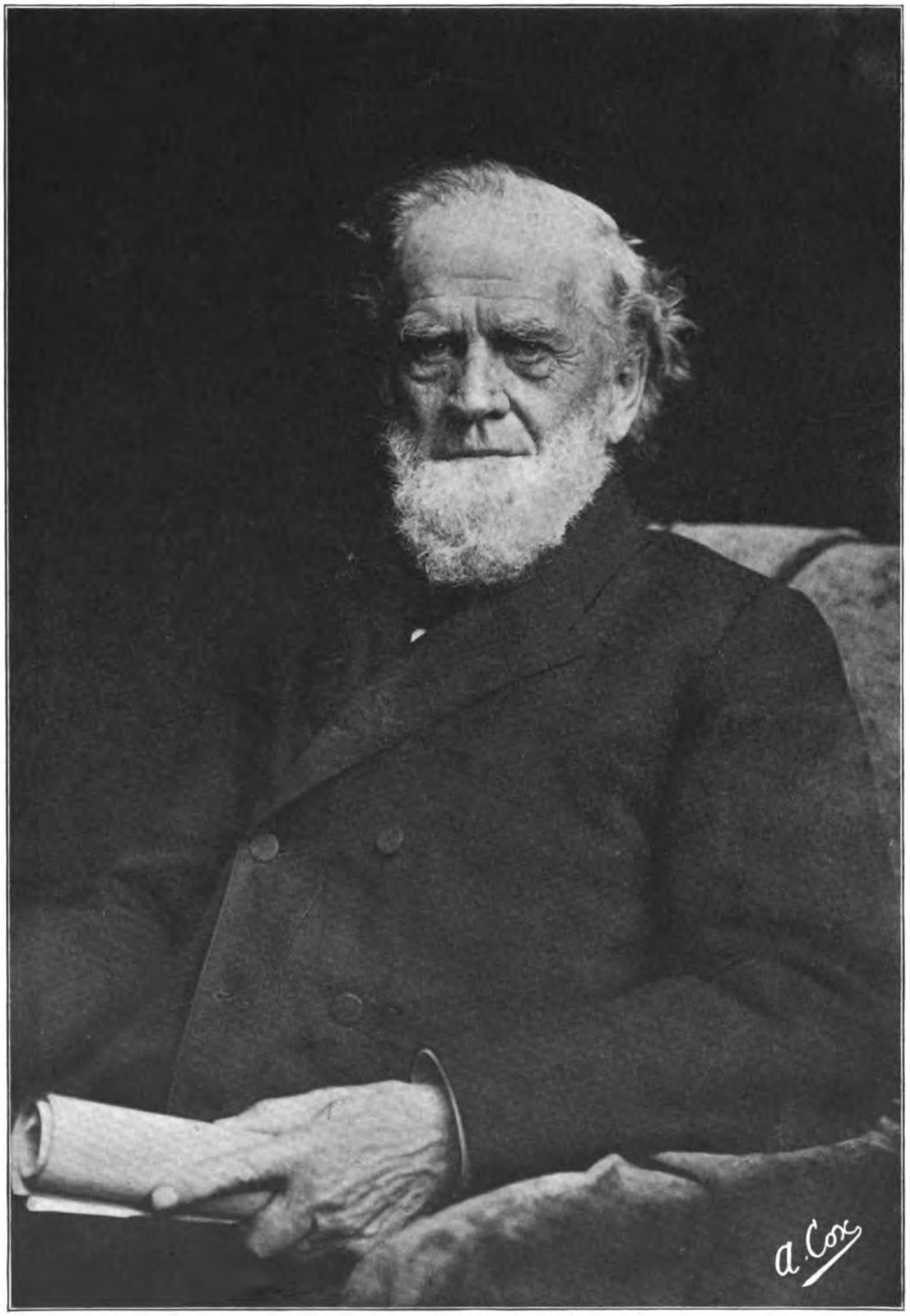
THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
First National Bank Building
CHICAGO

Every student, admirer, or descendant of any of the famous group of the early abolitionists, will wish to have a copy of **Gerrit Smith on Land Monopoly; with Introduction by William Lloyd Garrison the Younger.** So also will everyone interested in the subject treated. This handsome little book of 32 pages (3¾ x 8½), paper cover, is No. 2 of The Prophet Series, and is a reprint of articles originally published in THE PUBLIC. **The price is 10 cents a copy, postpaid; 12 copies for $1.00, postpaid.**

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
First National Bank Building
CHICAGO

Please mention THE PUBLIC when you write to advertisers.

Digitized by Google



M. F. Tully

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

The Public

LOUIS F. POST, Editor

Volume VIII Number 413

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1906.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL:
Senator Tillman's leadership.....795
A democratic Republican.....795
That postal deficit.....796
Lawson's exposures.....796
Land nationalization and the single tax.....796
More "government by injunction".....796
The Chicago gas bunco.....796
Chicago's wave of crime.....796
Our colonial and our imperial caciques.797
A mysterious fortune.....797
Murray F. Tuley.....797

NEWS NARRATIVE:
Railroad rates in the Senate.....802
The Statehood bill.....803
Senator La Follette's work.....803
The divorce law congress.....803
The possible coal strike.....803
Striking printers in jail.....804
Organizing against "government by injunction".....804
The Illinois primary law in Chicago.....805
Crime in Chicago.....805
Crime in Springfield, Ohio.....805
Race hostilities in China.....805
Conditions in Russia.....805
News Notes.....805
Press Opinions.....806
In Congress.....807

RELATED THINGS:
Repression (Bowen).....807
How the Filipinos Feel About the Exhibition of the Igorottes in the United States.....807
In the Air (Bigelow).....807
An "Anti-Crime" Meeting in a Chicago Church.....808
Murray F. Tuley.....808

BOOKS:
Yogi Philosophy.....810

CARTOON.—For Him to Ponder On (Bradley).....810

For terms and other particulars of publication see cartoon page

EDITORIAL

Senator Tillman's leadership.

An extraordinary result of the confusion in the Republican party relative to railroad legislation is the Democratic leadership on the President's rate bill. This measure, known as the Hepburn bill, went through the House, under the President's influence. It was unacceptable to the railroad clique of the Senate, but in the Senate committee on inter-State commerce they were in the minority. In order apparently to embarrass the President by giving the bill the color of a Democratic measure, they then voted in committee to place it in charge, not of a Republican member, but of Senator Tillman, now the leading Democrat in the Senate. This was clearly a mistake in tactics. The President has not backed away from Tillman, as was expected of him; and one need only know Tillman's record in Congress to understand that the railway interests would have fared better with Republican leadership against them.

A democratic Republican.

Senator La Follette, the democratic Republican of Wisconsin, has let a much needed draft of fresh air into the Senate on the Republican side. Of the three or four things he has done, everyone has hit hard at an abuse which has grown up in his party under its plutocratic control. The latest is a bill requiring the committees of all political parties in Presidential and Congressional elections to account to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for all moneys expended, and to prohibit corporations from directly or indirectly contributing money to any political committee or candidate. Needless to say, Congress will not pass the bill; but that such a bill should be presented by a Republican leader, is prophetic of a clearing out of grafter management from the party of Abraham Lincoln. Had such a law been in force in 1896, Hanna would have had no corruption fund, and the history of the country might have been different and better.

That postal deficit.

The real cause of the postal deficit is evident from the statistics of railroad earnings. Approximately one-tenth of the gross earnings of the eight principal railroads of the country is derived from mail contracts. Their postal earnings for 1905 were approximately $45,500,000, out of gross earnings for the same period of $445,000,000. Does anyone believe that the mail transportation of these roads is one-tenth their total transportation service? Much more probable is it that the suppressed proofs of graft are true, and that the railroads, through connivance with postal officials, are robbing the government.

Lawson's exposures.

When Thomas W. Lawson declares that the exposures of the Armstrong insurance investigation were trifling in comparison with what remains to be exposed, he is entitled to be heard with respect and a reasonable degree of confidence. Having "made good" on his original charges, regarding which he was denounced broadcast as a liar, this sort of reply cannot be accepted now that he makes new charges. If the latter are true, the Armstrong investigation has been little more than a whitewash. Lawson's new charges must not be ignored. He makes startling statements in the March "Everybody's," and in a letter to the Armstrong committee he asserts his belief that if the New York Life and the Mutual Life "are placed in the hands of honest, fearless men, some of the 'richest' and best known men in the country, who systematically have plundered the people for a quarter of a century, will be sent to State's prison for long terms." To ignore such declarations from a man whose previous ones have been so amply verified as Lawson's have been, would be indicative of a purpose to cover up great crimes and shield great criminals.

Land nationalization and the single tax.

We have been asked for a concise explanation of the difference between land nationalization and the single tax. They are different methods of accomplishing the same end as to landed property. Underlying each is the moral principle that the right to land is equal, and the economic principle that land monopoly is

Digitized by Google

the fundamental cause of the diversion of labor products from producers to non-producers. By land nationalization the government would take over ownership of all land, exacting ground rents in future for private possession; and most land nationalizers would in some manner compensate landowners for relinquishing their titles. But the single tax, making no formal change in land tenures, would tax land fully according to its market value, leaving valueless land, however useful, as an open and untaxed common. Both the single tax and land nationalization would make land values the sole source of public revenues, though by different methods. In this country the land reform movement is exclusively along single tax lines; in Great Britain it proceeds along both lines. The British land nationalization organ is Land and Labor, published at London; the single tax organ is Land Values, published at Glasgow. The celebrated scientist, Alfred Russell Wallace, is the leader of the land nationalization movement in Great Britain; the single tax movement everywhere identifies itself with the name of Henry George.

More "government by injunction."

Judge Holdom, of Chicago, has availed himself of another opportunity to strengthen his reputation as a "government by injunction" judge. Acting as his own jury, he has convicted two officers of the printers' union of an offense unknown to the law—inducing imported non-unionists to join the union and paying their expenses home, and has imposed a penalty in his own discretion. Under his sentence the men are now in jail. Holdom's decision was expressed in terms which clearly disclosed a bias that would have disqualified any man for jury service, but he refused to refer the case to a jury, and incompetency for bias is an unknown disqualification under the practice and procedure of "government by injunction." However, Judge Holdom is not the man to be criticized. He went frankly enough before the public for reelection as an employers' judge. As such he was supported by employers' organizations. They knew and he knew that he was the kind of judge they wanted. If the labor organizations didn't recognize him as unfair, it was no fault of his. Some of them evidently did, for he was badly cut at the polls. But if they had been as solicitous for public interests as their employers were for "business" interests, Judge Holdom would have to fight labor organizations, if he fought them at all, in a different and somewhat less influential capacity.

The Chicago gas bunco.

Now that it is too late, the gas consumers of Chicago are learning of the bunco game which the Chicago gas trust, in cooperation with a combination of fools and grafters in the City Council (p. 766), has played upon them. One of the most significant facts is the report of the New York Gas Commission, which has just fixed the minimum price for gas in that city at 80 cents per thousand feet. Yet the commission reports that it costs more to produce gas in New York than it is produced for in Chicago, where a complaisant Council allows the trust to charge five cents more than the New York price. In New York the cost is 60¾ cents; in Chicago the trust admitted the cost to be no more than 53½ cents, and the experts put it at 45½ cents. On either figure the Chicago Council, had they allowed no more for profit than the New York Comission did, which was 19¼ cents per thousand feet, would have fixed the price to consumers at not more than 75 cents. Instead of that they fixed it at 85 cents, and, in addition, granted the trust a valuable job lot of extra privileges, some of which the trust had in vain tried to get for years.

Chicago's "wave of crime."

The great "wave of crime" which Chicago newspapers are exploiting, and which the Associated Press is widely reporting, is as bald a specimen of false pretense, for a purpose more obvious than laudable, as was ever attempted on the eve of an election. Of course there is a wave of crime in Chicago. There is in every large city every Winter, and Chicago is not an exception. Every Winter since the publication of The Public began, there has been a wave of crime in Chicago of precisely the same kind as that of which so much is made now. Last winter violent crimes of the "wave" variety were more numerous than they have been this Winter; yet there wasn't any uproar. On the contrary, papers that are trumpeting about this "wave" were saying "hush" lest trade might suffer when the other "waves" were on. Were we asked to explain the difference, we could give but one reason. The street franchise corporations were not so much in need of a new and disturbing subject of popular controversy then as they are now.

"Scratch a Russian, and you find a Tartar." Explore this "anti-crime," "high-license," etc., etc., agitation at any point—newspaper office, church mass meetings, or anywhere else—and you find some franchise interest as busy as a bee. At one of the church meetings a gas ring lawyer took the lead in demanding that Mayor Dunne drop municipal ownership and put down crime. At some others even the clergymen, in their zeal, have "given away" the movement by urging the same thing. Some newspapers also are imprudent enough to couple their shrieking demands upon Dunne for crime suppression, with demands that he drop his municipal ownership "fad." The movement is far less a crusade against crime than a crusade for street monopolies. When a city which has been quiescent for 20 years or more on the subject of saloons, crime, etc., suddenly finds itself in a whirlwind of agitation, with no visible direct cause for it that has not existed all along, it is fair to suspect some collateral cause. And when an ample collateral cause is found in the dau-

Digitized by Google

gers the traction, the telephone, the gas, and some other street franchise interests are facing at the April election, it is hardly worth while to hunt farther. This is more especially so, when the fact is notorious that most of the moral agencies engaged in making the uproar are largely financed and otherwise fostered by owners of street franchise securities.

Our colonial and our imperial caciques.

The American Attorney General of our Philippine colony beyond the seas, Mr. Wilfley, recently lectured at Manila on the rule of the "cacique." The term "cacique" corresponds to our "boss" and Mr. Wilfley undertook to show that some of the difficulties in the Philippine Islands are connected with the fact that the influence of the local "cacique interfered with the freedom of the municipal and provincial elections. It would be more instructive and entertaining to students and the Filipino public generally if Mr. Wilfley would tell about caciquism in his native land. Caciquism or graft in American cities is in four forms: (1)) Police graft, where the law breakers and criminals pay for police protection; (2) pay-roll graft, where falsified returns are made; (3) contract graft, where a profit is made on public contracts; (4) franchise grafts, which grant, give extensions, regulate and control franchises for public utilities, such as street cars, gas works, electric lighting, private water companies, telephone companies and other public improvements. This is considered highly respectable in America. And while he is about it Mr. Wilfley might inform our colonial subjects of our life insurance grafters and denounce those caciques who rob the thousands of widows who depend on insurance policies. Then there is the Standard Oil cacique, the railway monopoly cacique, the school book trust caciques. It is not so profitable to describe feeble attempts at caciquism among the Filipinos, who are "incapapble of self-government," as the highly developed perfected article that rules so many elections—municipal, State and national in America."

A mysterious fortune.

An interesting dispatch came over the wires from Providence on George Washington's birthday. It told of the wealth of little Nicholas Brown. When three months old this baby boy inherited from his father an estate worth $4,000,000; and now, as he passes his sixth birthday, that estate has grown in value to $11,000,000—an increase in little more than half a decade of $7,000,000. Now, how do you suppose this boy earned all that money in that short time? It couldn't have been in the sweat of his own face. It must have been in the sweat of other people's faces. About how many other people sweated their faces for this youngster may be roughly estimated (speaking statistically by averages) if we consider that the increase in his fortune is equal to the total wages of about 1,000 four-dollar-a-day men. And that leaves entirely out of consideration the cost of their frugal fare and of his expensive keep.

MURRAY FLOYD TULEY.*

Some men are loved for their public virtues and service, and when they die are sincerely and modestly mourned. Among these was Murray Floyd Tuley, a judge whom lawyers delighted to distinguish as "the Chancellor," and a man whom the people of Chicago regarded as their First Fellow Citizen.

No curious crowds lined the streets to watch without affection the passing of his body to its burial; no newspapers filled their columns with brilliant descriptions and fulsome praise of his career as an example of successful self-service; no sycophant hungry for crumbs nor sensationalist eager for nerve vibrations waited feverishly for reports of the distribution of his accumulations of wealth. He had little wealth to distribute; like Agassiz, he had always been "too busy to make money." His career had not been one of self-service; like Abou ben Adhem, his dominant love was not for himself but for his fellow men. It was with no idle curiosity that his fellow-citizens had learned that his life was at an end (p. 768), but with sorrow for his loss and affection for his memory.

Judge Tuley's distinction was in one respect at least peculiar. Although his public service had been almost wholly local, his influence and fame were broadly national. This may well have been due to the fact that he was a fundamental democrat who believed in his democracy. Democratic principles were part of his life. Whether upon the bench, or at the bar, or in civic conference or speech or leadership, the star of democracy was his constant guide. With him democracy was neither a shibboleth nor a fetish; it was a living moral force.

If he called himself an adherent of the Democratic party, he was not of that class of whom Parson Wilbur observed that they "set most store by forms and symbols in proportion as they are mere shells." Judge Tuley was an adherent of the Democratic party because it preserved a kernel of fundamental democracy; in politics as in the law, it was the kernel, and not the shell, by which he set most store.

Such men are not superabundant in our judicial and civic life. So pronounced an example, therefore, could hardly fail to become conspicuous nationally, even though his field of service were local; and for an account of the origin and career of a man of such unusual fame, no apology is needed.

I

Judge Tuley was a Kentuckian of Virginian antecedents, his ancestors both in his father's and his mother's line having been Virginian pioneers of Kentucky when Kentucky was a Virginia district.

In his father's line Judge Tuley was related to Col. John Floyd, who achieved distinction in the Revolutionary War, and in honor of whom as a Kentucky pioneer Floyd county, Ky., was named. A

*The fine photographic portrait of Judge Tuley, a half-tone copy of which accompanies this issue of The Public as a supplement, was made by Alfred Cox, 215 Wabash avenue, Chicago, to whose courtesy we are indebted for a copy expressly prepared for half-tone reproduction.

Digitized by Google

sister of Col. Floyd married a Tuley, and from them Judge Tuley's father, Courtney Melmouth Tuley, was descended.

On his mother's side, Judge Tuley belonged to that branch of the Buckner family of which the Kentucky progenitor was Thomas Buckner, born in Spottsylvania county, Va., about 1765. When nearly 30 years old Thomas Buckner and his family migrated in "schooner" wagons to Jefferson county, Ky. Here he chose a farm site about 20 miles from Louisville and not far from the region in which the ancestors of Tom L. Johnson (p. 646)—for whom Judge Tuley had a high regard—settled at about the same time. In later years he moved into Louisville, where he is known to have been a man of means and at one time high sheriff of the county. One of his daughters, Priscilla Pendleton Buckner, married Courtney Melmouth Tuley; while another, Eliza Buckner, married Francis Henry Edmondson. Of these two marriages Judge Tuley's wife, Katherine Edmondson, was a child of the latter, and Judge Tuley himself of the former. Both therefore were grandchildren of Thomas Buckner, the Kentucky pioneer.

Although Judge Tuley was doubtless related to Simon Bolivar Buckner, the distinguished Confederate general who became a candidate for Vice President on the Palmer-Buckner ticket in 1896, their common ancestor is known to be more remote even than the father of Thomas Buckner.

An anecdote of Thomas Buckner, traditional in the family, is significant of a quality in Judge Tuley's character, although with him its expressions were less primitive than with his grandfather. The original authority for the anecdote was Ben Buckner, one of Thomas Buckner's sons, who is quoted in a family narrative by Mrs Tuley as having told it substantially as follows:

My father got into a heated discussion with a man on the streets of Louisville, and for some insulting remark made by the latter my father knocked him down and punished him severely. Whereupon the man sued him for assault and battery. I was present and saw the whole thing, and was summoned by my father to testify in his defense without any previous examination as to the character of my testimony. Greatly to his surprise, my testimony went dead against him as the first aggressor. So the other man won his suit and father had to pay the fine and costs. I thought I saw fire in the old man's eyes as I told my story, and I tell you as soon as I stepped down off that witness stand I got out of there in a hurry, and was cutting around a corner to escape the thrashing I expected, when I felt a slap on my shoulder, and turned to face my father. And what do you think he said? "Ben, my son! I'm proud of you! I'm proud of you! You told the truth and shamed the devil, if you did beat your father in that suit—you dog, you! Now, sir, you go straight to my tailor and tell him to make you a fine broadcloth suit, and charge it to me. Do you hear?"

II

Murray Floyd Tuley was born at Louisville, Ky., on the 4th of March, 1827, the year of the death of Thomas Buckner, his grandfather. His father died when the boy was but five years old; and eleven years later, in 1843, his mother married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, one of the leading lawyers of his time in Chicago. Young Tuley had meanwhile attended the public schools in Louisville; and at the age of 13, to improve his small finances, he had taken a job as clerk in a Louisville grocery store. His experience in this establishment was brief. Not long after his employment began he discovered that the proprietor sanded his sugar and watered his molasses. Frankly accusing him of this, the boy explained that his mother thought the practice dishonest. But the proprietor was ungrateful. He resented the well-meant lesson in commercial ethics by telling his youthful clerk he "was getting too big for his breeches" and discharging him. The discharge proved to be a reward of merit.

Soon after his mother's marriage young Tuley came to Chicago, where he began the study of law with his stepfather. After two years of this experience he returned to Louisville to complete his legal education at the Louisville Law Institute. To save expenses he could ill afford, he took two years' lectures in one. Returning to Chicago in 1847 he was at once admitted to the bar.

At this time the war with Mexico had been going on a year, and there were urgent calls for volunteers. With his stepfather's son, young Tuley enlisted. To the surprise of both, Col. Hamilton approved their act, and, being a man of influence, began figuring to get them commissions; with the result, as Judge Tuley jocosely said late in life, that he figured his son in as third lieutenant and his stepson as fourth corporal.

But this arrangement did not last. The company had enlisted for cavalry service, but the cavalry regiment filled its quota before the Chicago company left for Springfield, and the alternative of the company was to disband or go into one of the infantry regiments. As most of the Chicago volunteers had no ambition to cross the plains afoot, the membership of the Chicago company promptly dropped from 80 to 15 or 16.

Corporal Tuley was one of the few who confirmed his previous enlistment. He also set about recruiting the company, and, with an eye to a commission, utilized some military training he had received at Louisville, by drilling the recruits. But he was too wise to depend wholly upon his military faithfulness and efficiency for a commission. The instinct of politics was in him, and he bargained with the barkeeper at the saloon where the company rendezvoused, for mutual support—the barkeeper to be second and Corporal Tuley first lieutenant. This arrangement proved entirely successful when the company came to elect its officers.

Joining the 5th Illinois Infantry as Co. F, Lieut. Tuley's company went to St. Louis and thence up the Missouri river to what is now Independence, Mo., where they struck across the plains for the seat of war. After a long and tedious trip the regiment reported at Santa Fe to Gen. Sterling Price, afterwards famous as a Confederate commander. But it saw no battle service. The Santa Fe country had been conquered in 1846, and the only duty of the Illinois troops was to protect it from the very remote possibility of recapture.

III

At the close of the war Lieut. Tuley determined to remain at Santa Fe, where he opened a law office. After a hopeless experi-

Digitized by Google

ence of six months he scored a substantial victory in a murder trial, and thereafter practiced law with success and profit.

In 1850 he was appointed attorney general of the Territory of New Mexico, by President Fillmore; and two years later he served in the Territorial legislature. About the time of his appointment as attorney general he read in an old newspaper of the death of a man in Chicago whom the report described so minutely that he had no doubt his stepfather was meant. Knowing that if this were so his mother would need him to care for her interests, he gathered together such money as he could, a few hundred dollars, and buying an outfit was on his way within twenty-four hours to the Missouri river on muleback. The journey was a long one and full of memorable and dangerous incidents. One of these brought him into interesting relations with Kit Carson, the noted border scout of the '40's and '50's.

At first he traveled alone. But a government wagon train returning east under Capt. Brevort had left Santa Fe only three days before, and he hurried forward to overtake it, for the Indians had been especially troublesome. As Capt. Brevort was delayed on his way by a side trip to a military post called Fort Riardo, Mr. Tuley overtook him at Las Vegas, about 60 miles eastward of Santa Fe. From that point he traveled with Brevort's train.

While they were moving slowly on, an unprepossessing stranger, mounted on a fine black horse, joined them. He said his name was Fox. After becoming one of the party, Fox affected the society of the teamsters, a rough lot of men who had been picked up on the Missouri river by Capt. Brevort for service on his way west, and whom he was now bringing back to the river, as he had contracted with them to do. Soon there were indications of disturbance among the teamsters, which greatly concerned Capt. Brevort; but no serious trouble was anticipated, though the party was in truth in great danger.

One night, while the party was encamped off the main road within sight of Rabbit Ear Mound, a part of the country not regarded as dangerous from Indians, Mr. Tuley was awakened by a mysterious noise. Looking out he saw a man approaching afoot, and a number of soldiers on horseback apparently surrounding the camp. The visitor proved to be Kit Carson, whom Tuley had met once before. In telling the story* more than half a century afterward Judge Tuley wrote:

When Carson approached he recognized me. "Mr. Tuley," he said, in low tones, after signaling me to be cautious, "I have come on a very delicate mission. I would like to see the captain of the train before I say anything further about the matter. Do you know where he can be found?" I answered: "Yes." "Please get him and bring him out here to one side; I want to talk to him." I awoke Capt. Brevort—very carefully, because Kit Carson impressed upon me to make no noise and to avoid awakening anybody else. We went out to Carson, and he said: "Captain, I am here to take a man out of your party and carry him back to the Territory." "I don't know about that, Kit," replied Brevort. "Well, Captain, you know me well enough to know that I would not do such a thing without good cause for it. Has not a man, sandy haired, riding a large black horse, joined your party?" "Yes," replied Brevort, "and if he is the man you may take him." "Yes, he is the man, Captain. After I get him I will tell you all about my reasons for taking him. Now, I want to take him as quietly as possible, and not rouse the camp."

At this point in his narrative Judge Tuley has written this note: "N. B. Tell how he took him." The manuscript fails to tell, but the facts are known. Tuley was asked by Brevort if he knew where Fox could be found. He replied in the affirmative and pointed him out to Kit Carson, who touched the sleeping Fox lightly with a whip. Awakened, Fox leaped to his feet to put himself on the defensive; but Carson's pistol muzzle was instantly at his temple, and the bandit, soon bound, was tied on the back of a horse and escorted by the dragoons back to New Mexico. The manuscript proceeds to quote Kit Carson's explanation:

"Capt. Brevort, you recall when you were at the Fort the other day getting your money. Now, when you were there I saw a man around the Fort by the name of Fox, who was a great desperado. He had killed four or five men—was one of the most desperate men in the country. I saw him there, and I thought I would keep my eye on him a little after you went off. He remained there until the next morning, and I thought there was nothing in it; but the next morning after you left I saw him leave with a Mexican and start off in the opposite direction from that which one would take to reach the Santa Fe road. I thought that it was all right, but day before yesterday"—this was two or three o'clock in the morning—"I saw the Mexican ride back into the Fort, and I asked him where was his companion who rode away with him. 'Oh,' says he, 'he didn't go with me; he went over the hill a ways, and as soon as he got over the hill he turned around and went toward the United States road.' Then I knew there was some mischief up, and I went to the cabin of a discharged soldier just on the outskirts of the Fort, where Fox had stopped. This discharged soldier was in bed, so I walked in, turned the key, and put it in my pocket. He says: 'What the hell are you up to, Kit?' 'Never mind, I don't want to be interrupted; I want you to tell me all about that man Fox—what is he up to?' 'That is my business.' Well, to make a long story short, I persuaded him"—he didn't say how—"to tell me the truth. He told me Fox had been over there at this place watching Capt. Brevort; that he had made the acquaintance of the men who belonged to Capt. Brevort's train; he had known some of them in the States on the Missouri river, and he met them several times at a dance hall in the Fort; that he had got a sufficient number of these men to agree to rob the party; and that their plan was, when they got as far as the Rabbit Ear Mound, to take the money from those men that were along and break across the country to California. He told them that Capt. Brevort had $35,000 or $40,000 in money with him; that Mr. Wethcrill, who was in the party, had about $200,000 in money"—he had, but it was in United States drafts—"and that there was a lawyer along"—meaning myself—"but he didn't suppose he had very much."

After getting the soldier's story Carson went to the officer commanding at the Fort, told him the story, and getting six mounted dragoons, started to overtake our party. . . . Afterwards this man Fox was taken back to New Mexico and put in jail, but there was no evidence against him, the witnesses had all gone East, and after being kept in jail two or three months he was let out and went on to California. He committed some outrage in one of the mining towns there, and the miners got together

*Taken from an unpublished MS. found among Judge Tuley's papers, probably the notes for a speech.

Digitized by Google

and strung him to a tree, and that was the last of him.

Following the Kit Carson episode Mr. Tuley and his companions pursued their toilsome journey eastward. If they encountered no further actual dangers they at any rate suffered severely for want of food and sleep and were in daily terror from the possibility of Indian attacks. In his unpublished manuscript already quoted from, Judge Tuley made no concealment of his fears. He wrote:

Men say they never get frightened; but I don't agree with them. I know I was scared until my hair stood straight up, for almost 20 days on that trip; and I believe the rest were in the same fix.

At last Mr. Tuley arrived safely in Chicago. It was in the Fall of 1850. To his surprise and gratification he found his stepfather alive and in excellent health. Having no occasion, therefore, to look after his mother's interests, he spent several months in family visiting and Eastern travel, going among other places to Missouri to see his cousin, Katherine Edmondson, whom he had met but twice before—once when she was a child of eight, and again when she was 14, while he was studying law in Louisville. They had corresponded briefly prior to his going to New Mexico, and through his Missouri visit their friendly relations were revived. In May, 1851, they married, and went to New Mexico to live.

With Mr. Tuley's sister and her husband they traveled in a barouche in the rear of a wagon train loaded with merchandise and drawn by oxen, and under the protection of its escort. At night on their journey careful preparations were made for resisting possible attacks by Indians. The wagons were arranged in horseshoe form, chained together at the wheels. All the animals were penned within the enclosure, and the barouche party of four camped in the rear of the wagons. After six weeks of such primitive and dangerous traveling they arrived at Santa Fe. A few months later Mr. Tuley and his bride removed to Albuquerque, where he had some rich Mexican clients, and whence he "rode the circuit" in company with other lawyers for the purpose of attending different courts widely separated.

In 1854 Mrs. Tuley returned East and in a few months Mr. Tuley followed. They intended to return to New Mexico; but Mrs. Tuley was reluctant and Col. Hamilton wisely advised against it, assuring his stepson that Chicago offered a better future.

IV

So Judge Tuley settled down in Chicago in 1854. Col. Hamilton assisted him to a partnership with Andrew Harvie, but the connection lasted only a year, when the firm of Barber, Rich and Tuley was formed. Somewhat later Mr. Tuley formed a partnership connection with J. E. Gary, a friend of his New Mexico days, who has become distinguished by the fact that he was the judge who presided at the Chicago "anarchist" trials in 1886. At an advanced age he is still an occupant of the Chicago bench.

After fifteen years' service at the Chicago bar as a private practitioner, Mr. Tuley was appointed corporation counsel in 1869 by Mayor Mason. He was retained by Mayor Medill, and upon completing four years of service in this office he returned to private practice in 1873 as senior member of the firm of Tuley, Stiles and Lewis. Six years later his judicial career began. During his incumbency of the corporation counsel's office, he had framed the Illinois act for the incorporation of cities under which Chicago was rechartered after the fire and on which it is still dependent for corporate authority.

At the Spring election of 1878 Mr. Tuley had been elected an alderman from the First Ward, but had held this office only a year when at the judicial election of 1879 he was elevated to the bench as a circuit judge.

His conspicuous ability and faithfulness in that office may be inferred from the fact that he was reelected four times; his fifth election, for the term expiring in 1909, was by the highest vote cast for any candidate.

Judge Tuley soon won distinction on the bench as an equity judge, or chancellor. In this branch of the law he was profoundly interested. Its freedom from vexatious technicalities and its tendency toward substantial justice in accordance with the peculiarities of each case, appealed strongly to him.

When president of the Illinois Bar Association in 1903 he chose "Equity Maxims" for his thesis. One brief quotation from this uplifting essay, to the spirit of which every citizen should respond, will be enough to indicate the all-embracing democracy of Judge Tuley's mind:

There runs through these pure maxims that spirit of love, equality, and the brotherhood of humanity which the early chancellors imbibed from the teachings of the meek and lowly Jesus, to whose service their lives were devoted. They incorporated these maxims into equity jurisprudence, threw open the doors of equity to the rich and the poor, the high and the low born, the beggar and the lord, without distinction as to person or caste, and applied the maxim, "Equality is equity," without fear, favor or affection. The laws of Nature and of God teach the doctrine of equality.

That Judge Tuley's reputation for great abilities as a jurist was not generated in the partial imaginations of friends and admirers incapable of judging, is evident from this estimate by S. S. Gregory, easily in the front rank at the Illinois bar and but recently president of the Illinois Bar Association, who spoke the words in behalf of the Chicago Bar Association at a memorial meeting in Chicago:

Soon after his first election to the bench, which occurred in June, 1879, he began to exhibit that remarkable grasp and profound apprehension of the fundamental principles of equity, which proclaimed him a great master in that high domain of jurisprudence. A court of equity is a court of conscience. The principles upon which it proceeds and on which it grants or withholds relief, are based upon the highest and most strictly ethical considerations known to any system of human law; and never was there an equity judge who more deeply appreciated this fundamental truth than did he whom, for many years, we at the bar have by common consent called "the Chancellor."

Another witness is Mayor Dunne, who on the same occasion said of him:

Among his peers upon the bench, during the 13 years that it was my delight to associate with him, his preeminent abilities as a judge made him easily the dean of the judiciary.

Digitized by Google

Year after year he was elected without opposition as chief justice of the Circuit Court, because all of his associates felt that by reason of his great and commanding talents he was justly entitled to the place.

The act of Judge Tuley which more than any other, perhaps, laid the foundation for his national fame as a democratic judge, was his decision in the case of Mostler and others against Bonfield and others. The plaintiffs had been prevented by the police of Chicago from holding peaceable meetings. This was a survival of the despotic police activities resulting from the public fears which the "anarchist" trials had excited. So oppressive had the police become that they made it impossible by their persecutions for a labor organization, the Arbeiter Bund, to hold public meetings. The reason they gave at the trial was that they "believed and were of the opinion" that the purpose of the Bund was "to plot and overthrow the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States;" also that "the mayor and chief of police have forbidden these meetings because they believe the organization to be a treasonable one, and that if not prevented the said Arbeiter Bund will organize an attack upon the property and persons of the citizens of the State of Illinois."

The "better element" sentiment was of course strongly with the police, but Judge Tuley made short work of the matter. In the course of a long and carefully considered opinion he said:

I am astonished to find that at this day, in this free country, it should be urged by affidavit and arguments in a court of justice that a police official can forbid the meeting of a society or a public meeting because of his belief that the society is a treasonable one and the members are about to commit treasonable acts. If this be law, then every political, literary, religious or other society would hold their constitutional rights of free speech and peaceable assembly at the mercy of every petty policeman, for the chief in this respect has no more power than his lowest subaltern.

These were the first wholesome words on popular government from the lips of authority that had come out of Chicago since the people here had been thrown into panic by the explosion of the Haymarket bomb. Naturally enough they drew general attention to Judge Tuley; and as they were an expression of deep-rooted convictions which governed him in all his relations, political and personal as well as judicial, the attention thus attracted was never withdrawn. In every public emergency of magnitude, Judge Tuley's voice was heard, and its tones always rang true to fundamental democracy.

V

Judge Tuley's democracy was not of the limited kind. As to legal rights all men looked alike to him—and women, too.

When the Illinois law allowing women to vote for university trustees went into operation, he escorted his wife to the polls as he escorted her to church, and with the same sentiments of fellowship.

Nor was this because he thought the suffrage for women peculiarly appropriate to school government. He was a broader minded man than that. It was because he thought it appropriate to citizenship.

He has left behind him the written notes in his own hand, for an extemporaneous address he made at Chicago in 1896 before the Swedish Equal Suffrage Society. In these notes he distinctly aligns himself with those who are "in favor of extending the franchise now given to women as to schools, to all other matters." A verbatim extract from this skeleton outline of his argument may be interesting not only as indicative of the broad democracy of his sentiments but as an illustration of his methodical habits of thought:

I. Conceding the right and capacity of women to vote upon one question, you concede their right and capacity to vote upon all questions. (a) No longer in classification. (b) If a carpenter could only vote on carpentering what would he say? (c) He would say—"Why should balance of men assume right to vote and legislate for me upon all other questions?" (d) Women equally interested, if competent; any more capacity required to vote for school trustees than to vote against boodle aldermen?

II. In favor of equal suffrage because the claims of women to equal participation in electing representatives to make laws and officials to execute them are founded upon the broadest principles of justice and equity. (a) Is she not one of the governed? consent of; if she commits a crime. (b) If she owns property, taxation; taxation without representation is tyranny. (c) Is she not equally interested with men in laws governing the relation of: husband and wife; marriage and divorce; parent and child; guardian and ward; descent of property; wills; public morals; public health; public peace, order, welfare? If so, equal rights.—Women allowed vote in all corporations, in all mutual associations; in all business matters and property matters where men associate with women they treat them as equals. Why not equals in using the franchise to protect that property? — Future generations will look back and marvel how men could be guilty of such gross injustice to their mothers and wives, sisters and daughters—wonder and marvel why difference in sex should make difference in human rights.

III. Am in favor of franchise for women; it would improve quality of male voter. (a) Increase his respect for woman if she is admitted as equal in the government. Men in subordinate capacity—effect of raising them to higher positions. (b) It would stimulate home discussion of measures and men. Evil of the disfranchisement of women: they do not think enough of public questions—do not study them as they would if they had a remedy in the ballot. (c) Discuss questions of taxation, punishment of crime, questions affecting public morals, character of officials, etc. (d) No more harm result than discussion of religion, art, science. (e) Conflict? comparison of ideas result.

IV. Another and chief reason: Would have effect to purify elections. (a) Unless can purify elections, no hope. (b) Women more honest than men as a mass—[Proofs: Women cashiers, Senator Blair]—and purer than men. (c) To admit women to equality of franchise would throw into elections a purifying element. No theory: Wyoming, Kansas, England; all testimony to credit. (d) Reason is, women are apt to look for moral principle involved, and range themselves on that side. Some moral principle underlying every political question. Present question of national honesty. (e) Only the bad women would vote? Experience shows where women have voted that the best and most intelligent women have been chiefly represented at the polls. Even bad women do not vote for bad men. (f) Men now running for office; male voters will vote for—[I call no names]; women would not. (g) Take our City Council; sink hole of corruption; city streets; trolley; diamonds; rolling in wealth; women would not reelect

Digitized by Google

them; men do; why? Alderman good fellow, etc. (h) Recent action of County Commissioners; abolish township organization; women hate dishonesty in public or private life.

V. But women will never obtain complete suffrage until by constant and persistent agitation they convince the average male voter that they wish it. No reason why they should not have it because some do not want it; slavery times.—You have a duty to perform to the female voter as well as to the male voter; convince her; duty to herself, her family, her sex, to community in which she lives, to society at large. Men and women should realize that they live not for themselves alone; but as members of the Commonwealth have duties to fulfill, obligations which if disregarded and ignored bring to a nation the ruin of scoundrels, its utter corruption and downfall.

In these memoranda for an extemporaneous speech there are evident Judge Tuley's characteristic grasp and thoughtfulness together with touches of the profoundly democratic spirit and moral quality which made him the beloved public man he was. The memoranda would be worthy of preserving merely as a "human document." They are valuable, besides, as a vigorous argument.

VI

The last public service of Judge Tuley as a citizen in contradistinction to his services as a judge, and the one that doubtless extended and strengthened his national reputation, is still fresh in the public mind. Local itself, in all its aspects, this service has nevertheless proved to be of general concern; it is related to a municipal movement of national proportions. We are alluding of course to the movement in Chicago for municipal ownership and operation of street car service.

Judge Tuley first appeared prominently in this movement in the Summer of 1904. The occasion, the circumstances of which have been fully narrated in these columns, was critical, and he and Judge Dunne stood alone among the prominent citizens of Chicago in public protest for the protection of the rights of the people against the aggressions of the street car ring.

By their efforts the bartering away of the streets was prevented for the time; and in consequence of those efforts and at the call of Judge Tuley, Judge Dunne was nominated for mayor. Judge Tuley's work did not end with that call to the people. He aided in the campaign, even to the extent of speaking at mass meetings; and after the election he became Mayor Dunne's closest, wisest and most trusted adviser.

All this was no easy task. Aside from the burdens of mind and body it entailed burdens of reputation; for Judge Tuley was attacked, less viciously than Judge Dunne but with innuendoes as cutting, as a judge in politics. But Judge Tuley refused to sink his citizenship in his judgeship. He maintained his rights of citizenship. And as he abhorred club room wire pulling and back-parlor politics, he maintained them openly.

For this he has been called courageous, and courageous he truly was. But his courage was not of the pachydermatous order. There was nothing stolid about his bravery. Almost the same remark could be made of his moral courage that he made himself of his physical courage. His fears made his hair stand on end, he says, in describing his journey across the plains. But he steadily pursued his journey. So with his moral courage. Judge Tuley dreaded the ordeals he faced. Never did man dread more the hostility he knew he would awaken by entering the contest in Chicago against the street car ring. But he entered it, and he never forsook it. Of him it could be truly said as Napoleon said of a trembling officer leading an especially dangerous assault: "There goes a brave man; he knows his danger and fears it, but he goes on."

Such was the judge, the citizen, the man, in whose death Mayor Dunne, as he himself has said, "lost a true friend" and his "wisest and most trusted adviser," and regarding whom he added this sentiment which we gladly adopt: "The city of Chicago has lost one of its best friends and the people of this city have lost the most powerful advocate and champion of their rights. While he himself has passed away to his eternal reward, the influence of his life will remain behind him. He is one of the deathless dead whose example, whose inspiration, whose counsel, and whose record of action will remain behind to influence in the years to come the policies of the public men of this community and to shape their acts for the public good. His name and memory will live in the history of Chicago and in the hearts of Chicago's citizens when the names of its greatest financiers, its greatest merchant princes and its greatest captains of industry will be lost in oblivion."

Judge Tuley died on Christmas day, 1905, at the age of seventy-eight.

NEWS NARRATIVE

How to use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives: Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue so until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Thursday, March 1.

Railroad rates in the Senate.

The Hepburn bill for the regulation of railroad rates, which passed the House on the 8th (p. 765), was referred in the Senate to the interstate commerce committee of that body. The committee agreed by a majority vote on the 23d to report it back without amendment. Only three Republicans of the Senate committee (Dolliver, Cullom and Clapp) voted for the report. The committee vote was 8 for the bill and 5 against it. The 5 Democrats voting in the affirmative were Senators Tillman, Carmack, Foster, McLaurin and Newlands; and the 5 Republicans who voted against it were Senators Elkins, Aldrich, Kean, Foraker and Crane. When a favorable majority report had been agreed upon in this manner, Senator Aldrich secured the addition of a clause, by a vote of 8 to 3, expressing an understanding that "members of the committee have the right to vote as they choose on amendments or to offer amendments in the Senate on consideration of the bill," which means that the fight has been transferred, regardless of party lines, from the committee to the floor of the Senate. And upon the plea that the report agreed upon by the majority was

Digitized by Google

a Democratic report — having been supported by all the Democrats of the committee and only 3 out of 8 Republicans—Senator Aldrich moved that a Democrat, Senator Tillman, be designated to present the report to the Senate. His motion was adopted, and on the 26th Senator Tillman presented the report and gave notice that he would move to consider the bill as soon as the Statehood bill should have passed the Senate, or before that time should he think there was unusual delay. He also gave notice that he would ask for a vote on the bill as soon as possible. The debate was opened on the 28th by Senator Foraker with a speech in opopistion to the bill.

The Statehood bill.

It was decided by the Senate on the 27th that the Statehood bill (p. 765), providing for the creation of one State of Indian Territory and Oklahoma and another of Arizona and New Mexico shall come to a vote on the 9th of March.

Senator La Follette's work.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin made his maiden speech in the Senate (p. 674) on the 27th. It related to a bill for the sale of the lands of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, and was in support of an amendment proposed by himself providing that no railroad company shall acuqire any right, title or interest in asphalt or coal lands, and that the deeds of sale shall contain the specific provision that no railroad corporation or any officer or stockholder in any railroad or corporation engaged in transporting coal shall own or control any of the mineral lands. The amendment also provides that no person, firm or corporation shall acquire by purchase or otherwise more than 3,000 acres of these coal and asphalt lands. The same kind of question has been raised by Senator Tillman (p. 765) with regard to the railroads of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

—

Senator La Follette had previously in committee exposed a job in this Indian land sale bill. According to the Washington dispatches the reservations of the Choctaw and Chicaksaw Indians comprise 350,000 acres of the finest coal land in this country. Of these acres 107,000 are now under lease. An amendment for the sale of the lands was introduced in the Senate. The significance of its wording escaped detection until Senator La Follette brought it out. Under it a board of three commissioners would appraise the value of these lands, one commissioner to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, another by the holders of the leases and the third by these two, the Indians having no voice in naming any member. Mr. La Follette did not object so strenuously to this as to a provision in the amendment which ordered the Commission not to consider any increase in the value of the lands caused by improvements or developments by the lessees. He construed that to mean that the lands were to be appraised at their valuation at the time the leases were made. At present the Indians are receiving 8 per cent. royalty upon their coal lands, and upon this basis every acre of land is worth $300, giving the total reservation a value, according to Senator Clark of Montana, a member of the committee, of $105,000,000. But under the restrictions imposed in the amendment it is estimated that the Commission would place a value of less than $10 an acre upon the land. In consequence of Senator La Follette's objection this objectionable feature has been changed.

—

Another instance of Senator La Follette's work in the Senate is his pending bill prohibiting public officers from asking, accepting or using any free pass, frank or privilege for transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any messages. The bill applies to any political committee and its members or employes and to candidates as well as incumbents of public offices. He has also introduced a bill requiring committees of all political parties in Presidential and Congressional elections to account to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for all moneys expended, and to prohibit corporations from directly or indirectly contributing money to any political committee or candidate.

The divorce-law congress.

Proceedings at the divorce-law congress, which opened in Washington on the 19th (p. 782), have not been as intelligibly reported as the importance of the subject demands, but the congress appears to have decided, first, that recommendations for Federal legislation would be impracticable; and, second, that the resolutions of the congress be referred to the committee on resolutions, with instructions to embody them in a statute to be submitted eventually as a uniform statute on the law of divorce to all the States and Territories of the United States, and that when this shall have been accomplished Governor Pennypacker be informed of the fact so that he may reconvene the congress for considering the proposed statute. Several resolutions for the reform of divorce laws in the States were adopted.

The possible coal strike.

No conclusion regarding the impending strike of coal miners (p. 766) has been reached, although the dispatches of the week indicate the possibility of its being avoided. According to prior arrangement, representatives of the anthracite mines met a committee of the miners on the 15th at New York. After some discussion an agreed statement was issued which described the proceedings and announced that—

> it was concluded that the miners and mine operators should each appoint a committee to represent them in the future in reference to the matter, the committees to consist of seven each The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the miners: John Mitchell, John Fahy, George Hurtelin, W. H. Dettrey, John P. Gallagher, T. D. Nicholls, John T. Dempsey; and the following to represent the mine operators: Messrs. Baer, Truesdale, Kerr, Willcox, Williams, Thomas and Cake. The understanding was that after the committees terminated their work they should report to the committee of the whole. An adjournment was then had with the understanding that the committes would arrange for further meetings.

No further meetings are reported. From Pittsburg on the 27th, however, it was reported that President Corey of the United States Steel Corporation and George Gould, representing immense interests in the West and Southwest, have positively ordered Francis L. Robbins, president of

Digitized by Google

the Pittsburg Coal Company, to yield to the miners. As reported from Pittsburg Corey's words to Robbins at New York over the long distance telephone were in substance as follows:

The United States Steel Corporation will not stand for any strike at present in the bituminous coal regions, at least that portion from which we draw our coal. We have a 25-year contract with the Pittsburg Coal company, which must be taken care of or given up. Give those miners their advance and keep them working or the United States Steel Corporation will grant the advance themselves where it will do good. We have one year's solid work ahead and cannot afford to have our mills shut down even for a day for lack of coal.

—

Meanwhile and on the previous day, the 24th, President Roosevelt had addressed the following letter to President Mitchell:

I note with very great concern the failure of your late convention on the joint interstate agreement to come to a basis of settlement of the bituminous mining scale of wages. You in this business have enjoyed a great industrial peace for many years, thanks to the joint trade agreement that has resulted in the action of your successive conventions. A strike such as is threatened on April 1 is a menace to the peace and general welfare of the country. I urge you to make a further effort to avoid such a calamity. You and Mr. Robbins are joint chairmen of the trade agreement committee of the National Civic Federation, and it seems to me that this imposes additional duty upon you both, and gives additional reason why each of you should join in making a further effort.

In consequence of that letter Mr. Mitchell had a conference on the 26th at New York with Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal company and chairman of the bituminous operators, at which W. C. Perry of the Southwestern Coal association, and B. F. Bush, representing the soft coal interests allied with the Gould railways, were present. At the close of the conference Mr. Mitchell publicly announced that a national convention of the miners would be convened at Indianapolis on the 15th of March; and at a conference of bituminous operators at Pittsburg on the 28th, it was decided to call a general conference for March 19, also at Indianapolis.

Striking printers in jail.

In connection with the printing strike at Chicago (p. 659), the president of Typographical Union No. 16, the working printers' union, and an organizer of the union, (Edwin R. Wright and Edward E. Bessette, respectively), were arrested on the 23d, and are now in jail under a 30-day sentence for contempt of an injunction issued by Judge Holdom in behalf of the Typothetae, the employing printers' union.

—

This case is especially important because a jury trial was expressly denied, and the only offense of which there was any evidence even indirectly incriminating the Typographical union, was the offense of paying strike-breakers to quit their employment. The injunction, granted by Judge Holdom in January, prohibited—

Attempting by bribery, payment or promise of money or offer of transportation or other rewards to induce the employes of the complainants to leave their service.

Picketing or maintaining pickets at or near the premises of the Chicago Typothetae offices.

Assaulting or intimidating by threats and otherwise the employes of the Typothetae shops.

Congregating near the places of business of the complainants and near places where the nonunion employes lodged and boarded for the purpose of compelling or inducing or soliciting the employes to refuse to remain at their work and preventing other men from taking their places.

That the defendants did attempt by legitimate persuasion and with offers of pay and expenses to induce strike-breaking employes to leave the service of members of the Typothetae, was not disputed. But resort to violence or intimidation was positively and circumstantially denied. At the hearing in proceedings for contempt, before Judge Holdom, a jury trial on the disputed questions of fact was applied for and he denied it. The trial was therefore held before him, and upon affidavits, after he had overruled the objection that he could not punish for contempt of the injunction until the higher court before which it was pending on appeal had sustained it. At the conclusion of this trial, on affidavits, Judge Holdom convicted the defendants and imposed the following penalties:

Typographical union, fine of $1,000; Edwin R. Wright, president, fine of $100 and imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days; Edward E. Bessette, captain of striking pickets, fine of $50 and imprisonment in the county jail for 30 days.

—

Thereupon a curious practice was adopted. Judge Holdom, at the request of the attorney for the Typothetae, withheld the commitment papers for almost a month, refusing to explain. This seems to have prejudiced the rights in some way of the defendants, and local labor organizations were so incensed that on the 4th of February the Chicago Federation of Labor unanimously adopted the following bitterly sarcastic resolution:

Whereas, It is comomnly reported that Judge Holdom is unable to put into effect the sentence recently imposed upon officers and members of Typographical Union, No. 16, because of the supposed influence exerted by the Chicago Typothetae; therefore, be it resolved, That it is the sense of the Chicago Federation of Labor that the Typothetae be petitioned to permit the sentence to be carried out.

—

After the expiration of the time for taking an appeal, and on the 27th the commitment papers were issued and Mr. Wright and Mr. Bessette were arrested. They immediately instituted habeas corpus proceedings, the success of which depends solely upon the question of Judge Holdom's jurisdiction to punish for contempt.

Organizing against "government by injunction."

Injunctions against labor unions, like that by Judge Holdom described above, have gone to such extremes that efforts at organization against them are being made. At the meeting of the Kansas Society of Labor and Industry at Topeka on the 17th, on motion of Albert Griffin, delegate from the Topeka Typographical union, "all labor and other organizations that have the public welfare at heart" were urged by resolution—

to consider whether the time has not come to hold a national conference for the purpose of agreeing upon the best plan for preventing further aggressions, recovering lost ground, and securing such a basis for law as will increase instead of decrease respect for the courts.

Digitized by Google

Apparently in response to this call, the Chicago typographical union at its meeting on the 5th adopted a resolution in these terms:

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of five to draw up a plan of forming an anti-injunction league, the sole purpose of which shall be to compel every candidate for office, without regard to political affiliation, either national, State or municipal, to place himself on record as opposed to the injunction as applied to trades unions, to the end that freedom of thought, action, and speech, the foundations of American institutions, may be allowed the fullest latitude both in the case of employer and employe, as contemplated in the constitution.

The Illinois primary law in Chicago.

For the first time the new Illinois primary law ((vol. vii, p. 658; vol. viii, pp. 91, 609) was acted upon in Chicago on the 24th. The candidates, all aldermanic, are to be voted on at the municipal election in April. Both Democratic and Republican candidates were nominated by popular vote at the same times and places. Delegates for conventions of each party were also chosen. There were Democratic contests in only 12 of the 35 wards, and Republican contests in only 7. Of the 22 Democratic candidates recommended by the Municipal Ownership Advisory Committee, 16 were nominated at the polls, and 1 was defeated in convention, not having got a majority at the polls. In one ward, where this committee had endorsed a Republican, Alderman Beilfus, the Democrats made no nomination and Mr. Beilfus was nominated by his own party. Another Republican endorsed by the committee, Alderman Uhlir, was nominated by his own party, but the Democrats have named an opposition candidate. The committee intends nominating in 10 wards by petition.

Crime in Chicago.

Regarding an agitation against crime and for an increase of saloon licenses from $500 to $1,000, on all saloons regardless of the extent of their business, which has been recently injected into Chicago politics through the newspapers and churches, and of which Mayor Dunne is made the object of attack, Mayor Dunne submitted to an interview on the 26th. He replied to questions of a reporter for a hostile paper—the Daily News—as follows:

"What reason do you assign for the outbursts of complaints made against you by preachers and other organizations?" was asked. "To exaggerated reports of the prevalence of crime as printed in the newspapers," he answered. "Has there existed a carnival of crime at any time this year?" was next asked. "No, the figures I gave out show that." The figures referred to show that two more homicides were committed during the first two months of this year so far than the records showed for last year. The mayor called particular attention to the decrease in the cases of burglary, robbery and larceny. When asked about statements made by some of the preachers Mayor Dunne declined to make any answer to them. "The ministers are entitled to their opinions and I have nothing to say," said he. "I simply must again call attention to the figures, which disprove any assertion that a wave of crime exists in this city. The charge is not borne out by the statistics."

Crime in Springfield, Ohio.

Another frightful outbreak in Springfield, O. (vol. vi, p. 810) upon the Negro residence district occurred on the 27th. From the dispatch to the Chicago Record Herald of the 28th it appears that a mob of 1,500 white men and boys held control of the streets of Springfield for hours. The mob was bent on lynching two Negroes who early in the day had shot and probably fatally wounded a freight brakeman. It rushed first upon a saloon frequented by Negroes. Driving away the attaches and a crowd of blacks, the mob tore out the furniture, ruined the stock and set the building on fire. The torch was applied to several Negro dwellings near by. The fire department arrived in time to put out the blaze in the saloon and two or three other houses before they were destroyed, despite the fact that the hose was cut in a dozen places. About midnight part of the mob proceeded up an alley and set fire to more buildings. Several persons were injured, but no lives were lost. Large numbers of Negroes are reported to be leaving Springfield in fear of their lives. Their fears were well founded, for on the 28th the attacks upon them were resumed soon after dark, and half a dozen Negro houses set on fire.

Race hostilities in China.

Chinese hostility to white men in China, resulting in the massacre of white missionaries and the destruction of foreign missions by Chinese mobs, are reported from Shanghai. Great danger of a general uprising is apprehended at Washington, and it is believed that American, British, French and German war boats are being ordered to patrol Chinese waters from Shanghai to Kinklang. Severe punishment of all concerned in the mobbing has been ordered by the Chinese authorities.

Conditions in Russia.

Meager dispatches from Russia for a long period, indicating the entire subsidence of the revolution (p. 714), make little note of its ever having been except in reports of executions.

At last, however, the long delayed national assembly (p. 630) which was to have met earlier in the year, has been formally called. By Imperial ukase on the 26th the date was fixed for May 10. While many of the members cannot be chosen in time to participate in the organization, it was deemed wise, so the dispatches run, to issue the ukase in order to answer the revolutionary argument that the Government had no intention of summoning the assembly. A second ukase annuls the requirement for simultaneous elections over the Empire. Alterations at the Kuride palace in St. Petersburg to fit it for the meetings of the new parliament are nearly completed, and for the first time in the history of Russia accommodations have been provided for the press correspondents.

A Jewish congress for the attainment of full civil and political rights, which met at St. Petersburg secretly, has decided to participate in the elections for members of the national assembly and to form a party to defend the interests of the Jewish masses.

NEWS NOTES

—The Republican candidate for Mayor of Cedar Rapids, Ia., in opposition to the reelection of Mayor Huston (p. 783) is A. H. Connor, who was nominated on the 23d.

—Prof. Samuel P. Langley, secre-

Digitized by Google

tary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and celebrated as an experimenter in air navigation, died at Aiken, S. C., on the 27th.

—David B. Henderson, former speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, died at Dubuque on the 25th at the age of 66. He was a colonel in the Civil War, a member of Congress for 20 years, and speaker for two terms.

—Arthur J. Balfour, the prime minister under the late Conservative ministry of Great Britain, who suffered defeat for reelection to Parliament at the recent general elections (p. 781) was elected from a London constituency on the 27th.

—By an immense majority on the 22d the German Reichstag passed a bill to extend reciprocal tariff concessions to the United States, and on the 28th President Roosevelt made the return concession by proclamation under the Dingley tariff law.

—The last injunction tying up Mayor Johnson's 3-cent street car plans in Cleveland (p. 565) was dissolved on the 26th by the Circuit Court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. An appeal may yet be taken to the Supreme Court of the State.

—A meeting of county representatives of the Independence League of New York, held at Albany on the 28th, was called to order by William Randolph Hearst and its plan of organization explained by Judge Samuel Seabury. An address to voters is to be issued.

—The Ohio legislature in the lower House (Republican) defeated on the 8th, by 55 to 49, the Metzger bill for abolishing the property owners' referendum on street car franchises and substituting a people's referendum. This bill was advocated by Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, and was opposed by the existing street car corporations.

—The statistics of exports and imports for the United States (p. 696) for the seven months ending January 31, 1906, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor for January, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M ..	$1,056,656,764	$695,764,566	$360,892,198 exp.
G ..	12,704,542	36,284,823	23,580,381 imp.
S ...	39,948,504	25,457,808	14,490,696 exp.
	$1,109,309,810	$757,507,297	$351,802,513 exp.

—Moses Harman, recently convicted in the Federal courts at Chicago of violation of the postal laws for publishing in Lucifer, of which he is editor, criticisms of coercive marital relations, was taken to the penitentiary at Joliet on the 27th under sentence of a year's imprisonment. During the execution of his sentence Lucifer will be published by his daughter, Lilian Harman.

PRESS OPINIONS

"ANTI-CRIME" PHARISEES.

Cleveland (O.) Recorder (Dem.), Feb. 26.—Some one has written a suggestion to the newspapers that the preachers who are just now trying to make themselves unhappy over what Mayor Johnson is doing, make an investigation right at home as to how many of their pew holders are renting property for immoral purposes and how many are paying their shop girls and female clerks such wages that they are driven to follow an immoral life.

MAYOR DUNNE'S TALK.

(Windsor, Ont.) Evening Record (Lib.), Feb. 26.—The task will be tremendous, as Mr. Dunne has arrayed against him all the force of corporate privilege with its engines of corruption and a section of the Mayor's colleagues are evidently the creatures of these forces, bought and paid for. . . . The bulk of the people, however, are honest, even in Chicago, and honesty and singleness of purpose in their servant should win out in the end. . . . With his honesty Mr. Dunne has the advantage of thoroughly understanding the ways and weapons of privilege, and, while he cannot fight it with its own kind of tool, he is fully a match for it in finesse and is a man of resource. His opponents have tried the old expedient of the red herring drawn across the trail, but Mr. Dunne keeps his eye on his mission, believing in doing one thing at a time, and having an abiding faith in the awakened public conscience.

SANE DEMOCRACY.

Elizabeth (N. J.) Evening Times (Dem.), Feb. 21.—The Democratic organs with a plutocratic tendency are deeply concerned about George Foster Peabody, whom they had counted upon as a "conservative among conservatives." But Peabody has lately revealed the trend of sentiment in conservative men who, besides being such, are also sincere, and unselfishly interested in the country's welfare. . . . The "old line" Democrats may call that radicalism, if they so desire. If, also they feel that they cannot relish that sort of doctrine, they may as well decide right away to get out of the party. For the Democracy of the future will accept the principles, or most of them, which Mr. Peabody is now advocating, for they are substantial, basic, and truly worth while.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

New York World (Dem.), Jan. 14.—Mr. Dixon and Booker Washington represent two opposing schools of Southern thought upon the race problem. Mr. Dixon's specific is violent repression, forcible subjection. . . . is to teach the people of the United States the necessity of keeping the Negroes in subjection to the "imperial race" who formerly held them as slaves. . . . The argument that has justified race prejudice in the South has apparently undergone a curious metamorphosis. One used to hear it said that the Negro must not be allowed to vote because he was hopelessly vicious and intellectually inferior to the white man. Now it is urged that it will not do to educate the Negro because he is in danger of becoming politically, intellectually and industrially the competitor of his white neighbor. The intolerable thing is no longer Negro domination but Negro competition . . . It is curious that the man who is doing more than any other at the present moment to revive barbarism and glorify mob rule in the South is a Christian minister, and that the man who has been the leader in peaceful constructive work to free the South from the curse of an evil inheritance was born a slave.

The (St. Louis) Mirror (ind.), Feb. 15.—Paul Laurence Dunbar . . . was the first full-blooded Negro poet, and his work had no little artistic distinction, as well as natural melody. . . . What a man has done, that he is, and the color of his skin affects him not as a man, any more than the color of his hair. Those who do not care to associate with him as a social equal are free not to do so, and that is all there is to the question of social equality. . . . We can, at least, be just to the Negro who proves himself a man, and this does not imply social equality. . . . We clamor for justice to the Filipino, the Porto Rican, the Irishman, the Pole, the Jew, yet we listen patiently while men of prominence argue, in effect, for a thrusting back of the Negro into slavery. What an absurdity, and how the absurdity is emphasized by the burial on Lincoln's birthday of a Negro who wrote the songs of his people, sure of the eventual efficiency of their protest against the injustice of whoever might make their laws.

DIVORCE LAWS.

Springfield Republican (Ind.), Jan. 18 (weekly edition).—We have fallen upon times when men are governed less than formerly by positive or superimposed authority, whether of human or divine origin, and more by the individual reason and conscience; and the individual reason may not as readily perceive—at least at the outset of its reign—that sacredness in a particularly unhappy marriage, which religious institutionalism affirms of all marriage. Formerly it might be that if two people yoked together in marriage found themselves utterly incompatible the one to the other, with a life of mutual misery unfolding before them, no thought of doing more than to grin and bear it would enter the head of either. It was not theirs to make reply or to reason why; what they recognized as a higher authority had spoken and that was enough. In such a state of society there might be much adultery and intoxication and cruelty—with no divorces, and there was. The surface of things was fair to look upon, but beneath immorality rioted none the less greatly for failure to find exposure in divorce courts. Rather no doubt did it flourish the more on this account. To-day, on the other hand, in the case of such a marriage as has been spoken of, the individual reason, breaking away from positive authority, does raise the question of why—why a lifetime of misery for a mistake in marriage; and the individual reason, considering the matter from the standpoint of the individual's own peace and comfort, naturally reaches conclusions differing somewhat as a rule from those set up by an impersonal authority which will not hesitate to sacrifice the individual for what is deemed the good of society as a whole. We are not, then, to be alarmed over the increasing frequency of divorce as a direct cause or consequence of increasing immorality; for worse conditions have undoubtedly prevailed where divorce is not allowed.

THE CHINESE DIVERSION.

Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), Feb. 14.—It is evident that the Administration is deliberately provoking the Chinese to an open show of hostility against the United States and that it is laying plans for a war scare which will serve as good a purpose from the Administration point of view as that which came so opportunely in 1900 when the elections were pending

Digitized by Google

and when there seemed a fair prospect that McKinley would meet with a reverse unless some unusual circumstance should intervene to renew his fading prestige. The Boxer uprising and the spectacular rescue of the legationers offered the required diversion. Nothing more mischievous in the foreign policy of the United States has been witnessed even under Roosevelt and Taft than the attitude they are now assuming toward China. . . . It is boldly avowed that no effort is being made to conceal the purpose of this government to mass armed forces at the very threshold of the Chinese empire as a threat against that friendly power on the strength of the feeling which has been engendered among the people of that country against America and American goods. Apparently no genuine effort has been made or is to be attempted to allay this feeling by a conciliatory attitude. The position assumed by this country is little short of a formal declaration of war and it can hardly have any other effect than still further to increase the growing tension between the Chinese and the United States.

LANDLORDS AND LAND TAXATION.

Manchester (Eng.) Guardian (Lib.), Feb. 9.—Deer give ever so much less trouble than men. True, they pay no taxes and fight no battles, but that is not his [the landlord's] affair. If he had to hold his land by the strong arm, as landlords once had, he would have less use for deer and more use for men, but he has the community to do that for him. The community that does that has surely the right to ask its price.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of Congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 40 of that publication.

Washington, Feb. 19-24, 1906.

Senate.

The pure food bill having been considered on the 19th (p. 2686), 20th (p. 2770), and 21st (p. 2804), was passed on the latter date. On the 22d, after listening to the reading of Washington's farewell address (p. 2871), and considering and passing bills for the purchase of coal lands in the Philippines (p. 2884) and against hazing at the naval academy (p. 2886), the Senate adjourned to the 26th.

House.

A bill to prohibit gambling in Territories (p. 2715) was passed under suspension of the rules (p. 2719) on the 19th. The House adjourned on the 20th upon receiving notice of the death of Representative Castor, of Pennsylvania, (p. 2789). On the 21st the army appropriations bill was taken up (p. 2830), and considered on that day and the 22d (p. 2905). The Senate joint resolution for investigating railroad discriminations and monopolies (p. 2926) was amended and passed (p. 2930) on the 23d; and on the 24th—without having done any business of general interest, the House adjourned to the 26th.

Record Notes.—Speech of Representative Hepburn on railroad rate bill (p. 2648). Speech of Bourke Cockran on same bill (p. 2669). Text of Senator Stone's resolution for an inquiry into the action of the postal department in discriminating as to second-class mailing rights of college publications (p. 2686). President's message on lock or sea level for Panama canal (p. 2696). Speech of Representative Shackleford on railroad rate bill (p. 2768). Text of memorial of Independent Refinery association presented in Senate by Mr. Tillman (p. 2877). Text of Townsend amendment in House to Senate joint resolution for inquiry by Interstate Commerce Commission into railroad discriminations and financial interests in objects of transportation (p. 2926).

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

REPRESSION.

For The Public.

I.

In nature's realm the ordered plan provides
What liberty creation may require
To answer life's unmeasured, swift desire
That splendidly through all the ages rides.
Wherever heartless tyranny abides
The loyal elements with vengeance dire
Destroy with sweeping famine, flood or fire,
The pride of might, and all his strength besides.

The ordered plan provides the season's course,
Nor foolish pride obstructs their ceaseless force.
The night, the day, and all the songs they sing
Uncensored go, where mystic portals swing.
And ocean tides a king would soon unseat,
Whose scepter sought their progress to defeat.

II.

In human hearts a need implanted long
Sometimes *must* speak. In various tongues it pleads
Its dying thirst, nor chains of coward creeds,
Nor power's yoke, nor royal rage are strong
To throttle it. Repression is the wrong
For which the love of freedom gladly bleeds
Till tyrants fall, and liberty proceeds
To sing of unrestraint a sacred song.

When thought is taken by some stealthy law
And thrust within a dungeon's waiting maw,
Night overspreads the land ashamed to weigh
Its crimes of conscience in the open day,
And destiny, with sad, approaching tread,
Unfolds a shroud to wrap the nameless dead.

GEO. E. BOWEN.

HOW THE FILIPINOS FEEL ABOUT THE EXHIBITION OF THE IGOROTTES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Igorottes are still being exhibited in parts of the United States as specimen Filipinos. A group of them were not long ago on show at San Francisco. The native Filipino papers express a very natural indignation at this unfair representation of their people.

"As Americans may have no better sources of information, they believe that the majority of the Filipinos are like them. There are many of our students and countrymen who have been asked the following questions from badly informed Americans: 'Since when have you used coats?' 'Do your shoes hurt your feet?' and whether there are many Filipinos who wear clothes, etc., etc. And as the United States government maintains that its mission is one of education, the belief grows that we Filipinos are savages whom the *nephews* of Uncle Sam are here to civilize.

"When the exposition was held at St. Louis, we energetically opposed the exhibition of non-Christian tribes; the effect on the opinion in the United States verified our fears. Again we opposed the sending of them to Portland. We were equally unsuccessful in this.

"It does little good to send honorary commissioners, delegates, students, etc., to America; the general opinion continues that they are exceptional samples and that the masses are still 'savages.' Congressional delegations and travelers like Bryan may come; but what are these drops in the midst of that ocean of American impression formed by the sight of these non-Christian tribes? Besides this, those who come here and return to America are not all sincerely actuated by wishes for the highest good of the Filipinos. How then can the truth be established which political interests are interested to conceal?

"It is high time that the government (if it be within its power) and those interested in maintaining its prestige hinder this vile exploitation which sacrifices on the altar of a degrading mercantile enterprise the rights of truth and human sentiments."

IN THE AIR.

Every reform has its "dervish" stage when its advocates make a noise out of all proportion to their influence. Then the "cranks" leave it for the next fad, and the few loyal souls seem hopeless in their minority. But if the idea has merit, it will not be lost. The sentiment that was uttered on the street corner will be echoed in the university, and grave professors and statesmen will begin to appropriate the very phrases of the neglected reformer. As the times ripen for the idea, it will begin to break out everywhere.

Read the speeches of Liberal leaders in England who are being swept into Parliament with overwhelming majorities. They are but repeating the phrases of Henry George.

For years Single Tax men, as they have been called, have objected to the proposals of the tenement house reformers. To those who busied themselves collecting fresh air funds, or

Digitized by Google

inventing meddlesome legislation for the erection of tenements, or urging socialistic schemes for municipal lodgings—to all such, the single tax men have said: "Congestion is caused by land monopoly. Transfer the burden of taxation from houses to land values."

Their solution was too simple. Their advice was not heeded. But now the Prime Minister of England asks, as though the answer were apparent to everybody: "What is the housing problem but a land problem?"

For years single tax men have vainly pointed out the obvious fact that as wealth production consists of labor applied to land, a system of taxation which may make it more profitable to hold land out of use than to use it, operates to restrict the opportunities of capital and labor, and aggravates the problem of the unemployed. Now the Prime Minister of England is declaring on the hustings that the problem of the unemployed is simply the problem of colonizing their own countrysides, and that by a tax on the lands of the lords he proposes to open the door of opportunity to England's beggared sons. The Glasgow Herald quotes him as saying: "I am at any rate, convinced that a moderate application of the principle of site value taxation would appreciably reduce the burdens, and at the same time lighten rents and diminish the evils of over-crowding which disgrace us to-day, and give us a fresh outlet for employment."

And the example of this movement in England is rapidly bringing the idea into vogue in America. The Cincinnati Volksblatt, a German paper in high favor with conservative elements, said in a recent editorial:

> What England needs is an industrial reform especially in the disposition of ground rent which constitutes a heavy burden for the people, and, what is more harmful, turns away capital which should be invested in industry and thereby causes a lack of employment. As soon as it shall be ordered that the increment of land values created by society shall be paid back to society in the form of taxes, an enormous amount of capital which is now being invested in land will be turned in another direction and secured for the benefit of industry.

HERBERT S. BIGELOW.

Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, O., Febuary 18, 1906.

AN "ANTI-CRIME" MEETING IN A CHICAGO CHURCH.

For The Public.

A mass meeting of the churches and citizens of a North side neighborhood in Chicago was held at the North Shore Congregational church on the 25th of February. As usual at similar meetings, held all over the city, the attendants were of a conventional type, and the clergymen were amiable. One of the leaders at this meeting was ex-Judge Sears, whose law firm is counsel for the gas trust, which holds up gas consumers. Judge Sears made a speech. He told the people that what they wanted was another mayor [the present mayor has not worked in harness with the gas ring], a mayor who would do the people's will by enforcing immediate law and order instead of trying for immediate municipal ownership. "Not I. M. O.," he said, "but I. L. O., is what Chicago needs most." After this the ministers jollied one another with reminiscences of their denominational experiences. One told how he had gone to an Episcopal Sunday school, was converted at a Presbyterian revival, studied at a Methodist college, and preached two years in a Congregational church. Then there came a speech not down on the programme. A hard-headed, straightforward Scot of the name of Canning, president of the Bible class of the church in which the meeting was being held, got the eye of the chairman and spoke substantially as follows:

"I don't know what significance these biographical sketches have, but to follow suit, I will state that I was born and raised in Scotland, married in the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, had three children baptized there, and, last but not least, I have been sitting at the feet of Dr. Ainslie for the last four years in the North Shore Congregational church. If there is one note in Mr. Ainslie's teaching stronger than another, it is his insistence that we place the emphasis on the larger, not the lesser, things of life. I say this to those who may be strangers to the teaching of this pulpit morning and evening, year in and year out. Another piece of biography I forgot. When I landed in this country I went to live in Missouri. You know they are noted for their curiosity in Missouri, and I must have acquired a habit which prompts me to ask how the remedies or resolutions suggested here are going to suppress crime? How, for instance, is a higher saloon license going to prevent a thief from stealing a pocketbook or assaulting a citizen? If I am going to be robbed or assaulted and can choose my assailant, I prefer a drunken one to a sober one any day. I think I'd stand a much better chance.

"If we are going to be successful in this crusade against crime, we should be very careful how we go about it. We should see to it that we begin at the proper place and attack causes, not effects. If, as Mr. Ainslie has been teaching us all these years, we put the emphasis on the right thing, we will be successful; but if stealing a pocketbook is a crime, how much more heinous is the stealing of a street. And yet Judge Sears says we must get rid of Dunne and I. M. O., and substitute therefor another man and I. L. O.

"However, I am heartily in favor of anything to suppress crime where and when we can, for if this thuggery is not nipped in the bud these fellows may become powerful enough to get their representatives into the Council and legalize their graft. They may steal enough to hire high-priced counsel to justify their crime, and then we will be up against it."

MURRAY F. TULEY.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Delivered by S. S. Gregory, Esq., representing the Chicago Bar Association, at the Memorial Meeting at the Abraham Lincoln Centre, Chicago, on Sunday afternoon, December 31, 1905. Mr. Gregory is a former president of the Illinois Bar Association, and one of the acknowledged leaders of the Chicago bar.

Murray F. Tuley was, in a just and high sense, a great judge.

Soon after his first election to the bench, which occurred in June, 1879, he began to exhibit that remarkable grasp and profound apprehension of the fundamental principles of equity which proclaimed him a great master in that high domain of jurisprudence. A court of equity is a court of conscience. The principles upon which it proceeds and on which it grants or withholds relief, are based upon the highest and most strictly ethical considerations known to any system of human law; and never was there an equity judge who more deeply appreciated this fundamental truth than did he whom, for many years, we at this bar have, by common consent, called the Chancellor.

He never permitted the voice of judicial conscience to be stifled by technical rules, nor smothered in a mass of ill-digested authority. He realized that equity was the science of principle and not the creature of precedent.

He investigated, with an industry that never faltered and a patience that never tired, the facts, however complicated, of every case that came before him, and then applied to those

Digitized by Google

facts thus developed, the simple, honest, old-fashioned moral principles that form the basis of genuine equity. His clear and luminous mental vision looked right into the very truth of the case before him. Neither sophistry nor specious reference to authority could divert him from the straight path of sound principle nor raise a cloud of doubt such as often envelops the timid and uncertain Chancellor. When he had reached his conclusions on the facts and satisfied himself as to the principles applicable to them, he proceeded with undeviating firmness and with almost mathematical precision to the inevitable conclusions to which he was thus conducted. And so I say in this presence that as a profound and learned Chancellor, a great master of the highest branch of jurisprudence, he is entitled to equal place with the great equity judges of England and of our own land.

He did not favor, however, some of the spurious off-shoots which modern methods have attached to this jurisdiction. So far as I know it was he who coined the phrase "Government by Injunction," which has gained such wide currency. This expression not inaptly characterizes those efforts now so common to commit to chancery the enforcement of the criminal law under the guise of protecting property rights. When this jurisdiction is invoked by individuals whose rights of property are involved, it is, by modern authority, firmly established. It requires and is bound, sooner or later, to receive legislative treatment as to matters of procedure, which will render it impossible for courts of equity to administer the penal code without any limitation in respect of the constitutional rights of the accused, under the form of proceedings in contempt for violating an injunction. This mode of procedure becomes peculiarly obnoxious and hostile to liberty, when it is resorted to by the nation or state in respect of matters as to which the sovereign has no property interest, and solely and only for the purpose of procuring an injunction against criminal conduct already prohibited by the law. The necessary effect of this course is, if violation of an injunction thus obtained be alleged, to deprive the accused of his constitutional right to trial by jury, on what is virtually a criminal accusation.

This is literally government by injunction. It was attempted by the national government in one case and sustained by the highest judicial authority. But the political consequences of this proceeding were so impressive that though the courts now declare this to be the law, no national executive has since ventured to experiment with this still novel and most extraordinary equitable remedy.

Judge Tuley, as a true and courageous friend of personal liberty, firmly opposed the exercise of this oppressive and dangerous jurisdiction.

But he was more than a great chancellor. He comprehended as some judges do not, that the great end and aim of human law is to secure protection to those who need protection; he appreciated that where there is power which is not restrained, there is the certainty that this power will be abused; that in all ages and under all judicial systems the strong and powerful are well able to take care of themselves; and that the great end and aim of our Anglo-Saxon system is to secure that exact equality of all men before the law which is the cardinal and foundation principle of republican institutions. Therefore it was that when the cause of the poor and the helpless came before him, he strove with anxious care to see that they had the fullest and most ample opportunity for the assertion of their rights.

Undazzled by the glamour that sometimes seems to encompass great names and great prestige, unawed by the demonstration of great power and vast accumulation, before him the humblest suitor might contend upon an equal footing with a modern Midas or combined and federated interests of unlimited wealth and power. And this the masses of the people felt—and so did the great rogues who retain lawyers to demonstrate that two and two make five and that black is white and who feel that the heinousness of crime is in inverse ratio to its magnitude. They feared sometimes that he was prejudiced against them; and he generally was.

As the people trusted and revered him, those who sought to exploit them feared him and shunned his courtroom. Yet no judge ever more scrupulously followed the law as he saw it, nor restrained, within legitimate bounds, his righteous indignation at every form of fraud and oppression.

The man was more than a great judge. He was a true democrat. He was a democrat in the sense that Thomas Jefferson was a democrat, that Abraham Lincoln was a democrat. He was simple in his life. He believed in the people. He had no sympathy with those who contend that, though the people are incapable of self-government, men taken from their ranks are yet so superhumanly endowed, that they can govern not only themselves but their fellows. He believed that the people should be the just repository and great reservoir of all political power. He believed also in the essential and inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and to property. And when, upon some great popular clamor, these rights were threatened or assailed, he became at once their stalwart and aggressive champion.

He was keenly alive to the public interest on all occasions. He had the courage of his convictions and the ability to express them with clearness and force. Up to the very closing years of his life, he entered upon every just scheme of reform, with the energy, courage and enthusiasm of youth, inspiring and leading men of half his age who might more naturally have been looked to for the motive and dynamic power necessary to such efforts. Never have I known a man more willing in all civic controversy to act on Sir Philip Sidney's maxim —Whenever you hear of a good war, go to it.

Two dudes visited the zoo in Boston. With cigarettes in their mouths they stopped at the cage of a mother anthropoid ape with her young ones. Pointing to the family of anthropoids, one dude said to the other: "That is what you came from." And they laughed heartily. The mother ape called her children aside and, pointing

---

THIS MAY MEAN YOU

The suggestion here made relates to an important work of the present year, and every interested reader should give it immediate attention.

All who have not already done so are requested to send at once to the publishers the names and addresses (with occupation, where it can be given) of all those in their vicinity, men and women, who are believers in, or sympathizers with, single tax principles, whether actively so or not. Blanks will be sent where desired.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.
First National Bank Building, CHICAGO

Digitized by Google

FOR HIM TO PONDER ON.

(Bradley's Cartoon in Chicago Daily News of December 28, 1905. Reproduced with permission of the Daily News.)

to the dudes, said: "My children, that is what you are coming to." And she wept bitterly.—Christian Work.

"See here, landlord, must I sit here forever before I get the half chicken that I have ordered?"

"Oh, no, sir! I'm only waiting till somebody comes and orders the other half. Of course I can't kill a half a chicken!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

BOOKS

YOGI PHILOSOPHY.

Fourteen Lessons in Yogi Philosophy and Oriental Occultation. By Yogi Ramacharaka, author of "Science of Breath," "Hatton Yoga," etc. Oak Park, Ill.: The Yogi Publication society.

The Yoga type of Hindu philosophy, while it may not be in every respect acceptable to the Occidental mind, cannot but command the respect at least of those who believe that there are things of which the science of the man with the muck rate takes no note. Though Yogaism is an occult philosophy, it nevertheless is a philosophy, and one which in its main features may be easily apprehended.

This philosophy recognizes seven human principles. Three of them, the physical, the astral, and vital force, are material; four of them, the instinctive-mind, the intellect, the spiritual mind, and spirit, are intellectual. The intellect comes under the influence from below of the instinctive mind, which our own psychologists crudely distinguish as the subjective, and from

B. C. STICKNEY
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Patents and Trade Marks
Expert in Patent Causes
132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Society for Ethical Culture Free Lecture Course
Sunday Mornings at 11 o'clock,
Steinway Hall, 17 E. Van Buren St., Chicago
SUBJECTS:
March 4. **Prof. George B. Foster, of the University of Chicago, author of "The Finality of the Christian Religion."**
March 11. Here's Hoping: the Optimism of Experience. **By Mr. Wm Kent, of the Municipal Voters' League.**

The Public

Is a weekly review which prints in concise and plain terms, with lucid explanations and without editorial bias, all the news of the world of historical value. It is also an editorial paper. Though it abstains from mingling editorial opinions with its news accounts, it has opinions of a pronounced character, based upon the principles of radical democracy, which, in the columns reserved for editorial comment, it expresses fully and freely, without favor or prejudice, without fear of consequences, and without hope of discreditable reward. Yet it makes no pretensions to infallibility, either in opinions or in statements of fact; it simply aspires to a deserved reputation for intelligence and honesty in both. Besides its editorial and news features, the paper contains a department of original and selected miscellany, in which appear articles and extracts upon various subjects, verse as well as prose, chosen alike for their literary merit and their wholesome human interest. Familiarity with THE PUBLIC will commend it as a paper that is not only worth reading, but also worth filing.

TERMS:—Annual Subscription, $1.00; Semi-Annual Subscription, 50 cts; Quarterly Subscription, 25 cts; Trial Subscription (4 weeks), 10 cts; Single Copies, 5 cts. Free of postage in United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico. Elsewhere, postage extra, at the rate of one cent per week. All checks, drafts, post office money orders and express money orders should be made payable to the order of THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING CO. Money Orders or Chicago or New York Drafts are preferred. On all local checks add 10 cts. for exchange, as required by the Chicago banks. Subscribers wishing to change address must give the old address as well as the new one.

Published weekly by The Public Publishing Company, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

Per agate line,	each insertion,	$0.05
Per inch, (14 lines),	" "	.70
Per column (133 lines),	" "	6.65
One-quarter page (100 lines),	" "	5.00
One-half page (200 lines),	" "	10.00
One page (400 lines),	" "	20.00
Front cover page,	" "	25.00
Front cover half-page,	" "	15.00
Last cover page,	" "	25.00
Last cover half-page,	" "	12.50
Last cover quarter-page,	" "	6.25

Advertising Forms Close on the Tuesday Preceding the Saturday of Publication.

JOSEPH McDONOUGH
"Ye Olde Booke Man"
OLD AND NEW BOOKSELLER and IMPORTER
39 and 41 Columbia St., Albany, N. Y.
Monthly Catalog Free. Books Not in Stock Hunted for and Reported Free of Charge.

AN OPPORTUNITY
WANTED—A Presbyterian Mission, located in a growing town in the central west, desires a young energetic minister who believes in the philosophy of Henry George. A most excellent opportunity for the right man. Address A B C, care THE PUBLIC.

AN OPPORTUNITY
WANTED—Capable men with strong church connections and interested in economics, to organize and manage a lecture course in resident city. For basis of compensation and full particulars, address
F. H. MONROE, Manager, 610 Steinway Hall, CHICAGO

Digitized by Google

above of the spiritual mind. While the instinctive mind—which finds expression in minerals and plants as well as in animals and uncivilized men—influences the intellect brutally, the spiritual mind influences it humanly. The former gives it a selfish, the latter an altruistic tendency. All desires for the physical, except as means for reaching higher things, come from the plane of the physical mind; the feeling of human brotherhood, the sense of compassion, and the idea of justice come from that of the spiritual mind. So the intellect, lying between those two and influenced by each, is the plane that distinguishes the man from the brute. On the highest plane of all is spirit, man's seventh principle, which "is the divine spark, our most precious inheritance from the divine power, a ray from the central sun, the real self . . . the soul of the soul . . . a drop from the spirit ocean . . . that something within us which is the cause of our evolution."

The description of the second principle, the astral, is especially interesting, because although it constitutes the body that appears to ghost seers, it is not spiritual, but contrary to the vulgar notion, is material. Somewhat as steam to water, is the astral to the physical body—of the same material, but in different condition and occupying a different plane. It may be separated from the physical body in life, and it exists some time after the death of the person to whom it belongs; under certain circumstances it is visible to living persons and is called a "ghost."

The third principle, vital force, though not matter, "is the energy or force which animates matter," and underlies "magnetic healing, much of mental healing, absent treatment, etc."

Among the subsidiary subjects to which the lessons of Yogi Ramacharaka here under review are devoted, is "the human aura," of which each of the seven principles radiates its own. Few persons have ever seen the aura of the spiritual mind, but aura of the lower principles have been observed and are described by the author. Thought dynamics, telepathy and clairvoyance are also explained as part of the Yoga philosophy, as are human magnetism, occult therapeutics and psychic influence. "Death is but a temporary loss of consciousness," life being a succession of rebirths from lower to higher for those that choose the higher. "The earth is one of a chain of planets belonging to our solar system, all of which are intimately connected with the others in this great law of spiritual evolution." And our punishments are not for our sins, but by them.

In explaining telepathy and clairvoyance, the author accounts for the

"WILCUT"

The Knife That Holds Its Edge

These knives, being made from the best steel in the world for the purpose, are absolutely perfect in their temper and are guaranteed to stay sharp longer than any others. A long, flexible knife with a sharp, keen, lasting edge, for thin or accurate slicing of ham, beef, etc., is a prime necessity in the kitchen of every efficient housekeeper. Such a one is our

12-in. Slicing Knife sent prepaid for $1.50

All live dealers sell Wilcuts, or we will send prepaid, for 40c., a 6-inch, or for 65c., an 8-inch butcher knife. Our Special

$5.00 Kitchen Assortment of Knives

includes 6-inch butcher knife, 10-inch steak knife, 6-inch boning knife, 12-inch ham slicer, 6-inch French Cook's knife, 4½-inch kitchen knife, 8-inch bread knife, 4-inch fruit knife and 4-inch paring knife. This forms a complete assortment of "sharp edged" knives for the kitchen. No equal sum spent otherwise will yield one-half the usefulness, pleasure and convenience to housekeeper or cook. Your money back if not perfectly satisfied. Send for catalog 11.

Wilkinson Shear & Cutlery Company Reading, Pa.

THE PORTRAIT OF

Judge Tuley

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED

The excellent half-tone portrait of Judge Tuley, which accompanies this issue of THE PUBLIC, as a supplement, will be furnished on heavy artist's proof paper, 11x14, without printing except fac-simile signature, delivered postpaid in mailing tube, for 50 cents. This edition of the portrait is intended for those who wish to frame it.

We will furnish the same portrait, neatly framed complete in ebony, and boxed for shipment, for $1.00, carriage extra.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.
First National Bank Building . . . CHICAGO

FAMILY RECORDS

Have you a suitable book in which to keep family records? Send your address on a postal card to John E. Atkins, Meriden, Conn., and receive interesting printed matter on the subject free.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF BANQUET TO MR. J. W. BENGOUGH OF TORONTO

NEW ITEMS OF INTEREST

The members and friends of the Henry George Lecture Association will tender a banquet to Mr. J. W. Bengough, the cartoonist of THE PUBLIC and lecturer on the staff of the "Association," on Friday, March 2, 1906, at 6:30 P. M., in the banquet hall of the Auditorium, Chicago.

Mr. Hamlin Garland will be Toastmaster.

The Committee on Toasts and Speakers is composed of: Hamlin Garland, Wallace Rice, Louis F. Post, W. Chas. Tanner and Trumbull White.

The list of speakers includes John T. McCutcheon, W. D. Nesbit, Rex E. Beach, Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, Prof. Lee Francis Lybarger, and Trumbull White.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Miss Leonora Beck.

For further particulars address

F. H. MONROE, Pres.
610 Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill.

THE UP-TO-DATE

PRIMER

By J. W. BENGOUGH

With illustrations by the author.

A first book of lessons for little political economists, giving a clear exposition of single tax principles.

It offers an easy and attractive way of mastering the ground principles of the single tax.—*Review of Reviews.*

A witty yet philosophical book of one syllabled words . . . It imitates the style of the old-fashioned progressive school primer.—*The Public.*

12mo, limp cloth, 75 pages, 25 cents per copy, postpaid; one dozen, $2.50; fifty, $9.00; one hundred, $16.00.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
First National Bank Building - CHICAGO

Digitized by Google

pineal body or gland, about which Western science is confessedly at sea. "The Yogis," he writes, "have known for centuries that this pineal body is the organ through which the brain receives impressions by the medium of vibrations caused by thoughts projected from other brains—the organ of telepathic communication, in short. It is not necessary for this organ to have an outward opening, as has the ear, nose and eye; for thought vibrations penetrate matter of the consistency of the physical body, just as easily as light vibrations penetrate glass, or X-ray vibrations pass through wood, stone, etc. The nearest illustration of the character of thought vibrations is found in the vibrations sent forth and received in 'wireless telegraphy.' The little pineal body of the brain is the receiving instrument of the wireless telegraphy of the mind." He regards it as highly significant that scientific observers have noted "the fact that this organ is larger in children than in adults, and more developed in adult females than in adult males."

An Interesting Letter

FROM

REV. DR. R. HEBER NEWTON

HAMPTON TERRACE,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 16, 1906.

To the Editor of The Public:

My Dear Sir: In common, I suppose, with all readers of The Public, I was mightily pleased with a letter of Mayor Johnson to the Ministers of Cleveland.

The summing up of that letter hits the nail of true reform square on the head.

It seems to me that the letter might well be printed in pamphlet form and distributed among the authorities of our cities and sent to the religious weeklies of our country.

If this suggestiou commends itself to your readers, I should be glad to lead off in a subscription of ten (10) dollars towards this good work. Cordially yours,

R. HEBER NEWTON

ACTING ON THE SUGGESTION

The undersigned have been selected to act for a committee to carry Dr. Newton's idea into effect, and will secure the greatest possible distribution of Mr. Johnson's letter, to the municipal authorities, clergy, and religious publications throughthe United States, from funds ributed for that purpose. The tary-Treasurer will receive knowledge all contributions, r small.

). Butler, Chairman
Starr, Secretary-Treas.
107 Dearborn St., Chicago

Announcement of an Informal Conference of Single Taxers

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1906

There will be an informal conference of the subscribers to the Henry George Lecture Association and all others interested in promoting the Single Tax, in Chicago, on Friday, March 2, 1906.

All attending are requested to meet at the Washington Restaurant, corner Wabash Avenue and Adams Street, at 12 o'clock noon on that day. The conference will meet at 2 p. m. at a hall to be announced in next issue of THE PUBLIC.

The conference will be followed in the evening by the banquet at the Auditorium Hotel in honor of J. W. Bengough.

F. H. MONROE, President
HENRY GEORGE LECTURE ASSOCIATION
610 Steinway Hall, CHICAGO

ANNOUNCEMENT

Arrangements have been perfected for an excellent course of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Henry George Lecture Association, at Lecture Hall, 732 Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Each lecture is at 8 p. m.

Monday, March 5.—Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow
"The Newton of Political Science."

Monday, March 12.—James Speed
Stereopticon.

Monday, March 19.—J. W. Bengough
Cartoonist.

Monday, March 26.—William Sterling Battis
"Dickens as a Reformer."

Monday, April 2.—John Z. White
"Henry George."

Monday, April 9.—Marion Craig Wentworth—
Interpretative Reader
"The Sunken Bell," by Gerhard Hauptmann.

Monday, April 16.—Mary Florence Stevens
Lecture and Song Recital.

Course Tickets, $1.00. Single Admission, 25c.

DR. ANNA M. LUND, Sec'y,
Masonic Temple, Phone 3691 Central

NELLIE CARLIN, Chairman,
1212 Ashland Block, Phone 925 Central

FREE!

A fine pair of lace curtains for selling six boxes of my celebrated Face Cream, very fine to keep the skin soft and in a healthy condition; sells at 25 cents per box. Or sell 30 packets of my choice flower seeds at 5 cents per packet, Pansies, Asters, Balsams, Mignonette, Candy Tuft, etc., or 15 one ounce packets fine mixed Sweet Peas at 10 cents per ounce. Your name and address gets any one of the three lots. When sold send me the $1.50 and I will immediately send you the elegant pair of lace curtains, all charges paid, or, if you prefer, a good fountain pen.

Miss Mattie DeMott,
2638 - 3rd Ave., South
L. B. 209, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

By HERMANN LIEB

An effective statement of the origin, history, and usefulness of The Initiative and Referendum and of their great importance in the self-government of American cities.

12mo, 178 pages, cloth, 75c., postpaid; paper, 40c., postpaid

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.
First National Bank Building - - - CHICAGO

Hours: 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Tel. Harrison 1127.
CHARLES L. LOGAN, D. O.
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
Office: 45 Auditorium Bldg.
HOTEL WARNER—EVENINGS. CHICAGO

THE OPEN SHOP AND THE CLOSED SHOP

By LOUIS F. POST

A thorough discussion of the great labor controversy.

Paper, 64 pages, 6x3, 5 cents; by mail, 6 cents; one dozen copies, 50 cents; by mail, 56 cents.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
First National Bank Building, CHICAGO

Our Advancing Postal Censorship

By LOUIS F. POST

28 pages, 6x3, 3 cents, postpaid; 100 copies, $2.25, postpaid.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
First National Bank Building, CHICAGO

CONTRACTORS
G. H. ATKINSON & CO.,
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
CONSTRUCTING ENGINEERS
Electric Light, Telephone, Trolley and Municipal Work.
Commercial Trust Bldg., Jersey City, N. J.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

A weekly paper, founded 1870, devoted to women's progress and especially to woman suffrage. Editors, Henry B. Blackwell and Alice Stone Blackwell. Three months on trial, 25 cents; per year, $1.50.

Digitized by Google

A Great Half-Price Offer

Read every word of this announcement, for it is the opportunity of years. Three of the greatest magazines in the country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it may never be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. We make the offer for the purpose of getting more new subscribers to THE PUBLIC, for we know they will continue to read it. But the offer is made for a limited time only, and all who wish to accept it should do so without delay. The

COSMOPOLITAN

will shortly become one of the most widely read magazines in America, now that it has passed to the ownership of the Hearst Organization.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

is practically a necessity. To keep up with the times a short cut must be taken. The Review of Reviews gives twelve hundred pictures a year, departments giving the best in all the other important magazines, timely and informing articles, and Dr. Albert Shaw's interpretation of public men, events and issues.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION

is unexcelled by any other home and family publication in beauty, fashion, fiction, art and illustration, helps, hints and entertainment, special articles, artistic features, boys' and girls' departments, household departments, knitting, crocheting, all kinds of fancywork, The Help-One-Another Club and other features.

Our Extraordinary Offer

We offer a limited number of combination subscriptions to Cosmopolitan, Review of Reviews and Woman's Home Companion, with a year's subscription to THE PUBLIC, as follows:

The Public,	**one year,**	**$1.00**
Cosmopolitan,	**one year,**	**1.00**
Woman's Home Companion,	**one year,**	**1.00**
Review of Reviews,	**one year,**	**3.00**
		$6.00

$6.00 Worth for Only $3.00

Fill out Coupon—mail it to-day with your remittance—and get the greatest magazine combination ever made.

CUT THIS COUPON OFF AND SEND TO-DAY!

THE PUBLIC
First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Date.....

I accept your offer of Cosmopolitan, Review of Reviews, Woman's Home Companion, and THE PUBLIC for one year, all for $3.00, and herewith enclose remittance for same.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Digitized by Google

The Books of Hamlin Garland and the Books of Wallace Rice

Hamlin Garland's Books

Boy Life on the Prairie
Illustrated by E. W. Deming.
12mo, cloth, gilt top, 433 pages, $1.50 (postage, 10 cents).

Prairie Folks
12mo, cloth extra, gilt top, 293 pages, $1.50 (postage, 10 cents).

Main Travelled Roads
New edition. 12mo, cloth extra, gilt top, 309 pages, $1.50 (postage, 10 cents).

Rose of Dutcher's Coolly
12mo, cloth extra, gilt top, 360 pages, $1.50 (postage, 10 cents).

The Trail of the Gold Seekers
A Record of Travel in Prose and Verse.
12mo, cloth extra, gilt top, $1.50 (postage, 10 cents).

Wayside Courtship
12mo, cloth, gilt stamped, 281 pages, $1.25 (postage, 10 cents).

Jason Edwards, an Average Man
12mo, cloth, gilt stamped, 213 pages, $1.25 (postage, 10 cents).

A Spoil of Office
12mo, cloth, gilt stamped, 375 pages, $1.25 (postage, 10 cents).

The Eagle's Heart
12mo, cloth, gilt stamped, 369 pages, $1.50 (postage, 10 cents).

Her Mountain Lover
12mo, cloth, 396 pages, with frontispiece by Relyea, $1.50 (postage, 15 cents).

The Spirit of Sweetwater
12mo, cloth, 100 pages, with four photogravure illustrations, 50 cents (postage, 5 cents).

The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop
Post 8vo, cloth, 421 pages, with portrait of author, $1.50, postpaid.

Hesper
Post 8vo, cloth, 453 pages, $1.50, postpaid.

The Light of the Star
Post 8vo, cloth, illustrated, 282 pages, $1.50, postpaid.

The Tyranny of the Dark
12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50, postpaid.

Ulysses S. Grant: His Life and Character
8vo, cloth, gilt top, 525 pages, 33 illustrations, $2.50.

Wallace Rice's Books

Ballads of Valor and Victory
By CLINTON SCOLLARD AND WALLACE RICE.
8vo, cloth, $1.50.

The Athlete's Garland
A Collection of Verse of Sport and Pastime.
Compiled by WALLACE RICE.
Cloth, 80 cents; half calf or half morocco, gilt top, $2.00. Also in crushed leather, boxed, $1.50.

Kipling's Poems
Edited, with an Introductory Essay, by WALLACE RICE. Fully annotated.
12mo, cloth, 249 pages, $1.00, postpaid.

Wild Animals
Illustrated in color.
8vo, 250 pages, $2.00.

American Humor in Verse
Compiled by WALLACE RICE.
Cloth, gilt top, 250 pages, $1.25.

THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, CHICAGO

Digitized by Google