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LOUIS F. POST, Editor.

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The war revenue bill, which has now become a law, is what we expected it would be—a bill to pay for the war by borrowing from the rich and confiscating from the poor.

The details of the bill marshal themselves in two grand divisions, which may be briefly entitled "taxes" and "bonds." The bonds are for the rich to invest in; the taxes are for the poor to pay. True, the bonds are offered in small amounts as a "popular" loan, which is supposed to redeem them from the charge of being altogether for the benefit of the rich. But it is well known that the masses of the poor—the vast working class which lives by daily labor—cannot invest in bonds. They cannot invest in anything, being already so plundered through monopoly laws that they have little or no surplus. And the middle class are not much better off. After awhile, therefore, we are likely to be told that "popular loans" are unpopular, and to see the bulk of the bonds turned over to banks and millionaires in accordance with the original and unadulterated intention. As regards the tax feature of the bill, the true purpose of that, too, is thinly veiled. There is a pretense that the taxes are to be paid by the rich. But all these taxes that amount to anything worth consideration are indirect. They are imposed, for example, upon cigar manufacturers, to be collected of smokers in higher prices or poorer quality—the cheaper the cigar the higher the tax in proportion to its price. They are imposed upon the manufacturers and importers of stim-

ulants, to be collected of the users—at a high rate ad valorem upon the poor man's beverage, and a low one upon the rich man's. Thus the great bulk of the taxation imposed is to come from the poor.

As the bill was framed originally in the lower house, the proportion of the tax burdens imposed upon the consumption of the class that lives by daily labor was, according to the estimate of Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known lawyer and statistician, as high as 60 per cent. Thirty per cent. was apportioned to the laboring class of small means, and only ten per cent. to the rich. It is not likely that this distribution has been changed for the benefit of the poor. The probability is that if there has been any material change in that respect, it will be found to have increased rather than diminished the share which the poor are to be assessed for supporting the war.

We know that those classes who love money above all things in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth do not like to have it said, especially in the hearing of "the lower classes," who might be excited thereby, that tax laws are so adjusted as to make the poor pay the taxes while appearing not to, and to enable the rich while appearing to pay them in reality to escape; but of this war revenue bill that is, incontestably true. It is a bill, we repeat, to pay for the war by borrowing from the rich and confiscating from the poor.

It is said that gross mismanagement at Washington has given Admiral Sampson more than a week's unnecessary anxiety, and subjected the marines who have encamped upon Cuban soil to a higher degree of peril than need to have been encountered,

while adding to the possibilities of slaughter in the impending battle. As the criticism runs, Sampson began the bombardment of Santiago, keeping it up day after day, and captured Caimanera, upon the understanding that troops were to leave Tampa on the 5th; and the delay in sending troops until the 13th, when they finally sailed from Tampa, has not only overwheeled his men with long watching and waiting, but has probably enabled the enemy to repair the damage he had done them and prepare to make the American invasion more bloody than it would have been had Sampson been promptly supported.

Of the merits of this criticism we are not competent to judge. We can only say that the departure of the troops more than a week before they did depart was undoubtedly contemplated. They drew their rations preparatory to an expedition as long ago as the 4th. It is probable, too, that Sampson expected them more than a week ago. On any other hypothesis his own activities are hardly explicable. Still, this may not have been the original arrangement, or if it was it may have been altered for good reasons. There may have been no blundering nor other mismanagement. That would be easier to believe, however, if after embarkation at Tampa the troops had not been cooped up in the foul air of ships' holds, night after night, with ports tight closed, as if they had been prisoners in an East Indian black hole. There is no reasonable explanation of this kind of management except the indifference of those responsible for it to the health and even the lives of the private soldiers in their charge. When ships loaded with troops are so packed and crowded together in a Florida harbor that for several days

in succession the port holes cannot be opened at night, somebody is to blame and ought to be called to account.

It is difficult to get even a vague idea of the conditions that have caused the revolution in San Domingo, of which more or less intelligible reports have appeared in the American press during the past week. But enough has been printed to indicate that an American syndicate is at the bottom of the trouble. This syndicate, with Smith M. Weed, of New York, at its head, seems to have made a contract with the San Domingan government to collect the customs revenue for San Domingo. It is the old tax farmer system in a slightly new guise, a system which some of our smaller neighbors to the south have been inveigled by American philanthropists of the hoodle type into adopting. The San Domingo revolutionists rebelled against this method of governing by syndicate and contract. They were right. When a government ceases to administer public affairs for the common good and relinquishes its functions to private corporations, it ceases, in virtue of that fact, to be a legitimate government, and if there be no better means of displacing it, rebellion is necessary. All honor to the rebels of San Domingo for their brave and apparently successful fight against the infamous system of farming out to private syndicates that most vital of all public functions—taxation.

The news from Manila though meager is reassuring. Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, is apparently about to take possession, if indeed he may not by this time have actually done so; and to the uneasiness of land-grabbing Americans whose sentiments Gen. Merritt expressed at the San Francisco banquet, he and his countrymen appear to be civilized enough to govern themselves and human enough to intend to do it. He guarantees protection to non-combatants, and safety to all Spanish soldiers who fall into the hands of his troops—with

a single exception, that of the Spanish governor-general. This functionary, with the barbarity which seems to be characteristic of Spanish warfare upon Spanish colonists, having offered a tempting price for Aguinaldo's head, he has been warned if he does not withdraw that offer there will be no quarter for him personally. It is to be hoped that the threat will be executed, as a salutary warning to official murderers everywhere. The insurgents, instead of being savages, have given evidence of a higher degree of civilization than that which the Spanish authorities have shown in their government of the Philippines, and if Spain could be trusted for three centuries to govern the people of those islands, these people may be trusted for at least a little while, by way of experiment, to govern themselves. At any rate that is what they purpose doing, and at present it looks as if they would be in possession of the islands and engaged upon the experiment before Merritt gets a chance to make a conquest. This is the most reassuring feature of the Manila news. Let us pray that before Merritt can capture the Philippines for the benefit of American land-grabbers, the natives will have conquered back their country for the benefit of themselves.

There is some reason to believe that Aguinaldo has had the sympathy and cooperation of the American authorities in the Asiatic region, in his ambition to establish a republic in the Philippines. Recent mail advices from Hong-Kong tell of an interview between him and E. S. Pratt, American consul general at Singapore, prior to Aguinaldo's departure for the Philippines, at which, after explaining the assistance he could give to the American forces, he guaranteed to maintain order and discipline among the native troops and to conduct the war humanely. He also declared his ability to establish a responsible government on republican principles, and said he would accept the same terms for the Philippines

as the United States intended giving to Cuba. As the result of this interview, so it is reported, Aguinaldo went to the Philippines and assumed command of the insurrectionary troops there; from which it is not unreasonable to infer that our government has placed itself in a position with reference to the establishment of an independent government in the Philippines from which it cannot with honor withdraw, and that, notwithstanding all the talk about appropriating these islands as spoil of war, we shall occupy the more honorable relation towards the much-abused natives, of a protectorate while they organize a free government of their own.

In connection with the question of taking advantage of the war to extend our territory, Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, who doesn't always deserve a good word for what he does or says, is entitled to the credit of emphatically pronouncing against this policy. Though he favors the annexation of Hawaii, he was reported in an interview last week as saying that on the whole he does not favor new acquisitions. "If we could annex the islands where war is now being waged," he said, "it would require a standing army of from 50,000 to 100,000 men, and that is not desirable." He believes we should take Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and, establishing protectorates over them, leave the people "to work out their own salvation." Upon the assumption that he means temporary protectorates, to enable the people to get started without interference from malicious or covetous nations, Gov. Tanner has here indicated the true American policy.

The first official expression from any branch of the republican party as to the disposition of the Philippines and other territory captured during the war, comes from the Illinois state convention of that party, held at Springfield on the 14th of the present month. It sustains the land-

grabbing policy in the baldest and most offensive fashion. We quote it literally:

Resolved, That the United States should hold all the possessions it has conquered and may conquer from Spain until the Spanish government has agreed to give security that it will pay the United States indemnity for whatever cost that might have been avoided had Spain been a humane government, and also that the United States hold such possessions in the conquered territory as shall be advantageous to its interests in times of war and peace.

To appreciate the utterly dishonorable character of this declaration, let it be compared with the last clause of the resolutions of congress on the basis of which war was declared:

The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island—(meaning Cuba)—except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

After we are embarked in a war regarding which we have authoritatively expressed ourselves as opposed to utilizing it for territorial expansion, the republican party of Illinois tells us to change the purpose of that war and to keep all the land we capture—a proposition which would include Cuba itself. Nor is that the worst. In proposing that we keep the land we capture, the republican party of Illinois suggests no such humane purpose as the giving to its inhabitants of a better government, but as collateral security for the payment by Spain of a war indemnity, the implication being that upon receiving such indemnity we will hand all captured lands not over to the inhabitants, but back to the barbarous Spanish government. Is this in truth the sentiment of the republican party of Illinois? That question cannot be answered until the votes are counted.

How low and degrading is the note which the above quotation from the Illinois republican platform strikes, in comparison with the lofty sentiment of William J. Bryan's oration of the same day at Omaha, the spirit of which is expressed in the conclud-

ing words in which he says: "If some dream of the splendors of a heterogeneous empire encircling the globe, we shall be content to aid in bringing enduring happiness to a homogeneous people consecrated to the purpose of maintaining 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people.'" Were Abraham Lincoln to come among us again, that great republican would be much more likely to find congenial political fellowship with the Nebraska democrat who adopts and applies to the present crisis his Gettysburg sentiment, than with that Illinois republican convention which seems to have had no soul above land-grabbing.

Another plank in the platform of the republican party of Illinois is of general interest. A strong fight had been made by some republicans to secure a pledge from the state convention looking to the repeal of the Allen law, a measure which was bribed through the last legislature by the street car ring of Chicago, and to which a republican governor, for reasons which he doubtless appreciates but cannot explain, gave legal validity by his official signature. The resolution which these objectors to that measure asked the convention to adopt was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the so-called Allen law is opposed to the interests of the people, and should be promptly repealed. But the street car ring was too powerful, and the following compromise resolution was adopted:

The republican party will uphold the interests of the people, and to that end, if any legislative enactment is injurious to any part of the people or proves objectionable, the republican legislature can be depended upon to correct the same in the interests of the people. That "compromise" would be better understood if it were called a "confession." Well may Mr. Yerkes' personal organ, the Chicago Inter Ocean, refer to its adoption as a victory. Its effect upon the people, however, is best described by the leading republican paper of the state, the Chicago Tribune, as a "ridiculous resolution"

which "will provoke amusement at first, and then anger."

The purchased election of Mark Hanna to the senate of the United States will have been a good thing if the shame of it promotes the passage of the bill offered in congress by Mr. Maxwell, of Nebraska. That bill would require every senator, as a condition of taking his seat, to make oath that he has neither personally nor through others contributed or promised any money or other valuable thing to secure or aid the election of any member of the legislature by which he is chosen. To make this bill really effective, though, it should also prohibit expenditures in any other way to influence the choice of senators. Had a law like that been in force during Mark Hanna's senatorial candidature, the senate would be spared the disgrace of a senator whose election was so notoriously purchased.

Hard pressed for an argument against the silver democrats must those gold standard organs be which speak of the issue by the city of New York, under the direction of the Tammany democrats, of bonds payable in gold coin, as a stultification of the Chicago platform. That is a species of argument which ignores the difference between what is and what ought to be. Men may with entire consistency advocate what they believe ought to be, while practicing what they say ought not to be, if what they say ought not to be actually is. Suppose bonds payable in diamonds could be sold to better advantage than if payable in gold or silver, would Tammany be obliged for consistency's sake either to forego the advantage of diamond bonds or be committed to a diamond currency theory? What sort of cause is it that has to have the chinks in its argument filled up with such stuff?

There is danger, unless the people whose interests are threatened by the bill recommended by the committee on banking and currency of the lower

house of congress arouse themselves, that republican members of congress will be deceived by letters from the moneyed class, and from business men whom that class misleads, into supposing that the bill is really popular. It is being actively pushed by the executive committee of the Indianapolis monetary convention, whose chairman is H. H. Hanna. Mr. Hanna has addressed a circular letter to "the business men of the United States," urging them to write republican congressmen to vote for the bill; and no doubt long before this every republican congressman—the democrats being in the minority, are not worth bothering with—will be swamped with letters, and so made to think that the country is at white heat for this bill and will not take no for an answer. The object of the bill, according to Mr. Hanna's circular, is "to get the money question out of politics." That should be enough to put thoughtful men upon their guard. Whenever the so-called "business interests" want to take political questions out of politics, it is safe to watch them with a suspicious eye.

Put to the test of the description given in Hanna's circular, the bill which he is so anxious to have passed by congress is a bill to retire the greenbacks. Such a bill was passed many years ago, but the people quickly made themselves heard then, and the retirement was stopped. The object of the retirement at that time was to give national banks a monopoly of our paper currency. For every \$80 of greenbacks canceled, \$100 of national bank notes were to be issued. The present bill evidently has the same object. Referring again to the Hanna circular, we find that the greenbacks are to be retired "by imposing the burden of their current redemption upon the banks." Imposing the "burden!" What an elegantly-turned phrase! As if the national banks had not been itching, for these many years, to have that same "burden" imposed upon them. In return for accepting the "burden" the banks

are to have—we quote again from the circular—"the privilege of issuing a certain amount of asset currency." Of course. The same old trick. Uncle Sam issues interest-bearing bonds; the banks take up the interest-bearing bonds; they deposit these interest-bearing bonds at Washington, where they will be safely stored; then, continuing to draw interest on the bonds, they issue bank bills in lieu of greenbacks, which bills, having the indorsement of Uncle Sam, are generally current, and being lent to customers, produce more interest. There is about this scheme something delicious, not to say impudent. Of all the plans for plundering the people by law, this national bank of issue plot—which forbids the government to issue paper currency on its own credit, but compels it to allow banks to issue such currency on the credit of its interest-bearing bonds—is the most transparent.

In the circular from which we quote above, it is stated that the bill is "directly in the interest of the general public—of the farmer, the laboring man and the merchant as well as of the large importer and the great corporate interests." This upon its face is false. The great corporate interests are monopoly interests. Take the element of monopoly out of them, and they would not be valuable enough to be distinguished. And monopoly interests are diametrically opposed to the other interests mentioned. What is beneficial to monopoly interests is injurious to the farmer, to the laboring man and to the merchant. This is so because monopoly is a species of legalized stealing, and whatever promotes stealing must of necessity be a blight upon the interests that are stolen from.

The Chicago policeman who arrested two social democrats for street speaking, is hardly to be blamed for having acted without authority of law. He heard the speakers say something about confiscating monopolies, and thereupon arrested them and

forbade any more speaking. This he professed to do because the men had no permit. It turned out in the end that no permit is required. But what of that? The policeman's real motive was to break up anti-monopoly speaking, and what difference did it make if the specified cause of arrest was no cause? Had not men higher in the police service than he perpetrated this sort of outrage upon the right of free speech upon flimsier pretenses of legality and been commended for it?

Our explanation of the Leiter exploit in raising the price of wheat, which appeared in last week's issue, has been still more completely justified by subsequent events. The essence of the explanation was, that while the price of wheat might be raised by cornering it, this could not be done unless the conditions made possible a corner commensurate in magnitude with the world's supply; and that even then the artificial price could be maintained for only a short time. Leiter's exploit was conducted under exceptionally favorable circumstances for his purpose. For two years there had been a shortage of crops, which naturally gave an upward tendency to the price of wheat. This tendency became manifest at a time when a great political party in the United States was entering office after gaining an election upon a promise to enrich the farmers with higher prices. There seemed to be in the coincidence a partial verification of the campaign promise, which inspired confidence in a still more perfect fulfillment. In addition to these advantages, Leiter controlled in his own right what but a few years ago was regarded as a fortune in the superlative degree, and he was backed by another fortune four times as great. Moreover, as money attracts money and success inspires imitation, his maneuvers were supported directly by the banks in loans, and indirectly by speculators who followed his lead. If it were possible to raise the price of a commodity like wheat by main

strength, Leiter, who added to all these opportunities extraordinary pluck and almost exceptional indifference to the welfare of his kind, might have succeeded. But he has failed disastrously—more disastrously than was supposed when we commented last week upon his career.

That Leiter did hold up the price of wheat to a degree and for a time is doubtless true. But as soon as the world's markets began to respond to the reports of more extensive seeding and better crops, the doom of his exploit was sealed. Had he gone on with it, though with limitless capital, his work would have been like that of the old woman who tried to dip up the ocean with her little tin cup. The greater his corner grew, the more would crops have increased. There was probably never a time when Leiter's corner held the price of wheat much above the point to which it would have risen without him; but even that difference has now disappeared. It is likely that for a time wheat will bring less than it is really worth, just as for a time it brought more. That is the law of action and reaction. But the tendency to a new equilibrium has now set in, and unless the new crops fail we shall soon find the price of wheat not far from where it was when the Indian famine first gave it an upward impulse, and awoke Mr. Leiter to the possibilities of one of the grandest opportunities in the whole history of gambling.

THE MARCH OF EMPIRE.

To say that the United States has turned away from the principle of local self-government in which it was founded would have a dolefully pessimistic sound. Yet such a tendency has certainly set in. If one would recognize it, he has but to read some of the very legible signs of the times.

One of these signs is connected with a recent decision of the United States circuit court of appeals for the 9th circuit. That court decided that an act of congress relative to matters of local concern in the territory of

Alaska is valid, notwithstanding that the act did not apply to territories generally and that no authority to make such a law is conferred upon congress by the constitution. According to the opinion of the court, the territories of the United States "are not organized under the constitution, nor subject to its complex distribution of the powers of government as the organic law, but are the creation, exclusively, of the legislative department, and subject to its supervision and control;" and so the court lays down the comprehensive rule—a startling rule when its possibilities of undermining popular government in the United States are considered—that as regards any territory of the United States not a state in the union, the central government "has the entire dominion and sovereignty, national and municipal, federal and state."

Upon the strength of this decision a powerful sentiment is being worked up in favor of retaining the territory we may capture in the present war, and governing it forever from Washington without the consent of the people so governed. Indeed it is distinctly argued, and so far as we can see correctly argued, that the decision will sustain any kind of government, either with a limited suffrage or without suffrage, that congress may choose to impose. In other words, it is proposed upon the basis of this decision to have the United States, originally organized as a mere federation of states with limited and carefully defined powers, take one more and a tremendous stride in the direction of unlimited empire.

Outlying territory has been taken into the union heretofore. The great Northwest Territory, since divided up into several states, came within the jurisdiction of the United States just before the adoption of the constitution. The ordinance established for its government by the congress of the old confederation exhibits the spirit of the makers of the constitution. A pure democracy was secured to its people. And following that precedent, all new territory thus far acquired has been acquired with a view to statehood. Though congress has regulated territorial governments,

it has done so in the spirit of democracy and with a view to the admission of the territories—as soon as the number of their inhabitants would justify the change—to all the rights of the several states, including the right to local self-government. The exercise by the government of the United States of "entire dominion and sovereignty, national and municipal, federal and state," in perpetuity, was never contemplated as to a single acre of earth outside the District of Columbia, until now. Local self-government is of the essence of the American policy.

The District of Columbia has, indeed, been governed for 20 years exclusively by congress, the people there having no voice whatever in either the making or the execution of the laws under which they live. This has been done under express constitutional sanction. The experiment is widely boasted of as successful. One ex-senator has mentioned it as an example of the most successful government's being one in which the governed have no voice. It is a successful government, however, only from the point of view of the richer classes. Landowners in the District of Columbia are under this system enriched without being really taxed. Naturally, such a government is the best from the standpoint of large landowners. There is not a large landowner in Christendom who would not like to live under a government of that kind. It robs other classes to enrich his. But when all the people who live in the District of Columbia are considered, the superimposed government there is not the best. A Tweed or a Croker would give a better government to the largest proportion of the people. But whether apparently better or worse, the government of the District of Columbia is un-American, in which simple and seemingly dogmatic expression there is really a whole battery of argument.

The fact that the District of Columbia has been so long governed in this anti-American fashion, added to the fact that it is now proposed to take Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Spanish West Indies, and establish this kind of government there in perpetuity, shows that we are drifting away from democratic moorings. Let

this policy be that far extended, and what with federal injunctions as part of the machinery of our criminal law, with the assumption over state legislation by the federal judiciary of what amounts to general jurisdiction, and with a large standing army of hireling soldiers, for which a demand is being fostered, the American republic will soon be transformed into an American empire with all that empire implies. And one thing that empire implies is an emperor. Even if we only call him "boss," he will be emperor none the less. What is an emperor but the "boss" of an empire?

THOSE LAZY WORKINGMEN.

Wyckoff's story of "The Workers" is continued in the June number of Scribner's Magazine. His experiences are still confined to Chicago, but now he has steady work. It is hard and monotonous and poorly paid, but the best he could find after long drilling in the army of the unemployed.

Mr. Wyckoff's description of his life both in the factory and in the workingmen's boarding house where he lived during this experience, is almost photographic in its fidelity, as indeed all his literary work in connection with his labor investigations has been. For that reason alone it is intensely interesting. But it is more than interesting in the ordinary magazine sense; it offers to the comfortable classes better opportunities than they often come up with of understanding the workingman's point of view. The most important is in connection with the disposition of workingmen, so frequently complained of or sneered at, but little understood, to discourage exceptional industry among their number.

It was not long after entering the Chicago factory before Wyckoff found, as he says, that a workman "was not free to employ his utmost skill when he became an expert." On the contrary, there "seemed to be a tacit agreement in each department of the factory as to what should constitute the maximum of day's labor," below which point "a man might fall if he chose, but beyond it he was not at liberty to go." His liberty in this particular was restrained by his fellow workmen. And this did not ap-

ply alone to hands who worked by the day. It was applicable, also, to piece hands. Indeed, it is of the piece hands especially that Mr. Wyckoff speaks when he notes the restriction.

This restriction has usually been regarded by the people for whom Wyckoff writes as evidence of the unthrift and narrowness of the working classes. Most of them have no ambition to rise in the world, it is argued, and lest ambitious fellows outstrip them, they force upon the whole class their dead-level rule. But Mr. Wyckoff is too observant to be fooled by such a superficial explanation, and too honest to be silent as to the true reason for the rule. It is not founded in laziness nor in any spirit of meanness, but is established as a measure of protection.

"The reason was very obvious," says Mr. Wyckoff, and he explains it fully in these few words, his reference being as before to the piece-worker: "Even a few men, in continually passing, by any considerable margin, the accepted daily average, would inevitably produce the result of a cut in the pro rata price, until wages were down again to the accustomed level."

New as this explanation will doubtless be to hosts of Mr. Wyckoff's readers, it is of course not new to workingmen themselves, nor to people who have taken any sympathetic interest in labor questions, nor yet to large employers of labor. To all these it is as obvious as it was to Wyckoff. Ambitious workmen, straining themselves to outstrip their fellows in industry, skill and thrift, set a pace which the others must emulate or go to the wall. But this pace relates in the outcome not to work and wages, but to work alone. It is not a pace that elevates, but one that kills. Though a few individuals may for a time increase their own wages by better or harder work than the ordinary, they cannot thereby increase wages generally. Consequently, should their extraordinary level of work come to be the established level, compensation for it will be not the higher pay which they receive as exceptional workmen, but the lower pay which their fellows receive as ordinary workmen.

To illustrate: Suppose piece wages

to be one dollar per unit of work, and the ordinary day's wages for work of that grade to be two dollars. An ordinary hand would then do about two units a day. Assume, now, that a few hands appear who do two and a half units. They will, therefore, receive \$2.50 a day, or 50 cents more than ordinary wages. So long as these exceptional men are few—not enough to affect the trade—wages for piece work will remain at one dollar per unit, and they will get \$2.50 a day as against the two dollars which ordinary hands will obtain. But as soon as they have set the pace, and ordinary hands produce two and a half units a day, instead of only two, the latter will come to be regarded as the day's stint. Then, ordinary wages for work of that grade still remaining at two dollars a day, the wages for this piece work will fall from one dollar per unit to 80 cents. If, after that, the exceptional workman would distinguish himself, he must do more than two and a half units of the work.

In other words, workingmen have discovered that those of exceptional capacity for work, if given free rein, would tend not so much to improve their own conditions by outstripping their fellows, as to prejudice the whole working class. For that reason there has come to be a tacit agreement among them, not only in every department of one factory, as Mr. Wyckoff says, but in every department throughout the whole field of mechanical labor, to restrict the industry of workmen within a certain maximum.

But the vital point in connection with this matter is neither the fact that such restriction is made, tacitly or otherwise, nor that the reason for it is a fear of the working class that if exceptional workers were allowed full play, wages, relatively to product, would fall, but why such a cause should have such an effect. Why is it that extra industry and skill tend to reduce wages?

Superficial explanations have it that competition operates to force wages down as production increases. But that implies a very narrow conception of what competition is. Would not a more careful consideration suggest that this result, instead of flowing from competition, flows from the

antithesis of competition, which is monopoly?

It is inconceivable that increased production should lessen the shares in production of producers, unless there be a plundering factor of some kind. Where that plundering factor lies, and what it is that gives it power, cannot be discussed in this article; but that the principle of monopoly is somewhere at work is evident. Where it is at work and how, is the business of this generation, and particularly of the workmen of this generation, to discover. Rational beings should not be satisfied to maintain the usual proportionate share of producers in their products, by devices for lessening production.

NEWS

The mystery which has so long shrouded the movement of troops from Tampa was dispelled on the 14th by the raising of the censorship. It now appears that troops began to embark at Tampa as early as the 6th. The embarkation continued until the evening of the 8th. Meanwhile some of the transports had departed. But on the 8th they were recalled, and it was announced that the contemplated expedition, whatever it may have been, had been indefinitely postponed. In explanation of the postponement, it was given out that scouting vessels had sighted Spanish warships off the Cuban coast, which made it dangerous to send large bodies of American troops to sea in those waters. This may or may not have been the true cause of the postponement. As to that, the truth is not yet public property. But whatever the cause, it was temporary. On the 10th preparations for departure were renewed, and on the 11th orders to be ready to sail by daybreak on the 12th were given. Yet it was not until the 13th that the fleet actually began to move. The first vessel dropped down Tampa bay to the Gulf of Mexico on that day, and by noon of the 14th the last one had gone.

The fleet from Tampa consisted of 35 transports, four tenders and 14 warships as convoys. With the exception of the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts volunteers, the expedition was composed wholly of regulars. These two regiments of volunteers had been selected, after in-

spection of the entire volunteer camp at Tampa, as best drilled, best equipped, and in best condition to stand the Cuban climate. The total strength of the force which sailed is within 18,000. One report specifies 773 officers and 14,564 enlisted men. The same report states that they carry supplies for 60 days. The destination is supposed to be Santiago de Cuba, but of that nothing is really known. Gen. Shafter has command of the expedition, and Gen. Coppinger is left in command at Tampa.

In Tampa bay, during the delay of the expedition, the transports were crowded closely together, so closely, according to one of the censored dispatches, that the port holes could not be opened, and the intense heat and vitiated air of the hold, where the troops were packed at night, became intolerable. Several soldiers fainted, among these being five regulars who, though inured to many varieties of hardship, were not equal to this experiment in suffocation.

While the Tampa expedition was being ordered out and back and out again, during a period of seven days, Admiral Sampson was apparently opening the way for landing troops upon Cuban soil. On the 7th, under his orders, the Marblehead and the Yankee took possession of the outer bay of Guantanamo bay, an indentation in the southern coast of Cuba about 30 miles east of Santiago. They drove the defending Spanish gunboat into the inner harbor and battered down the Spanish fort at Caimanera. This was the movement of which vague rumors reached this country, as reported on page 9 of last week. It was followed by the landing at Caimanera on the 10th of a body of American marines, some 600 strong, under the command of Lieut. Col. Huntington, who raised the American flag over the ruins of Fort Caimanera. Shots were fired by the Spanish but none of the landing party were hurt. The marines established a camp, which they called Camp McCalla, on a rocky promontory, 150 feet above the bay.

The marines of Camp McCalla were attacked on the 11th. The attack was made upon a party of them who were bathing and carrying water. It did no damage, and the attacking party was easily beaten back. But on that night the attack was renewed

upon Camp McCalla. The fighting was kept up all night. The Spaniards fired from ambush, each man, Indian fashion, finding his own hiding place and picking out his victim. Col. Huntington threw out pickets, three of whom—a sergeant and two privates—did not return. The bodies of the privates were afterwards found stripped and horribly mutilated with machetes. These three casualties were supposed to have occurred in the evening of the 11th. Early in the morning of the 12th, an assistant surgeon, Dr. Gibbs, was shot in the temple as he was leaving the hospital tent of the camp.

After the attack upon his camp on the night of the 11th Col. Huntington threw up breastworks and otherwise prepared to hold his ground until help should arrive. It was none too soon. A second and more threatening attack was made on the night of the 12th. The firing from ambush began about eight in the evening and continued incessantly and at times heavily until three o'clock on the morning of the 13th. Cubans cooperated with the American marines in this contest, and at one time fired wild, to the imminent danger of the Americans. The Marblehead also participated from the bay. Some of its shells, however, were thrown into a small Spanish fort after the Americans had captured it. But neither this blunder of the Marblehead nor that of the Cubans did any damage. The Americans lost in this fight of the 12th-13th a sergeant major and two privates, who were killed, and four privates who were wounded.

From Sampson's fleet there has been but little news during the past week. It is reported from that quarter, however, that a large body of insurgents have taken position on a mountain to the west of Santiago, where munitions and supplies have been furnished them by the fleet. In the same connection it is said that the coast defenses of southern Cuba have been battered down, and that Admiral Cervera's fleet is sealed up in Santiago harbor. Admiral Sampson himself has reported officially that a personal investigation on land by one of his own officers had demonstrated the presence in Santiago harbor of Cervera's entire fleet.

It was hinted in Washington on the 11th that Admiral Sampson had

based his calculations for naval operations upon the original military plan of having the troops leave Tampa on the 5th to cooperate with him at or near Santiago. The correctness of this, only time will disclose. The story of the departure of the troops as narrated above, shows that they were to have left Tampa in time to reach Sampson as soon as he had effected the landing of marines. That is, the troops were to have left on the 5th or 6th—they did make their false start on the 6th—and Sampson completed his landing of marines on the 10th, about the time that the troops should have arrived. Meanwhile Sampson had battered away the southern defenses in apparent preparation for a sea and land assault upon Santiago with its bottled up Spanish fleet. If that was the original plan of campaign some one in the war department has blundered unpardonably. But it may be that the real objective point was the western end of the island, not the eastern, and that the naval movement to the east has been a feint to draw Spanish troops in that direction and thus weaken the real object of attack—Havana. Whether some such profound strategy, or a blunder of the first magnitude, is to explain the history of the war in the West Indies during the past week, the coming week will probably reveal.

On the night of the 13th the Spaniards again fired upon Camp McCalla, but only slightly wounded one man; and on the 14th, in the daytime, the American marines, in conjunction with a force of Cubans under Col. Labordia, went out to give battle. They attacked the Spanish camp, five miles away, completely destroying it and capturing the only well within several miles. One American was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded. The cooperation of the Cubans was regarded by the American marines as of the utmost value.

Meantime Sampson keeps up a spasmodic bombardment of Santiago to prevent repairs of fortifications. On the 13th the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined him, and made the first experiment with dynamite guns ever made in actual warfare. The projectile, containing 200 pounds of guncotton, left the vessel with only a slight hissing, but no flame or warning report. Thirty seconds later, a

dull roar came from where it had struck, and ships two miles away shook with the explosion. As compared with the roar of this explosion the firing of a 13-inch shell is described as a mere rifle crack. Tons of earth were lifted into the air, and a great cloud of smoke covered the place of the explosion and for half a mile around. The test was regarded as satisfactory.

Cable communication with Cuba was again reported during the week as having been completely severed; but the usual denial came on the 10th from Madrid. The Spanish minister of foreign affairs said that on that morning he had received cable dispatches from Santiago. Nevertheless, the indications are that all the cables have at last been cut.

From the Philippines there is no trustworthy news of any important change in the situation. A rumor did come from Hong-Kong on the 11th that the final battle between the insurgents and the Spanish for the capture of Manila, was then being fought, and it was followed by another to the effect that Manila had fallen. But these rumors have not yet been confirmed.

Other rumors were to the effect that Admiral Dewey was taking no part in the insurrectionary conflict except to see that massacre was not perpetrated by the insurgent forces; and that the Spanish governor-general had been notified that unless he withdrew the price set upon Aguinaldo's head he would personally get no quarter. Owing to this reward three attempts, it was said, had been made upon the life of Aguinaldo. The Vienna Free Press is authority for the statement that Spain has requested the European powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila, should the town surrender, instead of allowing the insurgents to do so.

Though cable news regarding the situation in the Philippines is scanty, the mail which reached Vancouver, B. C., on the 11th brought interesting information as to the history of the Philippine rebellion. Readers of The Public will remember that in the issue of May 21, page 11, an account was given of the reported bribery by Spain of certain Philippine leaders, Aguinaldo among them, to abandon the rebellion. This is explained by

the mail advices mentioned above. In December last, during the former insurrection, Gen. Rivera, then the Spanish governor-general of the Philippines, concluded that neither the insurgents nor the Spanish could terminate the rebellion decisively. The rebels were secure in their mountain retreats, and the Spanish in the towns and cities of the coast. Rivera, therefore, proposed terms of peace, and the revolutionary council agreed to stop fighting provided certain reforms were granted. Rivera consented to institute these reforms, on condition, however, that the principal rebel leaders leave the islands during the pleasure of the Spanish crown. Yet, as these leaders had lost all their property, Rivera agreed to provide them with funds to live in comfort abroad. This much in substance Rivera himself has confirmed. In the Spanish senate on the 11th he explained his compromise by saying that Aguinaldo had agreed to submit if the government would give a certain sum to the widows and orphans of the insurgents. Whether the money was for the widows and orphans of insurgents or to enable exiled leaders to live in comfort abroad, a compromise of that character was certainly made, and the insurrection came to an end. But with characteristic indifference to its compacts with the people, the Spanish government made no effort to establish the promised reforms. Added to this breach of faith by the government was a system of persecution, by religious orders, of the pacified insurgents against whom the orders had grudges. The natives were thus aroused to rebel a second time. The second rebellion, unlike the first, extended throughout the archipelago. It broke out during the time, just before our war, when the relations of Spain and the United States were at a high tension. Aguinaldo was then in Singapore. Through the introduction of common acquaintances, he and the American consul-general, E. Spencer Pratt, met in conference. Aguinaldo explained the incidents and objects of the previous rebellion, described the outbreak of the second one, and detailed the nature of the assistance he could give if Dewey's fleet attacked Manila. He guaranteed order and discipline among the natives, and declared his ability to establish a responsible government on liberal principles. The terms which the United States intended giving Cuba he said he would be willing to accept for the

Philippines. As a result of this interview Aguinaldo went to Manila at Dewey's request and is now at the head of the insurgent forces. His civil policy is said to embrace the independence of the Philippines, with their internal affairs managed under European and American direction and advice.

The German Asiatic squadron has for the past week or more been concentrating in Manila bay, and there have been frequent conferences between the German consul and the Spanish governor-general; all of which has led to rumors of an intention on the part of Germany to interfere in behalf of Spain, or for the purpose of seizing more Asiatic territory. But the government at Washington has been officially assured by Germany of no hostile intention, the presence of the German fleet at Manila being solely for the protection of German citizens.

The second military expedition to Manila sailed from San Francisco on the 15th. It consisted of 4,000 men, under command of Gen. F. V. Greene. Four transport ships were used. The volunteers were the First Colorado, batteries A and B of the Utah artillery, the Tenth Pennsylvania, and the First Nebraska. A third expedition is preparing.

The war revenue bill—finally passed by both the senate and the house, as told in the congressional report in this issue—was signed by the president at 3:05 o'clock p. m., on the 13th. The secretary of the treasury immediately issued a circular relative to the bond issue. This circular offers to sell \$200,000,000 of the 10-20 bonds, and requires subscriptions to be made not later than three o'clock, July 14th, 1898. The bonds will be dated August 1, and a check for interest from the time of subscription to that date will be sent to each subscriber with his bonds. Subscriptions of individuals are to be first accepted, and the lowest amounts applied for are to be first allotted. Such of these individual subscriptions as are for \$500 and less will be allotted in full, and must be paid for in full. If these aggregate more than \$200,000,000, allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions. Subscriptions for more than \$500 may be taken in installments of 20 per cent. each, the first installment within ten

days after notice of allotment, and the balance at four equal intervals of 40 days each, each installment to be paid for as delivered. Payments may be made in checks, bank drafts, post office money orders, express money orders, certificates of deposit or currency. It is reported from Washington that applications for the bonds in amounts of less than \$500 bid fair to absorb the whole loan.

At the meeting of the American Medical association at Denver, Col., on the 9th, Dr. J. B. Murphy, of Chicago, Ill., read a paper on the cure of consumption. It is of universal interest. Dr. Murphy's method is to collapse the diseased lung of the consumptive, by means of nitrogen introduced with a hypodermic needle, thus allowing the lung to rest while nature effects a cure. At the end of a few weeks the nitrogen is withdrawn and air admitted, allowing the lung to expand to its usual dimensions. If then the cough returns, the operation is repeated. Dr. Murphy said that by this method he had cured four out of five cases. During treatment the patient is not required to go to bed, but may continue his usual business. Physicians are reported as saying that there is nothing new in Dr. Murphy's discovery, but they commend him for advocating its being tested.

The Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at Omaha, Neb., which opened on the 1st with a celebration including a procession three miles long, reported paid admissions to and including the 14th, to the number of 58,591. On that day the Nebraska building was dedicated with an oration by William J. Bryan, who in discussing the war with Spain urged that it is for humanity and not for an extension of American territory. The manifest destiny of this nation, he said, is not to acquire new realms to govern, but to carry out the fundamental principles of democracy to the end that equality among the citizens may be secured.

Joseph Leiter's wheat corner came to grief on the 13th. He began to build it on the 2d of April, 1897, buying wheat at a fraction less than 72 cents a bushel. The lowest price he paid was on June 18, 1897—a fraction less than 55 cents. A corner was suspected in July, and in September Leiter was identified with it. Toward the last of April, 1898, wheat had risen to \$1.25, and it reached the

highest figure, \$1.85, on the 10th of May. On the 31st of May it fell 50 cents, and on the 13th of June Leiter was obliged to throw large holdings upon the market which brought the price down to a fraction less than 71 cents, and carried away his original capital of \$1,000,000, and, as was believed, \$4,000,000 or more which his father had guaranteed for him. At a meeting of Chicago bankers on the 14th, Armour & Co. agreed to take control of Leiter's holdings of cash wheat between the northwest and Europe, thus relieving the Leiters of between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bushels out of a total of 15,000,000 involved in the crash. It is understood, however, that the Armours assume no responsibility, but intend only to manage the disposition of the wheat in such manner as to hold the price as high as possible.

The republican state convention of Illinois met at Springfield on the 14th, and nominated a state ticket with state treasurer at the top. Alice A. Abbott was nominated as one of the trustees of the state university. The principal question before the convention related to the enactment at the last session of the legislature, which was strongly republican, of what is known as the Allen bill. The Allen bill was put through as a substitute for the Humphrey bill, which proposed to extend street car franchises 50 years. It differed from the Humphrey bill chiefly in authorizing local authorities to make 50-year extensions instead of making them by state legislation over the heads of local authorities. Public sentiment had denounced the Allen bill as corrupt legislation, and the anti-Allen bill men in the republican convention proposed to declare in the platform that "it is the sense of this convention that the so-called Allen law is opposed to the interests of the people, and should be promptly repealed." But a compromise was agreed upon in the committee on resolutions in these words: "The republican party will uphold the interests of the people, and to that end, if any legislative enactment is injurious to any part of the people, or proves objectionable, the republican legislature can be depended upon to correct the same in the interest of the people." The compromise resolution was adopted by the convention.

It was reported from Port au Prince, Hayti, on the 13th, that the San Domingo rebels, led by Gen. Jim-

inez and Senor Morales, had virtually won their fight, and President Heu-reaux, of the republic, had been obliged to fly from the capital. Vague rumors of this rebellion have been coming to the United States since the 1st of the month. Its immediate cause is said to relate to a contract between the republic and an American syndicate—Smith M. Weed, of New York, being president—under which the syndicate is to collect customs taxes.

A treaty has been agreed upon between France and England, which settles the African question. The details thus far telegraphed to this country are not very intelligible, nor would they be especially interesting or instructive. The important fact is that this cause of war between France and England has been removed.

In the French chamber of deputies on the 14th a resolution of confidence in the ministry took such a turn as to amount to a vote of want of confidence, and to lead on the following day to the resignation of the ministers. An attack had been previously made upon the ministry by the socialist leader, who charged it with pursuing an un-democratic policy. M. Meline, the premier, replied on the 14th with a strenuous denial, in the presentation of which he said that the triumph of socialism in France would mean national ruin. The premier was followed by ex-Minister Bourgeois, the radical leader, who accused him of being unwilling to cut loose from the extreme right of the chamber, the reactionists; and several deputies on the extreme left, radicals, renewed the condemnation which the socialists had made, of what was described as the premier's un-democratic policy. A eulogy of the premier was then delivered by Deputy Ribot, who proposed a vote of confidence in the ministry. The terms of the motion were objectionable to the right, but the premier accepted them, and when accused from that quarter of throwing over the right he responded that he had never asked for its support. The first part of the motion, which approved the declarations of the ministry, was adopted by a vote of 289 to 272. The second part, which recognized the determination of the government "to put in force the policy of democratic reform, based on the union of republicans," was adopted by 525 to 5. But now Deputy Henri Ricard moved to add the words: "And

supported by a majority exclusively republican." This clause was calculated to condemn any coalition between the ministry and the conservatives of the right. The premier refused to accept it. But a vote being insisted upon it was adopted by 296 to 246. The members of the extreme left thereupon demanded the premier's resignation, but the premier accepted the objectionable clause, and the vote of confidence thus handicapped was adopted—284 to 272. On the following day, the 15th, at a meeting of the cabinet, the situation was reviewed, and after a recess the premier and his associates handed in their resignations.

The chamber of deputies, which thus virtually voted want of confidence in the ministry, had just been returned at popular elections. The republicans, of which party the premier is leader, have claimed as the result of the elections a reduced but nevertheless a working majority. But there are 211 radical and socialist deputies in the body, and the remaining 373 deputies are not all republicans. The republicans do not even constitute a majority of the chamber, which consists of 584. Their claim of a working majority rests upon the probability of their holding enough votes outside their own party to eke out the necessary number. The test vote on the 14th indicates their inability to do this, as the ministers by their resignations now concede.

IN CONGRESS.

Senate.

Week Ending June 15, 1898.

Late in the afternoon of the 10th, the war revenue measure, after a discussion of four hours, was agreed to as reported back by the conferees. So, the house having adopted the measure in the same form, it went to the president. The vote in the senate was 43 to 22, the chief objections being to the bond features.

The bill as it now stands imposes a tax of two dollars a barrel on fermented liquors; 12 cents a pound on tobacco; \$3.60 a 1,000 on cigars and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000; one dollar on cigars and \$1.50 on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000; one-quarter of one per cent. on the gross receipts in excess of \$250,000 annually of sugar and petroleum refiners and pipe lines; and one cent on every seat sold in a palace car or berth in a sleeping car. A series of

taxes are imposed on inheritances and legacies exceeding \$10,000. Dealers in tobacco are to pay a special tax of from \$6 to \$24 a year according to their aggregate annual sales. Besides the foregoing there are taxes in small amounts on bankers, brokers, theaters, circuses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, insurance policies, patent medicines, evidences of debt, bank checks, bills of exchange, bills of lading, telephone and telegraphic messages, mixed flour and tea. And in addition to the taxes, authority is given to issue certificates of indebtedness in denominations of \$50 or multiples of that sum, to the amount of \$100,000,000, bearing interest at three per cent. and payable within a year, and bonds to the amount of \$300,000,000—for war expenses exclusively—in denominations of \$20 and multiples of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government after ten years and within 20 years, and bearing interest at three per cent., which bonds are to be first offered at par as a popular loan.

House.

During the consideration, on the 9th, of the bill to allow soldiers to vote at congressional elections this fall, the conference report on the war revenue measure came in, and after three hours' debate was adopted—154 to 107.

On the 10th it was agreed to consider and vote upon the resolution to annex Hawaii, the debate to begin on the 11th, and to continue until five o'clock on the 15th, when a vote was to be taken. Eight democrats united with the annexation republicans to force a consideration of the resolution.

The bill to allow volunteer soldiers in the field to vote at congressional elections was passed on the 10th.

Since the 10th the time of the house has been given over to the discussion of the Hawaiian resolution. The debate continued until the time fixed for voting—five o'clock in the afternoon of the 15—when a vote was taken, first upon the substitute proposed by the minority of the committee, and then, the substitute having been defeated, upon the majority report, which provided for annexation. The proposed substitute was as follows:

That the United States will view as an act of hostility any attempt upon the part of any government of Europe or Asia to take or hold possession of

the Hawaiian islands, or to exercise upon any pretext or under any conditions sovereign authority therein.

That the United States hereby announces to the people of those islands and to the world their guaranty of the independence of the people of the Hawaiian islands, and their firm determination to maintain the same.

It was defeated—94 to 205. The resolution providing for annexation was adopted—209 to 91. One hundred and seventy-nine republicans, 18 democrats, 8 populists and 4 fusionists voted for annexation; 77 democrats, 3 republicans, 7 populists and 4 fusionists voted against it. Speaker Reed, owing to illness, was not present, but he caused it to be announced that if present he would vote in the negative. The resolutions adopted recite the offer of the Hawaiian republic to cede all of its sovereignty and absolute title to the government and crown lands, and then accept the cession and declare the islands annexed. They provide for a commission of five, at least two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, to recommend to congress such legislation as they may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed \$4,000,000, is assumed; Chinese immigration is prohibited, all Hawaiian treaties with other powers are declared null, and it is provided that until congress shall provide for the government of the island all civil, judicial and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the president shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put in effect a provisional government for the islands.

NEWS NOTES.

—Lord Aberdeen, the governor general of Canada, prorogued the dominion parliament on the 13th.

—The regular populist national committee, of which Senator Butler is chairman, met at Omaha, Neb., on the 15th.

—It was learned on the 11th that Don Carlos had summoned a conference of his followers to take place at Brussels.

—An imperial edict has been issued in China providing for the establishment of the University of Peking on European models.

—The Austrian premier informed both houses of the reichsrath on the 13th that the reichsrath had been prorogued by imperial order.

—Joaquin Miller is authority for the assertion that there has been a find of gold on the site of Dawson City which is

not only genuine, but is rich beyond belief.

—Nelson W. Aldrich was on the 14th reelected to the United States senate from Rhode Island. He received 96 votes. Three votes were cast for E. Benjamin Andrews and one for L. E. Garvin.

—Chinese concessions have been made to England, according to an official statement of Lord Salisbury in the house of lords on the 13th, by which England receives an addition to her Hong-Kong territory.

—The United States cruiser San Francisco ran ashore in a fog near Highland light, Cape Cod, on the 13th. With great difficulty she was got off the bar into deep water, and it was found necessary to put her in dry dock.

—The personal supporters of Eugene V. Debs in the Social Democracy, when a majority of the organization at the convention in Chicago refused to abandon the colonization feature and confine the operations of the organization to political action, seceded and formed "The Social Democratic Party of America."

—The Holland submarine war boat was put to the severest tests yet on the 10th and 11th in New York harbor. She was completely submerged for nine minutes on the 10th, making a distance in that time of over a mile and passing completely under two sloops in her voyage. On the 11th she successfully tried her torpedo tubes under water.

MISCELLANY

Owing to inadvertence two articles appeared in the miscellany of last week's Public without due credit. The long article on "The American Temperament" was reproduced entire from The Spectator, of London; and the short article on "Proportional Representation" was an extract from an article which lately appeared in a supplement to The Star, of San Francisco. We regret the omission of credit in both of these cases, not only on account of the injustice done to the periodicals from which the articles were taken, but also on account of the additional interest which attaches to that we read when we know from what source it emanates.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

What is the Kingdom of God?
Is it a far-away singing of psalms and harping of harps?
Or a new order here on earth introduced by act of legislature, and enforced by courts and policemen?
Or a mad revel of license with each man's desire a law unto itself?
Nay, the Kingdom of God is that social life which expresses man's realization

of the divine consciousness within him.

In this consciousness behold the Christ come down to save the world—
God manifest in the flesh, and forever persecuted and crucified,
Descending with his life-line to the lowest depths of creation,
And rising at last again to the throne, having drawn all things unto himself.
This is the eternal fact of the creeds, the drama of history, the Kingdom of God.
—Ernest Howard Crosby, in The Kingdom.

OUR GREATEST VICTORY.

The removal of the scandal of Spain's control of its last American colony is as just and merciful as it is pathetic—a necessary act of surgery for the health of civilization. Of the two disgraceful scandals of modern misgovernment, the one which lay within our correction will no longer deface the world. But when we have removed it, let us make sure that we stop; for the old world's troubles are not our troubles, nor its tasks our tasks, and we should not become sharers in its jealousies and entanglements. The continued progress of the race in the equalization of opportunity and in well-being depends on democratic institutions, of which we, under God, are yet, in spite of all our shortcomings, the chief beneficiaries and custodians. Our greatest victory will not be over Spain, but over ourselves—to show once more that even in its righteous wrath the republic has the virtue of self-restraint. At every great emergency in our history we have had men equal to the duties that faced us. The men of the revolution were the giants of their generation. Our civil war brought forward the most striking personality of the century. As during a period of peace we did not forget our courage and efficiency in war, so, we believe, during a period of routine domestic politics we have not lost our capacity for the largest statesmanship. The great merit of democracy is that, out of its multitudes, who have all had a chance for natural development, there arise, when occasion demands, stronger and wiser men than any class-governed societies have ever bred.—Atlantic Monthly.

A SUMMARY OF SPANISH CIVILIZATION.

A people who regard the past with too wistful an eye will never better themselves to help the onward progress; they will hardly believe that progress is possible. To them antiquity is synonymous with wisdom, and every improvement is a dangerous innovation. In this state Europe lingered for many centuries; in this state Spain still lingers.... Content with what has been be-

queathed they (the Spaniards) are excluded from that great European movement, which, first clearly perceptible in the sixteenth century, has ever since been steadily advancing, unsettling old opinions, destroying old follies, reforming and improving on every side, influencing even such barbarous countries as Russia and Turkey, but leaving Spain untouched. . . . While Europe is ringing with the noise of intellectual achievements, with which even despotic governments affect to sympathize, in order that they may divert them from their natural course, and use them as new instruments whereby to oppress yet more the liberties of the people; while, amidst this general din and excitement, the public mind, swayed to and fro, is tossed and agitated—Spain sleeps on, untroubled, unheeding, impassive, receiving no impressions from the rest of the world, and making no impressions upon it. There she lies, at the furthest extremity of the continent, a huge and torpid mass, the sole representative now remaining of the feelings and knowledge of the middle ages. And, what is the worst symptom of all, she is satisfied with her own condition. Though she is the most backward country in Europe, she believes herself to be the foremost.—Buckle's "History of Civilization in England."

NATIONAL COVETOUSNESS.

The nation that destroyed piracy in the Mediterranean, that fought for and secured common freedom on the high seas, that opened the ports of Japan, that promulgated arbitration as a substitute for war, that by its example has revolutionized governments in Europe, that by its inspiration has given birth to numerous republics, need not go in a flutter over the possession of distant territory. It may be that we shall need remote naval stations; but already it is seen, as in the case of Hawaii, that we can secure coaling stations without owning the country where they are located.

But, however that may be, not all the exigencies that may arise will necessitate our abandoning the spirit of our policy throughout our whole history. Let us have no revival of the dreams of national avarice that would have a larger golden circle with possessions around the world. The American idea is not that of possessions or dependencies; but the ownership of the country by its inhabitants. We hear much of our having made history rapidly during the last few weeks. Let us be sure we are not going back a couple of hundred years. We need no land whose inhabitants cannot be Americans in-

fluencing our own government. We need no territory for the plutocratic adventurer to exploit, or for our politicians to fatten on by the sale of franchises and privileges.

Whatever new responsibilities may come to us in foreign affairs, it will not do for us to be no worse than other nations. The policy of most other nations is handicapped by ideas and institutions that were formed in darker ages. We have a nobler heritage, and a long growth in freedom and light. If we have obligations in respect to the Philippines, we must discharge them with a more enlightened and humane consideration than such affairs have been wont to receive. This new duty must not be left to the sordidness and graspingness of our worst popular instincts; our better national faith and conviction and hope must make their voice heard and their power felt.—New-Church Messenger.

THE LOVE OF LIBERTY THE SUREST GUARANTEE.

It is questionable, if Gomez had retaliated in kind, whether a more merciful end would not have been subserved, and a conclusion put to the long line of Cuban patriots who, in Cabana prison, have been murdered behind those granite walls for their espousal of their country's cause. It is melancholy reading, and the contrast of Cuban magnanimity is all the more pitiful when we reflect that the lesson it should have taught has passed unheeded. Those who dread the results of Cuban independence, who fear the kind of government that a mixed negro Cuban population may give the island, should have their apprehensions allayed by the magnificent spectacle of humanity and self-restraint which, in the face of awful exasperation, the forces of "Cuba Libre" have offered to the civilized world. It is magnificent. . . .

To question whether the Cubans can govern themselves is a gratuitous doubt, having no warrant in reason or history. Nothing, on the other hand, is more certain than that the government of one country by the sojourning natives of another, even with the best of intentions, must result in injustice and bad government. As for the blacks, they are rapidly disappearing, and must soon cease to be a cause of any future race prejudice. The ranks of the Cuban army are of an average intelligence above that of the Spanish population, which is fearfully ignorant and credulous.

The Cubans have not been a turbulent people. Though their history has been a long series of revolutions, they

have never resorted to arms until every peaceful means of redress had been tried.

There are higher questions, too, to be considered. There is no whining tone in the indomitable self-reliance of the Cuban leaders. They die, too, with cries for "Cuba free," as they did in the Ten Years' war—the thought of independence last in their hearts and on their lips. Their unconquerable souls go forth to that freedom they could not win on their narrow stretch of earth. Love of liberty is the surest guarantee of representative government. That these men have given to the world the purest example of such devotion that history has known, proves them fit for self-government.—Joseph Dana Miller, in Godey's Magazine.

THE RAW MATERIAL.

In the civil war a Kansas cavalry regiment two days old was standing on a hill in Missouri, watching a fight. A company of confederates took a position on a hill back of the Kansans. In a rash moment a Kansas horseman galloped toward the newcomers. The colonel saw the private, and called:

"Oh, Tom, come back here."

"What do you want?" asked the private, checking up.

"Well, you come back here. What you goin' over there for? They'll get you," answered the officer.

"What if they do? If I want to get killed it's none of your business," replied the private.

"Tom Jennings, I command you to come back here," roared the colonel. Then the officer added, as Jennings didn't move: 'Aw, Tom, don't be a fool; come on back.'

"Say, Marsh Murdock, you think you're mighty smart because you've gone and log-rolled and got to be colonel; but I'm right here to tell you that no little four-by-nine editor can boss me around. I'm goin' over to see who them fellers are."

He started to turn around, when Col. Murdock cried: "Hold on, Tom. I'm responsible for you. Say, what you s'pose I'd tell your wife if I let you go over there and get killed?"

After some further argument the private returned. That evening the regiment took a vote on the question whether to stay where it was, to go into the fight, or go back to camp. On the road to camp the Kansas fellows, mistaken for confederates, were charged by a Michigan regiment. The Kansans, running helter-skelter, frightened a confederate company into flight. When the Kansas men got into Kansas City, they bought the colonel a sword as a

recognition of his bravery on the field of battle. The following night the privates broke into his tent, stole the sword, and pawned it for beer. But before the war was over that regiment became one of the best-disciplined regiments in the west, and a terror to the enemy.

These few anecdotal lines are written with a purpose in view. That purpose is to show what an adaptive creature the American is. He may not know how to present arms in May, but he can be turned into a clean-cut, well-oiled cog in the fighting engine before the snow flies.—William Allen White, in *McClure's Magazine*.

AN ENGLISHMAN IN SPAIN.

In truth, only a stay of some months in Spain can give any idea of the determined laziness of front which opposes everything. Speculators from England, from Germany, from France, are all keen and alive to throw Malaga open to the world, with its unequalled advantages of climate and situation. Last winter was bad for Malaga; but wet never lasts, and it is never really cold, not for an hour, except in the extraordinary draughts with which the hotel provides you in partial return for your very modest stipend—incredibly modest in the present state of exchange. But the Malaganians do not want to be bothered or improved. They want to be let alone. They neither welcome you when you come, nor speed you when you go. They are indifferent whichever you do. You may pay your bill to the day if you like, or leave it if you had rather wait. Nobody will touch a coin or a valuable if you leave it on your table, but if you lose a pencil or an eyeglass no one will ever find it—it is too much trouble. Never hope to have letters forwarded, for you will see them no more; and few registered parcels escape the post entire.

A year ago—for we wintered twice—I wanted to send a telegram, and went to the principal office. Malaga is fourth or fifth among Spanish towns. The office was only open twice a day for an hour or two at a time. Not a clerk could speak anything but Spanish, so I had to go back to the hotel for the interpreter to translate my message. When I returned with it I wanted a note for 25 pesetas (francs) changed. All the clerks at all the pigeon-holes were very kind and civil, and smoked cigarettes while they looked for change. But the whole office could not muster it, so I was left to pay next time. It is as a life apart altogether.

With a climate that gives them anything they ask for, content with little

and indifferent food—and thriving on a diet of wooden toothpicks and cigarettes, the two inseparable companions of their lives—the comfortable classes among the Spaniards, with their well-bred and indifferent courtesy, command something of our sympathy, whether we wish it or not. There is something pathetic in this longing for a restful life in all the modern whirl; and one feels at times with the Englishman who had settled there, and after a visit to London upon business, threw his watch upon the table when he got back. "Thank goodness!" said he, "I don't want that any more."

In appearance, at all events, they interfere little with the business of the place. Germans and Americans look after the shipping and the exports. A Belgian company runs the trams, and an English company, much taxed and resented, provides the electric light, which is everywhere, but always going out, never shaded, and slowly blinding a good percentage of visitors. Only the lifts, or "elevators," would seem to be homemade. They mount with an infinite sedateness which the lamest foot-passenger can easily outstrip; and if more than two persons get in together, they stop between the floors. And they are not constructed to carry anybody down. Half clean and all unfinished, the streets and ports, with all their capacities for beauty, seem asking for the outside aid which the nation most resents, and the spectre of an impossible poverty stalks abroad everywhere.—*London Spectator*.

INDIAN PIPE.

Here and there in damp woods, under the shadow of evergreens, or among the ferns, is a clump of pure white flowers that grow without green of any kind out of the dead leaves. They are the Indian pipes.

We could forgive the elves of the wood for smoking, if they are addicted to the use of these lovely pipes; and it may be, when we find them hidden behind some ferns, or almost covered with dead leaves, that a lot of naughty little gnomes have been there, with their pockets stuffed full of Indian tobacco, and have smoked by the light of the moon when their mothers never dreamed they were out. At all events, their snow-white stems and delicately turned bowls are always sure to be a little blackened at the edges, which has a very suspicious look.

Everyone who glances at the Indian pipe knows at once that there is something uncanny about it. It cannot be a true flower, because it has no leaves; and yet it cannot be a fungus, because

it has a blossom. It, nevertheless, is a true flowering plant, for if the bowl be opened there will be found ten stamens, alternately long and short, clustered around a little alabaster urn which holds the seeds when ripe; but it is not a normal plant, for it has no chlorophyll. It belongs to a group of plants that are known as Saprophytes, which means that they live on decaying vegetable matter.

All green plants live on plain earth and air and water, which, with the help of the little green chlorophyll grains in their leaves, and the sunlight, they turn into sap. The children hit the truth when they sing:

You, nor I, nor nobody knows
How oats, peas, beans and barley grows.

The wisest man in the universe does not know just how they convert raw material into flowers and berries and vegetables and wood. At any rate, they all do this, except the parasites and the saprophytes. The parasite plants, like the mistletoe, and dodder, and Spanish moss (which is not a moss, but a regular flowering plant), fasten on living plants, and suck their food out of the flowing sap; while the saprophytic plants, such as the Indian pipe, beechdrop, coral-root, fasten on dead vegetable life.

That is why it is impossible to transplant Indian pipe. It cannot get any nourishment out of soil; but must have its rootlike suckers twisted into some old root or log that has once had life, but that is now decaying, or, in other words, giving its life back to the woods. All up the stem of the Indian pipe are pure white scales, which are the diminished chlorophyll-less leaves, and which are like the white hands of ladies who do no work, but have their food prepared by some one else. Like the blind eyes of the bats and the useless wings of the ostrich, and everything in nature that does not have its proper use, these leaves have become very small, and would hardly be recognized as such.

Nevertheless, the Indian pipe, though something of an aristocrat and something of a degenerate freak, performs its work as well as the green-leaved plants.

When the goldenrod begins to bloom, the bowl of the pipe, which generally curves down to keep the stamens dry, gradually straightens, and the white outer petals drop off, leaving the pale pink urn in which the seeds are getting ripe, and which has a top like the cut stopper of a cologne bottle, left from the stigma. Later in the season the wax and rose give place to a stiff, woody seed vessel, which splits like parchment down the sides, and spills a host of little black seeds to make a still

larger clump of pipes for another year.
—Mrs. S. E. Jelliffe, in *The Outlook*.

THE SINGLE TAX IN A NUT SHELL.

The people have achieved, and still possess, political equality. By virtue of that political equality they may, when they will, establish their social equality and industrial freedom. They have not yet used their political sovereignty to that end. They have heretofore used their political power to establish and maintain the institutions of aristocracy, and those institutions have, of course, brought the same evils and miseries to the people of this country that they had previously brought to the masses of the people in the monarchical countries of Europe.

Indeed, it is simply foolish to imagine that the institutions of aristocracy will operate more favorably to the people in a democracy than they would under a monarchical or an aristocratic government. It is the institution that crushes—not the method by which it is sustained. It does not matter whether an evil institution is sustained by the votes of a class, as in Europe, or by the votes of the people, as in this country.

Henry George has pointed out the plain, simple, moral and efficient means by which the blighting curse of landlordism can be removed from the new state of Washington and from every state in the union.

The cause of land monopoly in this country—in every country—is the desire that men have to enrich themselves by appropriating the unearned increment which attaches to land in every community with, and in proportion to, the growth of its population, industry, enterprise and virtues. This increment, being produced by the whole people, and not by the owners of the land to which it attaches, belongs, of natural right, to the whole people, who produce it. If taken by the whole people for public use, by the perfectly legitimate, moral and proper exercise of the power of taxation, the incentive to land speculation would be at once destroyed. Speculation in land would be instantly stopped. No man would hold land except for actual use and improvement. All such holdings would be speedily reduced to the reasonable requirement of each occupier, measured by his capacity and the character of his business. All this would be determined, not by arbitrary legal limitations, but by the intelligent self interest of the occupier himself.

Land not so used would be opened to the millions of landless American

citizens for their independent homes and industries. The people restored, under natural conditions, to their natural element, would, like Anteus of old, instantly derive new strength and vigor from it. The lives of millions of noble men and women that are now, throughout our land, wasting and perishing under the restraining blight of exclusion from the land, would burgeon and blossom like flowering plants from which great rocks have been rolled away. The crushing competition of the helpless surplus of labor would disappear from the labor markets; involuntary idleness would be a thing of the past; the recruiting office of the army of pauperism would be closed forever; the vices and crimes that spring from hopeless penury would be no more; the insanity that comes from the awful agony of the fear of want would cease to afflict our people; the independent dwellings of the poor that would illumine our land would be truly "homes of domestic affection," fostering the virtues of honor and industry, and the noble army of oppressed womanhood, now crushed to an un-American serfdom, would be translated from the sweatshops and other slave pens to become,

Blessings of good men's lives,
Thrifty and sober wives,
Mothers of heroes, the charm and the
pride of our land.

The effect of so simple a change in our fiscal system as the adoption of the single tax would thus produce a marvelous revolution in social and industrial conditions, and present to mankind such an example of universal and uninterrupted prosperity and happiness as would make all the nations of the world pure democracies within a decade.

All this would be but the application of a plainly written law of God to the affairs of men; but carrying the principles of pure democracy to their logical conclusion; but executing the promise of the American declaration of independence, which holds "that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."—Hon. Jas. G. Maguire, in *The Seattle Daily Times*.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF WATERWORKS.

Cosily nestled among the New England hills is a little village, most of whose houses border on the four sides of one of those commons so often found in New and in Old England. On a hillside half a mile distant is a never-failing

spring, from which hollow logs convey clear, sparkling water to a little wooden tank on the common. Auger holes have been bored in the sides of this box to represent shares of stock, and from each of these holes a pipe extends to supply water to one of the houses scattered around the common. For nearly a century these shares of stock have been handed down from generation to generation. Only shareholders are supplied with water. No annual charges are made, the cost of slight occasional repairs being divided equally among the shareholders.

The difference between this primitive water supply and that of New York city is as immense as is that between the populations involved, yet the difference is more one of degree than of kind. In the great city every inhabitant must be a water consumer, and under municipal ownership he is in a sense a shareholder. In each case the plant is conducted solely for the benefit of those supplied, and not to make a profit on the capital invested. No one objects to cooperation in the case of the little community. Why should it be urged that the great city, in adopting virtually the same plan, is overstepping the proper limits of government and trespassing upon ground that should be reserved for private capital?—M. N. Baker, in *The Outlook*.

RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS.

Extracts from an article on "The Czar's People," by Julian Ralph, published in *Harper's Magazine* for June.

In a sentence, Russia is a huge farm, comprising a seventh of the land surface of the globe, and a twenty-sixth of its total area. It has half a dozen men to manage it—according to the policy of one of the six—and the people are divided into 10,000,000 of men and women of the more or less comfortable, more or less educated class, and 119,000,000 citizens, the mass of whom form the dullest, rudest, least ambitious peasantry in Europe. If one travels over Russia to spy out the land, he may go for days across it from west to east without breaking the continuous view of a flat disk, whose only variety lies between its farmed flatness and its waste flatness, its squat, shrinking, unkempt villages and its sandy districts wooded with thin birch or evergreens.

Everywhere it is new, rude and untidy.

Or he may start for the almost limitless forest that belts the north of Russia and Siberia and travel for a greater number of days over a precisely similar flat and tiresome reach of farmland, everywhere slovenly and unkempt, and varied again by sparse woods and

villages of brown thatched huts, each village crowding around a huge white Greek church with oriental towers and points of gold. Mud roads that are mere rough trails; low-browed, shaggy-haired, dirty men and women, of the intelligent status of Indian squaws, are the only other objects he will see.

To obtain a view of what any European would honor with the name of scenery he must go to the further boundaries of the European half of the empire—to the lovely wooded and rocky islets and emerald lakes of Finland in the west, to the not very scenically grand Urals in the east, to the charming hills by the Black sea in what Russia calls its Riviera, or, further south, to the truly splendid, the magnificent scenery of the Caucasus.

But the men of Russia who see the bulk of their country see only the steppes, marshy or sandy in the north, and black and rich in the south, but everywhere a checker-board of farms and waste places, everywhere flat as a table, and everywhere untidy, or, where the people congregate together, squalid. There are notable exceptions to this very general rule, and they are in the cities. Warsaw is not Russian at all, but Polish, which is to say, eloquent of the best genius of Europe. St. Petersburg is artificial, planned to be an imitation European town, and maintained as such by the government in spite of its still great unpopularity with the mass of the people, even of the most enlightened among them. Moscow is disappointing as a European city, and yet, outside the Kremlin, is nothing else; and Odessa is a very lively modern commercial and cosmopolitan capital. Helsingfors, the Finnish capital, is rather small to put in the list, but is one of the finest small cities in Europe—and is not Russian. Most of the other cities, small and large, except Nijni-Novgorod, which has been denationalized and rendered excessively commonplace by the government in order to render it the artificial setting for an exotic exposition, are more or less primitive, shabby, dirty, native—Asiatic.

And now as to Russia and the Russians. As long as I tried to compare Russia with the countries of the west, and to consider it from a European standpoint, I found myself more than disappointed, almost hostile to it. The sight of the desperately poor millions—unconsidered, nonconsidering, at rest in their cattle-like condition; the comprehension of the vastness of the gulf between the millions upon millions of them and their few, so-called, betters; the shabbiness and want of pride of

the soldiers, and the dirtiness and filthy quarters of the sailors—these were not comparable with American or European institutions, except at such a disadvantage to Russia as to arouse indignation at the thought that such conditions were the natural outcome of the system of government. How could European comparisons be made in a country where the poems of Heinrich Heine are not admitted, and the possession of a modern gentleman's library is an act of treason punishable with exile to Siberia? With what feelings must one who goes to Russia to compare it with France, for instance, arrive at the knowledge that in the main the mental cultivation possessed by the upper classes is a mere surface polish, that a civil engineer knows nothing but his science, and that every specialist has had his learning confined to his speciality? Or learn that when a servant girl goes away on a visit, and fails to announce her safe arrival at her destination, the police, on being applied to for news of her, present a report of every step she has taken since leaving her employer, every person she has spoken to, every shop she has called at, one might almost say every breath she has drawn.

These are a few of the thousand things that a tourist sees or feels or learns in Russia to make him judge it severely, if he considers it as European. The mistake of so considering it is encouraged by as many other things that are copied from those of Europe. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Sebastopol, are all built like European cities, with European-looking houses facing European streets, with horse cars and cabs and shops as full of Berlin-made trash and Viennese rubbish as are the shops of all European capitals, from Christiania to Constantinople. One cannot see in a day that, however they look, these cities are all under martial law. No one can know at a glance that the porters at the doors and gates of the dwellings and hotels form part of the police system. It is not apparent to the newcomer that every Russian he sees is numbered, and carries his passport in his pocket, and is as dependent on it for his safety as if it were a log to which he was clinging in mid-ocean. No, the cities and their scenes and inhabitants and the manners thereof all seem European. One cannot look into the houses of the rich and powerful and know that only the public rooms are ordered tidily, and that the private parts of the houses are neglected, not even the beds being made up, very often, until it is time to get into them again. Nor can a stranger see into the head of the Russian who

casually mentions Moliere or Thomas Jefferson and perceive that he merely repeats these names, but has not read Moliere's plays, or studied the declaration of our independence.

But let the visitor to Russia pursue his comparisons until, as nearly everyone fails, he concludes that he must be doing Russia an injustice—until he comes to reflect that the basis and root of its civilization are Asiatic and not European. Then the task of studying the huge, growing, progressive empire becomes easy and more pleasant at once. Let him once say: "Russia is Asiatic," and with the change of this view-point he sees everything differently. Then he stops criticising and begins admiring. He is not in the last and most primitive corner of Europe. He is in the first and most advancing country of Asia.

If any Russian objects to that view-point, he will not find fault or contradict if it is said that at least Russia is a land that lies between Europe and Asia.

I considered it Asiatic when its resemblances to what I had seen in other countries of the east forced home the comparison. And from that moment I was able to judge it calmly. In Asia the systems of government are less military, but Russia is forced into militarism by her contact with Europe. The lack of machine-like discipline in the Russian soldiery is truly Asiatic, and so are the stagnation, patience, suffering and squalor of the people. In Russia they are drunken instead of being gamblers and opium-smokers as in China. The absence of a middle class and the gulf that takes its place are Asiatic conditions. In Russia no man except a member of the cabinet or a diplomat dares to discuss politics. In other Asiatic countries the people are not forbidden to discuss them, because they have never shown any inclination to do so. No more the 119,000,000 muzhiks of Russia. Their intellectual activity never goes beyond the affairs of village, family, farm, or employment. Their most active interest is in religion, but they make of that such a mere tissue of forms and mechanical or automatic practices that it is carried on without any more mental effort than the activity of a victim of St. Vitus' dance. The leaven of progress is not in the muzhik any more than it is in the coolie. If Russia's system of government is to be threatened or altered it must be by the ten million who reflect the European ideals in their dress and manners, and who present fertile ground for the propagation of European reforms—the seeds of which, in the form of free speech and free press and

free literature, are denied to them. Russia's danger is from the top; the bottom is sodden.

SOUND ADVICE TO THE CUBANS.

Soon Cuba will be boss of itself, and the Cubans will own their own lands. We say to the Cubans, Keep the lands for yourselves. Keep them for your descendants, and keep them public lands forever. Let the rents from them go to the government. Don't sell them to your local politicians or sacrifice them to sharp American capitalists who will come prepared to buy and bribe.

Make up your minds that whatever your government owns when it is first formed it will always own and you will find yourselves in a very fine situation as regards taxation and troublesome trusts.—New York Journal.

EXPOSITION ITEMS.

It is hard for an exposition to fall upon war times. If we were not otherwise absorbed we should at the present moment be giving our best attention to the Trans-Mississippi exposition now open in Omaha. But as the various important and remarkable features of the fair come to light, though only in small type on the sixth and seventh pages of the newspapers, and as the beauty of the buildings is conceived from the illustrations published in the magazines, it is to be hoped that a growing interest will be excited, which will work to the enlightenment of our Atlantic-facing easterners as to progress in the west, as well as to the pecuniary and educational advantage of our brethren beyond the great river.

Among interesting items that we have noted are these from Godey's Magazine:

The plan of the grounds, the grouping and design of buildings, the scheme of color, all are wholly different from any former achievement. The buildings are given the tint of old marble, while a charming color-design provides that one-third the height of the colonnades, and the window-trim and cornices, are finished in dull, Pompeian colors. This makes the buildings one glowing mass of tints, and will prove not only a delight to the eye, but an education in color.

The Indian exhibit is to be the most wonderful and complete that the world has ever had the opportunity to witness. Every known tribe in North America will be represented at the exhibition, and it is now planned to set aside certain days for the respective festivities of each separate tribe, bringing representatives to the number of 3,000 or 4,000 directly to the exposition grounds en masse for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies, and thus affording to the public a realistic interpretation of the many phases in the life of this fast-dying race.

Brave old Gen. Gomez, when he has fought Spain to the last ditch and torn

her brutal flag from the last staff in Cuba, may have to fight the Morgans, Hannas, Elkinses and others in order to preserve enough of the island on which to be buried!—Columbus Press-Post.

A certain Cleveland (O.) attorney has two bright children. They are quick at imitation and have a talent for making up games in which they cleverly burlesque their elders. A few days ago their mamma found they were playing "doctor." The youngest child was the patient, with head wrapped in a towel, and the older the physician, with a silk hat and a cane. The mother, unseen by the little ones, listened at the doorway.

"I feels awful bad," said the patient.

"We'll fix all that," said the doctor, briskly. "Lemme see your tongue."

Out came the tiny red indicator.

"Hum-hum! coated," said the doctor, looking very grave indeed.

Then, without a word of warning, the skilled physician hauled off and gave the patient a smart slap in the region of the ribs.

"Ouch!" cried the sufferer.

"Feel any pain there?" inquired the doctor.

"Yes," said the patient.

"I thought so," said the healer.

"How's the other side?"

"It's all right," said the patient, edging away.

Thereupon the doctor produced a small bottle with what looked like either bread or mud in it and placed it on the table.

"Take one of these pellets," the physician said, "dissolved in water, every 17 minutes—al-ter-mit-ly."

"How long mus' I take 'em?" groaned the patient.

"'Till you die," said the doctor.

"Good mornin'!"—The Kingdom.

We maintain that a man may be slain, enslaved, or defrauded, quite as unjustly by a government as by a private individual and that such crimes on the part of a government are usually incomparably more prejudicial to the great body of society than any amount of individual crime that could reasonably be expected to take place in a civilized country. No instance can be adduced of a country being brought to ruin and degradation by individual crime, whereas legislative crime has produced revolutions, persecutions, civil wars, anarchies and decays innumerable.—P. E. Dove.

The church cannot be much better in the end than it can succeed in making the world. The great object for which it longs and prays touching its own

life will not come about directly, but indirectly through its service in the life around it. The church is intent upon unity. That will not be brought about by any force working from within, not by agreements or adjustments or concessions or compromises. The unity of the church will come in only through the brotherhood of man.—Pres. W. J. Tucker.

Mr. C.—"I was reading to-day in the paper that during the last century 100 lakes in Tyrol have disappeared." Mrs. C.—"I shouldn't wonder a bit. You know these tourists will take away almost anything they can find."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Newspapers conducted by lost souls that make merchandise of all things that inflame men's worst passions," is the way an anonymous writer in the Atlantic Monthly scathingly describes one of the factors in our war excitement.

The editor of a certain paper once complained of me because, among other fatal lapses, I had "left the Gospel" and had "meddled with morality." And that man was a church member!—Rev. S. Z. Batten, in The Kingdom.

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