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The Venezuelan situation is by no means satisfactory to peaceably minded Americans who believe in the Monroe doctrine. For the invasion of Venezuela by Great Britain and Germany has raised the alternative of a war between this country and those powers, or a back down from the Monroe doctrine by this country, to the level of a reasonable probability. Should the assault which Great Britain and Germany have made upon Venezuela ripen into war, as now seems highly probable, they are almost certain to do something either in the prosecution or the settlement of the war which would give them a footing upon South American soil in contravention of the Monroe doctrine. We should then be obliged either to acquiesce or to fight.

Even the possibility of that alternative might have been avoided by polite diplomatic intimations from Washington. What Germany and Great Britain are trying to do is to collect private debts by ultimatums and ships of war. This should be abhorrent to American sentiment, and those governments should have been so advised. Had they been notified that the United States could not consider, without concern for the integrity of the Monroe doctrine, an attack upon a weak South American republic by powerful European monarchies for such a cause, they would not have made the venture.

But how will it be under the circumstances as they exist? The United States have assented to the war which the European powers have

now begun, and in assenting they have made only the bare condition that the Monroe doctrine shall be respected. With that encouragement from the United States, for encouragement it clearly is, Great Britain and Germany have begun a conflict in which, should it progress very far, they would do more than seize and destroy Venezuelan ships. They will occupy Venezuelan soil and acquire Venezuelan territory. When this has been done, an intimation of displeasure from the United States will come too late. To recognize such an intimation at that time would necessitate a backdown on the part of the invaders, which they in their military pride and the consciousness of having acquired a foothold, would not for a moment consider. Thenceforth the responsibility would be upon the United States of deciding whether to modify the life out of the Monroe doctrine or to become the aggressor in making war. Neither Great Britain nor Germany has a record at all reassuring for getting out of countries which they have once got into.

In the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn—Beecher's old church—the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis preaches. If any one doubts that Mr. Hillis is a demagogue playing to the boxes, his sermon of November 9 last, on "Labor's War Upon Labor," which is being extensively circulated, should dispel the doubt. Purporting to be a pious and liberty-defending sermon, it is nothing less than a violent appeal to the prejudices of the classes that "chip in" handsomely when the contribution plate is passed.

Mr. Hillis's condemnation of labor unions may be left to the consideration of those organizations; but men in general who believe in human

rights will want to know what advice he has to give to the despoiled working class, looking to their protection from spoliation. It is at this point that the violent Mr. Hillis becomes as gentle as a cooing dove. Would they increase their wages? He tells them that the way to do it is to increase the quantity and quality of their work. Does any one suppose that Mr. Hillis really believes that if the quantity and quality of their work were generally increased by the working class, they would get better wages? Is he so simple as not to know that competition for a job at doing better work would then be as keen as competition is now for poorer work, or so ignorant as not to understand that it is competition for jobs and not quantity or quality of work that determines wages in general? "We can double the income from the soil," he tells the working class. But he carefully refrains from reminding them that those who own the soil and not those who do the doubling will get the difference.

One feature of the Hillis sermon is common to all that is being said and printed in behalf of non-union men. It is the fact that the speaker in no sense represents non-union men, though he speaks in their name. A criticism of Mr. Hillis and Whitelaw Reid, which Henry George, Jr., made a week ago in one of his excellent syndicate articles, goes straight to the mark. Mr. George asks who they are that make the plea and shed the crocodile tears for non-union men, and then he answers:

Not nonunion men. We hear a great deal about nonunion men, but never from them direct. If they do not speak who are their spokesmen? Let us apply this question to the two men we have quoted, Mr. Reid and Dr. Hillis. The fortune which bought Mr. Reid's newspaper for him and made him em-

inent in the public world was derived mainly from two sources of privilege, gold and silver mines and railroads. The audience that he addressed when he spoke of the right of a man to sell his labor befitting the atmosphere of an institution established and endowed by the Carnegie fortune, which, as we all know, is based mainly upon mining, patent, tariff and other taxation and transportation privileges. How many workingmen, even nonunion workingmen, are in Dr. Hillis's congregation? Perhaps not one. His people are made up of the rich and those dependent upon the rich. The men most prominent in the congregation are Wall street men, who promote and traffic in special privileges. Of course neither speaker would be inclined to utter sentiments that would violently clash with the interests of either audience. On the contrary, both would probably utter sentiments harmonious with the material interests of their hearers. All this talk, then, about the cause of the nonunion man must really be considered to be in the interest of those who possess special privileges. It is much like the interest foxes might be expected to take in the welfare of poultry. For what is it the special interest wants in its relations to labor? That the laborer shall give the maximum of effort at the minimum of wages cost. What is it that the laborers want and which they combine to obtain? That they shall get the maximum of wages for the minimum of effort. Which is it reasonable to suppose the special interests will prefer—the organized condition of laborers, where high wages may be obtained, or the unorganized condition, where the workmen are left individually to make terms?

And with it all Mr. Hillis discovers a new factor in wealth production "greater if possible" than "land, labor and capital." This magical factor is "ability." Must we insult Mr. Hillis's intelligence by supposing he does not know he is here indulging in the most transparent kind of petteffogging? Ability produces nothing, so long as it is inactive. Though a man had the physical ability of Hercules, it would not lift a pebble if he did not use it. It is the same with mental ability. But when ability is used, it is labor—one of the three factors to which he subordinates ability. Labor is nothing but an economic term for applied ability. Doesn't Mr. Hillis know this? Doesn't he suspect it? Or is he so intent on making out a case for his clients, whose ability is for

the most part applied to the process of getting privileges instead of producing wealth, that these elementary things escape him?

In this sermon of his Mr. Hillis is doing something akin to what Mr. Beecher would have been doing if from the same pulpit half a century ago he had opposed the abolition of chattel slavery, explaining that the slaves could free themselves by increasing the quantity and quality of their work, and that it was lack of "ability" and not the black code that enslaved them.

It is well known that certain exploiters of American franchises have extended their business to the other side of the Atlantic and are trying to acquire private franchises to do public work, such as street car service, in Great Britain. It is also well known that recently the London Times, now controlled by the Rothschilds, has published columns of figures to show that British municipal ownership of such public works has turned out to be enormously unprofitable. But no one, so far as we have observed, has connected these two facts. Yet the relationship is quite obvious, especially when it is known that Robert P. Porter, who has long been figure-purveyor in ordinary to privileged interests in the United States, was the statistician that furnished the London Times with its statistical material. The suspicion is not at all a strained one, that Mr. Porter was sent upon this mission by the American monopolists who want to exploit the rich fields of British municipal utilities, and that he took part of his figures along with him.

Of course the plutocratic press of the United States has republished Mr. Porter's conclusions, as given to the Times. Such papers as the Dallas News and the Cincinnati Times-Star, not to mention any others, have indicated their delight at this discovery—through Mr. Porter and the Rothschilds' London organ—of evidence in Great Britain that it is

better for municipalities to farm out their public services by long and fat franchises, to be owned by such "widows and orphans" as Hanna and Yerkes, than to attend to their municipal business themselves. But Mr. Porter's figures have been exposed. They are now flat, stale and unprofitable, and the American papers that make them a basis for further plutocratic jubilation must stand convicted of either ignorance or fraud.

The subject is briefly and very judicially summed up in an editorial in the Chicago Record-Herald of the 7th, which is worthy of quotation in full:

Municipal ownership has come out of the controversy which was raised by the hostile articles in the London Times without any permanent damage or any prospect of a reversion to old policies. While it is generally admitted that there are faults in the working of the system, neither the articles themselves nor the enormous mass of correspondence which they called forth have contained a convincing indictment of its great essential features. There has been quite a flurry over aldermanic junketing, as if that were impossible under any other system. Much has been said also against the principle of municipal ownership and concerning the inherent improbability that the members of an elective municipal government should be able to manage so many diverse affairs. But on a comparison of facts and figures the defense has undoubtedly had the best of the argument. The replies of John Burns and of the former lord provost of Edinburgh and others have shown that there are enormous assets to set against increased expenses; that there is an immense improvement in the public service; that the transformation in the slums of great cities has been wonderful; that there has been a remarkable gain in sanitation and in many other particulars which it is needless to mention. And now it seems that a student who has gone over the subject thoroughly has made an exhaustive statistical showing in the Municipal Journal which indicates that the local taxes, even at this incomplete stage, are lower than they would have been without municipalization. The Times' attack has had the effect, while calling attention to some evils of the system, of emphasizing its advantages and of awakening new enthusiasm for it.

One of the accusations made against Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland,

by the organs of Senator Hanna during the recent campaign, was that he had vastly increased taxation in Cleveland. There was shrewdness in the charge, for taxes there have risen, the expenses of the city have been increased. But those who made it counted without the possibility of all the facts coming out, and this possibility has now been realized. The statements of the city auditor and the county auditor, just published, show that most of the increase was caused by the Republican machine, and that Mayor Johnson is chargeable not only with a small porportion, but that this is due to the better paving, the cleaner streets, the better lighting and other improvements in the public service which Johnson has introduced.

To be more specific the total increase of the city taxes of Cleveland for 1903 is \$520,000, of which \$402,000, fully itemized, is directly attributable to the acts of the Republican legislature and to the Republican attacks upon the city charter. The remaining \$118,000, for which the Johnson administration is responsible, is distributed as follows:

Street repaving	\$80,000
Street cleaning	20,000
Improvements in street lighting.....	10,000
Interest on sanitary notes to meet smallpox epidemics.....	10,000
City farm school, a new institution for children now sent to the workhouse	18,000
Total	\$118,000

As the county treasurer is delivering an itemized copy of this account to every tax payer with his receipt, the Hanna party in Cleveland is not likely to profit much by their shrewd references to the increase of local taxation.

A preliminary report has been published by the West Virginia tax commission in which a recommendation is made that evokes this significant editorial comment from the Wheeling Register:

All of which is substantially the old familiar single land-tax proposition, the prime advocate of which in the United States was the late Henry George, senior. Mr. George was looked upon by the laity in general as a sort of crank or socialist, and it is an

illustration of the recurrence or the growth or evolution of ideas that so able, staid and conservative a body as the West Virginia tax commission should now suggest a trial of Mr. George's pet theory.

The recommendation in question is intelligently discussed by the Register. It seems that complaints were received by the tax commission from some municipalities that building lots owned by persons able to improve them are suffered to remain without improvements, while their value steadily increases by reason of the neighboring improvements made by other persons. In consequence of these complaints the tax commission has considered the advisability of experimenting with methods aiming to do away with the inequality and injustice complained of. One method suggested is to permit any municipality, after an affirmative vote of its citizens, to exempt from assessment and taxation, generally or for a specified time, the value of any improvements upon real estate in such municipality, thus allowing all taxes to rest upon land value and stimulating improvement. In its editorial comment the Wheeling Register presents in support of this plan the argument that—

at present the owners of unimproved city lots, without taking any risk or making any effort, profit by the increase in value given entirely by the enterprise and labor of the owners of neighboring property upon which improvements are constructed; that such a lot may be so situated as to make it difficult to improve other lots unless it be improved; that to remove taxes on improvements would encourage the investment of money in them, which is now supposed largely to escape taxation, would give employment to labor and increase the values of land.

The emperor of Germany has been making another speech. This time it is to workingmen and against the Socialists. As the cable reports him he said to the workingmen:

For years they had let themselves be led by agitators and Socialists under the delusion that they must belong to the party if they wished to better their position. That was a great lie and a serious mistake. These agitators, the Emperor declared, had tried to stir up the workingmen against their employ-

ers, against other classes, and against the throne and altar, and at the same time they had most unscrupulously exploited, terrorized and enslaved them in order to strengthen their own power, not for the promotion of the welfare of the workingmen, but in order to sow hatred between the classes and disseminate cowardly slanders, from which nothing, not even the grandest quality, the honor of German manhood, remained immune. With such people the working class, as honor loving men, should have nothing more to do. Emperor William concluded with asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst—a simple, unpretending man from the workshop—into the national parliament. Such a man would be gladly welcomed as a working representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

No doubt it would please the privileged classes greatly if the workingmen of Germany would send to parliament "simple, unpretending" men from the shops—that is, men without principles or policies—who could be fooled with royal flatteries and unconsciously bought with petty legislative favors for their class. It may be that the Socialists of Germany do not offer the best principles and policies for German labor interests, but it is certain that those they do offer are better for workingmen than those the Emperor and the landlord classes wish to impose, and would impose if the Socialists didn't make such a hue and cry. So the German emperor's speech emphatically recalls that very instructive fable of Aesop's, which we here reproduce for convenient comparison:

Once on a time, the Wolves sent an embassy to the Sheep, desiring that there might be peace between them for the time to come. "Why," said they, "should we be forever waging this deadly strife? Those wicked Dogs are the cause of all; they are incessantly barking at us and provoking us. Send them away, and there will be no longer any obstacle to our eternal friendship and peace." The silly Sheep listened, the Dogs were dismissed, and the flock thus deprived of their best protection, became an easy prey to their treacherous enemy.

In urging the old Know Nothing policy of withholding suffrage rights

from immigrants for 20 years or thereabouts, a Chicago paper asserts that they would prize the right more nearly at its true value and exercise it with a fuller realization of the responsibility which citizenship entails if that policy were adopted. But if this were true, then natural born citizens, from whom the right is withheld for 21 years, might be expected to prize it and feel its responsibilities. How many of them do?

OKLAHOMA—HER STATEHOOD AND HER SCHOOL LANDS.

To all appearances the omnibus statehood bill, providing for the admission as States of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, which passed the House last Spring and is to be acted upon by the Senate at the present session, will be modified so as to admit Oklahoma alone. As Oklahoma's statehood is therefore apparently assured, senators and representatives should be vigilantly upon guard against a gigantic land steal in the new State. It will almost certainly be perpetrated unless the enabling act heads it off.

About one-twelfth in area of the Territory of Oklahoma consists of public lands granted by the Federal government for the support of the local educational system. These lands have been leased by the Territorial government, and the income—amounting for the fiscal year of 1901-02 to \$435,915.85—has been applied to the support of the school system of the Territory. But the lessees have organized a ring to divest the new State of this source of income.

To meet and expose the operations of this ring by showing the people of Oklahoma what they are asked to sacrifice, Prof. Elder, of the University of Oklahoma, has published a pamphlet* which embodies in readable shape, in the course of an able

*"The School Lands of Oklahoma; or, What Are You Going to Do About It? A non-partisan address proposing a permanent policy for the management and disposition of our 2,000,000 acres of public lands, with certain addenda as suggestions to the public, the press, the politicians and the constitutional convention." By Frederick S. Elder, of the University of Oklahoma. By mail, postpaid, fifteen cents a copy. F. S. Elder, Norman, Okla.

argument, an epitome of the history of the public land gifts of Congress in several of the western States that were at one time confronted by the question now about to be dealt with in Oklahoma.

Ohio, having no precedents to guide her in the administration of her school lands, set about making some of the worst imaginable. She adopted a policy of sales and perpetual leases. In consequence her patrimony of school lands, 1,500,000 acres, was soon dissipated; and now instead of deriving an income from them she is actually carrying an interest burden on account of them.

It came about in this way. She sold some of her school lands for trifling considerations and placed others under perpetual lease at from 10 to 25 cents an acre and even less without provisions for revaluation. Some of these lands are now yielding to the owners enormous incomes. But all the State got was something like \$4,250,000. Instead of applying that fund to school purposes the State borrowed it as a perpetual loan and spent the money. She is consequently now raising \$250,000 annually for school purposes by taxation as interest on that perpetual loan. "Though the money thus borrowed by the State," writes a historian whom Prof. Elder approvingly quotes, "may have lessened State taxation in the past, so far as the present and all future generations are concerned the burden is no lighter than it would have been without a grant of land."

Illinois adopted at first the policy of leasing, but soon changed it to one of selling. The change was brought about by the influence of the lessees, the same kind of interest that now seeks to bring about the adoption of the same policy in Oklahoma. This is proved by the testimony of Gov. Ford in his history of Illinois. He says:

I speak what I know when I say that the laws to sell the school lands were passed to please the people who settled on them who wanted to purchase them at the Congress price, while the other inhabitants being divided into little factions and thinking more of success at one election than of the interest of all posterity and acting upon the principle that what is every-

body's business is nobody's business, aided or suffered the mischief to be done.

Under the selling policy, the university lands, amounting to nearly 50,000 acres, were sold for little more than \$1.25 an acre, and the total annual income from that source is now only about \$3,600. Commenting upon this land-steal, Prof. Elder writes:

These lands were specially selected from among the best farming lands of Illinois. If they had not been sold at all but were leasing to-day on long time leases at say a dollar and a half per acre, which is not half what good Illinois farms are leasing at to-day, they would be paying into the university treasury \$69,120 a year, which is a five per cent. income on a fund of nearly \$1,400,000, and \$9,000 more each year than the sale price that originally took them from the State's control. As some one may urge that they are taxable now but were not then I will put a good average assessment figure, say \$15 an acre, against them (minus the improvements) and make a four per cent. levy which will bring \$27,645 taxes. To this add the \$3,600 and there still remains a loss of nearly \$38,000 yearly, forever, because of the sale. This is the price the present and all future generations must pay for the indifference, cupidity, stupidity and criminality of an early generation. A few individuals, say four to a section, or 288 in all, made a neat little profit on this deal and all the taxpayers of after years go down into their pockets to make good the annually recurring loss. Moreover the chances are great that the owners of those sections to-day live in town and that the lands are now occupied by tenants of theirs, paying to the owners a rental of from two to four times what I have estimated as a reasonable rental, yet enjoying none of the securities and advantages that must of necessity belong to occupants of lands belonging to a state.

Of the Illinois school lands, Chicago owned all the area between Madison street and Twelfth, north and south, and State and Halsted, east and west. Here are now most of the very valuable buildings of Chicago. This magnificent patrimony was all sold, except a few miscellaneous lots and the block which comprises the site of the Chicago Tribune building.

The ground rent on the unsold portions is now some \$500,000. The magnitude of this remnant gives some indication of the potential income that was squandered. The Tribune, for instance, pays into the school fund a ground rent of \$30,000

a year for one-fifth of an acre still held for the school fund, while the occupants of the Woman's Temple, which stands on school land that was sold, pay to Marshall Field \$40,000 a year for about the same area. The first site is a comparatively large proportion of the lands retained; the other is comparatively a very small proportion of those sold.

Kansas is another state that dealt improvidently with her school lands; but Nebraska pursued the middle course, selling some and retaining some. The best effect of the Nebraska policy is its demonstration that ground leasing is not only more profitable but financially more safe than selling and investing the proceeds.

The wisdom of the leasing policy has been demonstrated already in Oklahoma, itself. Although a disposition to favor lessees, due to the fact that no permanent policy has been adopted, makes the rentals invariably low, yet the following net incomes have been derived from leasing for the fiscal years respectively since 1890 and down to June 30, 1902.

1891	\$ 4,536.82
1892	21,346.13
1893	19,164.67
1894	46,586.29
1895	88,627.97
1896	71,740.68
1897	98,467.81
1898	173,442.83
1899	133,047.19
1900	177,190.24
1901	213,303.67
1902	435,915.85

In the course of his argument Prof. Elder replies to the most pronounced objections that are applied in Oklahoma to the leasing of these lands. They are the common objections which land grabbers urge, but Prof. Elder has the advantage of being able to quote them authoritatively from the secretary of the school-land board, whose intelligence or good faith, one or the other, as the secretary of such a board, is exposed to reasonable suspicion by his evident anxiety to promote the selling policy.

One of these objections is that tenancy is repugnant to republican government and that the ownership of land is necessary to the best citizenship and the most devoted patriotism.

He is effectively answered by the reminder that under the existing world-wide policy of private ownership of land tenancy is increasing both in actual numbers and in ratio to population. In steadily increasing ratio, the land is becoming, says Prof. Elder, "not owned by the men that use it and not used by the men who own it."

In support of this assertion he quotes from the census returns a class of figures regarding farms that appear to be less familiar to the prosperity touting newspapers and statisticians than the juggled census statistics on farm values. These less familiar farm statistics show a steady trend toward a universal condition of farm tenancy. Thus:

PERCENTAGE OF TENANT FARMS.

	1880.	1890.	1900.
Ohio	19.27	22.88	27.5
Indiana	23.73	25.37	28.6
Illinois	31.38	34.	39.3
Iowa	23.83	28.09	34.9
Kansas	16.35	28.23	35.2
Nebraska	18.02	24.72	36.3
Georgia	44.85	53.54	59.9
Alabama	46.85	48.57	57.7
Mississippi	43.78	52.84	62.4
Louisiana	35.22	44.38	58.
Texas	37.59	41.87	49.7
Entire U. S.	25.56	28.37	35.3

Another objection Prof. Elder encounters is the point that if the Oklahoma school lands were held by their occupants in fee they would yield more through investment of the purchase money and taxation of the lands themselves, than under leasing systems. This is not the experience of the States that have tried it. Things may be different in Oklahoma, but Prof. Elder's careful and extended reply indicates that they are not.

Concerning the familiar and important point that tenants would commit waste, or neglect the lands, thereby diminishing their rental value, Prof. Elder admits that this would be true of lands under short leases, but not under a system of long leases.

Saying that extended experience with the long lease system is convincing that these evils result solely from the feeling of uncertainty and insecurity arising from a short lease term, and not from the leasing system in and of itself, he proceeds:

Give a man assurance of continued

possession and of continued fairness in the matter of rent, and the place becomes to all intents and purposes his individual property where he can build his own home, own his own fireside and be precisely as patriotic, home-loving, liberty-loving a citizen, interested as much in good government and the administration of the State, as the man across the way who holds his lands in fee. Some of the most valuable improvements in the city of Chicago are put on leased land, among them the Woman's Temple, costing \$1,000,000, the Great Northern hotel costing \$1,250,000, the Siegel Cooper store costing \$1,400,000, the Rookery costing \$1,500,000, the Auditorium costing \$3,500,000. The long lease system, say not less than 25 years, is essential to the success of this policy. To those who object to this I would say that it makes absolutely no difference to the State what individuals occupy its lands provided a fair equivalent is continually returned to the state for their use; and such equivalent can be obtained by honest administration and honest reappraisal. In the matter of reappraisal my judgment is this, that for purely agricultural and grazing lands whose rental value will soon reach a maximum the interests of the State will be sufficiently conserved by reappraisal first when the long-time lease is made, then again at the end of the fifth and of the fifteenth years. We will then find contentment and stability prevailing and the thriftless, grab-all, destructive tillage will be a thing of the past. Orchards will be planted, wells dug, homes, barns and fences built.

There is one objection, however, that Prof. Elder regards as meritorious and serious. This is the objection that State ownership of the school lands of Oklahoma would inject the question of the administration of these lands permanently into politics.

But while admitting the seriousness of the objection, he proposes a remedy, or rather a preventive, for the evil feared. He would take the subject out of politics by putting it into the constitution of the new State.

His argument in part we reproduce:

There is no question but that the lessees are strongly organized to-day and are expecting to bring about the sale of these lands to present occupants without permitting any serious feature of competition to enter into the plan of sale. There is no question but that they are relying on the present ignorance and indiffer-

ence of the public on this great question and upon the prevalence of blind party spirit to enable them to work their pleasure, and that there is nothing they more dread or fear than an open discussion of this question on its merits, in the public press or platform. Quiet, caution and secrecy are their watchwords and a "still-hunt" will be on for "suitable" men to be elected to that constitutional convention. There is no question but that politicians, officials and a large percentage of the public press are fully aware of these conditions and are unwilling to assume the responsibility of an attempt to awaken public sentiment. There is no question but that this will be the greatest subject of statecraft with which our constitutional convention will have to deal and that this point will become the chief issue before the public in the election of delegates to that convention. And furthermore there is no question in my mind that the State will have opportunity at this very time and place to settle this question with so great emphasis that the future will in large measure be robbed of its political terrors as to the administration of this trust. Once let the policy of leasing be adopted, and a wise safe plan of administration be made a part of the State constitution where it will be safe from possibility of legislative juggling, and let that constitution or that feature of the constitution be adopted by a thoroughly decisive majority, then these things together with the long lease system and the fair provisions for revaluation will remove the more serious features of this question from the domain of politics and place it on a commercial business basis where it properly belongs.

But Congress ought not to leave this important question to be determined by Oklahoma in the midst of that unreasoning enthusiasm which expectations of statehood and the holding of a constitutional convention are likely to excite among the people of the Territory. They cannot consider it soberly at such a time, and their excitement will be the land ring's opportunity. Nor is there any reason for leaving the matter to be settled under those circumstances. By a very sensible and wise provision in the enabling act, Congress can prevent precipitate and ill-considered action.

Let it insert an amendment forbidding the sale of Oklahoma school lands and forbidding leasing for more than 25 years, until one or the

other shall have been authorized by a constitutional convention to be called for the purpose of acting upon that question and no other, and to convene not earlier than ten years after the admission of the State into the Union.

Such an amendment would certainly be opposed by the lobby of the Oklahoma school-land lessees and probably by senators and representatives not a few in both parties; but by adopting it Congress would establish a precedent of highest value and the members who support it would win a place of honor in the history of the country such as it falls to the lot of few public men to secure.

REED AND NAST.

Both Thomas B. Reed and Thomas Nast are names which were once as familiar as household words. But to the present generation of younger men they are hardly known. The news that they have just died is a reminder of the reputation each had made and which died before him.

Thomas Nast was the originator of modern American political caricature. It was he who displaced the wooden method of making the effect of caricatures hinge upon legends coming from the mouths of characters in the picture, with the method of making the picture speak for itself. Though Nast often underlined his cartoons, the humor or the sting was put in not with the pen of the ready writer, but with the pencil of the facile draftsman.

Yet Nast was unable to hold his own against the caricaturists that have come into fame since his famous—solitarily famous—days as a caricaturist in the 70's.

He caricatured Tweed into jail; he caricatured the Tammany judges off the bench; he caricatured David Dudley Field out of court; he caricatured Horace Greeley on to defeat, for his pencil did more than any one thing to popularize the besotted administration of Grant. Everyone rushed for Harper's Weekly in those days to see what Nast would say in cartoon.

Nor does he seem to have lost his skill with the pencil in his later years.

But he did lose his hold upon the public admiration. He was not equal to the new interests good and bad that came along to engross public thought. His day's work was done when the commonplace knavery of Tweed had been fought and subdued. The politico-industrial parasites that have superseded the awkward Tweed, did not excite his righteous wrath nor inspire his genius for caricature.

So this great cartoonist died a mere petty office holder at a distant consulate.

Thomas B. Reed's political fame is circumscribed by his administration of the speakership. Here he did some good things and at least one bad one.

Among the good things he did was to put an end to the absurd pretense that a member who chose to be silent when his name was called was not present even though the speaker and the clerk were looking him squarely in the face. Mr. Reed decided that if a member were in the House he was present and to be recorded accordingly. This, said Mr. Reed, was the mere statement of an obvious fact. And he was right.

Quite different was Mr. Reed's policy as speaker, under which he destroyed the deliberative functions of the lower House by subjecting its operations to the control of committees of his own appointment. He thereby made the speaker literally a Congressional autocrat.

Mr. Reed's defense of this policy was that it compelled Congress to do its duty of enacting the will of the majority into law and making the majority party responsible to the people. It is due to his memory to say that that purpose is altogether defensible. Congress ought to reflect the will of the majority party and the majority party ought to be responsible to the people.

But the means did not accomplish the end. Instead it compelled Congress to enact, not the will of the majority, but the will of the speaker. For the speaker, having the appointment of committees, held the ambitions of his party associates in his own hands. He could make or mar their public careers. He therefore controlled the party caucuses and

through them the House. The members of his party voted as he desired, not because they wished to enforce the will of the majority party, but because they bowed to the will of the patronage dispensing speaker. The majority party had no other will than his.

This is one of the worst legacies that any public man has left to any country since President John Adams inaugurated the vicious spoils system.

Though Reed and Nast had nothing strikingly in common, in their personality, their associations, or their sentiments, they were alike in this—that with exceptionally great opportunities neither accomplished, or tried to accomplish, anything for the public good of an enduring quality. In no sense bad men, in many senses good and excellent men, their useful services were of the minor and transitory kind which are without permanent influence upon social life. Yet, with their splendid opportunities, each might have built not only for the present in which he flourished but for all time.

NEWS

The movement against Venezuela by Germany and Great Britain (p. 552) has not been abandoned or suspended, as appeared from last week's dispatches that it probably would be; but on the contrary it has advanced to the point of open war.

On the 7th these two European powers presented an ultimatum to the Venezuelan authorities at Caracas; and on the 8th the British minister and the German charge d'affaires at Caracas closed their offices, and proceeding to La Guayra, each went on board a man of war of his own nation. They left their affairs in charge of the American minister. Their withdrawal is reported to have been made in secrecy, the Venezuelan government not having been informed of their intention. Even the presentation of the ultimatum was not done in accordance with diplomatic usages. It was simply left informally at the private residence of the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs, on Sunday, when all the public offices were closed.

Within 48 hours after that unceremonious delivery of the German-British ultimatum, the combined British and German fleets began hostilities by seizing the Venezuelan fleet of four war vessels in the harbor of La Guayra. It is explained in the dispatches that this hostile act was precipitated by the arrest in Caracas of all British and German subjects resident there, under orders from President Castro. It would appear from the same dispatches, however, that these arrests may have been made in order to protect the persons arrested from mob violence; for patriotic feeling is reported as running high in Caracas, since the ultimatum was announced, and it is said that all the troops of the city have been called out and that the prison in which the fugitives are confined is surrounded by armed soldiers pressing back the frenzied mob. The prisoners have since been released, upon the application of the American minister. After seizing the Venezuelan vessels, the allied fleet sunk them. On the following day, the 10th, they captured a Venezuelan gunboat. They also on the latter day entered the harbor and landed a force of men with a view to seizing the La Guayra custom house. President Castro is reported to have issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Venezuela to take up arms in defense of their republic.

British explanations of the ultimatum with which this war began were offered on the 8th in the House of Commons by Mr. Balfour, the premier, in reply to questions from the Liberal leader. Mr. Balfour asserted that the British government has for two years had grave cause for complaint on various occasions of unjustifiable interference on the part of the Venezuelan government with the liberty and property of British subjects; that no efforts had been spared to obtain an amicable settlement of the questions at issue; that no satisfactory explanation had been forthcoming, and that lately the representations of the British minister had been left practically unnoticed. There were also cases, he added, in which British subjects and companies had large claims against the government of Venezuela. Proceeding with his explanation, he said that the British government had been acting in conjunction with the German government, which also has large claims against Venezuela, and a final communication had now been made to

Venezuela by the British minister and the German charge d'affaires that if no satisfactory reply was received the two governments had decided to take such measures as might be necessary to enforce the payment of their demands. Replying to a specific question, Mr. Balfour said he believed the communication sent to the Venezuelan government by Great Britain and Germany was neither joint nor identical; but he refused to answer James Keir Hardie, the labor member, who asked if the ultimatum was intended to enforce the payment of private claims. The British foreign office declared on the 8th that—

there is not the slightest desire to coerce Venezuela, and if any answer had been made to our repeated protests and demands no such action as now taken would have been proceeded with. It was the persistent and insulting disregard to all representations which compelled us to move. It is now too late in the day for anything but purely diplomatic arrangements for the satisfaction of our injuries. When the fleets have assembled there is scarcely time to deal with bankers, and a financial settlement should have been suggested long ago and would have been welcomed by both governments and ourselves. However, any bona fide proposition will receive careful attention. Reconstruction in commercial affairs is always better than liquidation, and if the reconstruction of the Venezuelan finances can be accomplished to the satisfaction of our diplomatic claims and individual losses, both Germany and Great Britain will have achieved their ends.

The German explanation was made on the 8th by Chancellor von Bulow, in the form of a memorandum for the reichstag. According to that memorandum the questions at issue relate to the demands of German residents of Venezuela and the claims of German contractors respecting the Venezuelan government's nonfulfillment of its obligations. The memorandum explains that German settlers lost in the civil war prior to 1900 \$340,000 through forced loans, seizures of cattle, pillaging of houses and estates; and in the last civil war they lost an additional \$600,000; and that the commission of Venezuelan officials appointed in January, 1901, to decide the claims was not satisfactory, because all claims arising previous to President Castro's administration were ignored, diplomatic protests were precluded, and the claims were only to be paid with bonds of the new revolutionary loan, which

would be evidently almost worthless. The German minister at Caracas having failed to get these points altered, so the German memorandum proceeds, Germany felt compelled to refuse altogether to recognize the commission. Similar refusals were made by Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands, but as Venezuela insisted Germany examined the claims and made Venezuela responsible for those which were apparently well founded. Venezuela then promised a satisfactory solution through her congress, but the latter simply reverted to the commission. Venezuela declined further discussion and refused to settle by diplomatic means, which, continues the memorandum, is not in accordance with international law; and, as the whole attitude of the Venezuelan government indicates an endeavor to refuse to settle foreign claims in accordance with international law, and as Germans have been lately treated by Venezuelan troops with especial violence, which, if unpunished, might create the impression that Germans will be left unprotected to the mercy of foreign tyranny, the imperial charge d'affaires at Caracas handed to the government on December 7 an ultimatum demanding the immediate payment of the war claims to 1900, and a satisfactory statement regarding the fixing and guaranteeing the amount of the claims arising from the recent civil war. At the same time, according to this memorandum, the German claims in connection with the building of the slaughter house at Caracas and the claims of the German Great Venezuelan Railway company for guaranteed interest must be settled. The ultimatum concludes, says the memorandum, with a notice that if a satisfactory reply is not forthcoming, Germany, to its regret, will be compelled to take measures to obtain satisfaction.

The Venezuelan side of the controversy is presented in an open letter from President Castro to the people of Venezuela. This letter reviews at length the relations of Venezuela to the foreign powers, but that part of it does not appear in the published dispatches. We quote what does appear in them.

Foreign cablegrams relate that certain foreign nations, among them Great Britain and Germany, have allied themselves together to carry out acts of violence and aggression against Venezuela, and their manner of obtain-

ing the resumption of the payment of interest on the public debt was to be suspected as a consequence of the revolution that I lately crushed. It is inconceivable that nations which entertain cordial and friendly relations with Venezuela should prefer to resort to force rather than follow the diplomatic path, especially when the supposed difference comes fully within the jurisdiction of our laws. Had Venezuela refused to fulfill her fiscal engagements and had justice and diplomacy exhausted their resources against such an attempt, only then could such extreme acts be expected, but this will never happen.

President Castro further explains that his government has not increased the debt of Venezuela and that he paid for all that was ordered during the revolution, including the German and other railroad freight charges occasioned by the transportation of troops. Those acts, he says, should prove the honesty of his administration and what foreigners may expect of him. "Peace is not far off," he adds, "and with it the fulfillment of all promises." In an interview, published in the United States on the 10th, President Castro discusses the crisis as follows:

The Venezuelan government has not received any ultimatum, properly speaking, but rather simultaneous requests from Great Britain and Germany. The claims Great Britain asks this government to settle are small, and up to the present time we have not been aware of them. Never having been presented, Venezuela has consequently never refused to settle them. Great Britain's action, therefore, is without justification. The Venezuelan government cannot decide on foreign claims before the revolution has been entirely crushed. At present the only aim of the government is the reestablishment of public order, and other questions must necessarily be subservient to this object. Nevertheless, to prove Venezuela's desire to settle all pending claims fairly, the government issued a decree during the last session of congress, dated November 28, creating a committee to which all pending claims should be referred. No claims have been presented to this committee, and no claims have been rejected. There has been no denial of justice. Why, then, should foreign chancelleries intervene, thereby ignoring our laws and endeavoring to violate our national sovereignty? We cannot understand this action.

Being asked what he intended to do in view of the present attitude of the powers, Mr. Castro replied: "Enforce our rights; explain to the world that Venezuela has laws, and prove that we have never denied our

engagements." To the question: "What reply will the Venezuelan government make to the requests handed it by the German and British envoys?" he replied: "The Venezuelan government is astonished that after the notes which were transmitted to it by the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Great Britain these envoys should leave Caracas without awaiting the reply of the Venezuelan government."

The attitude of the American government is explained by the Washington representative of the Chicago Record-Herald, a Republican paper, as follows:

The President was long ago made fully acquainted with the purposes of both European governments in their joint action and the limitations under which they should proceed were definitely understood. All the military and naval plans of both powers were laid before the government. This is an unheard-of proceeding, because, in view of the terms under which they were to act, it amounts to practically an unequivocal acceptance of the Monroe doctrine and a recognition of the right of the United States to prevent any territorial aggression on the western hemisphere. This government, however, will be prepared for contingencies. The navy department could on short notice send into those waters a fleet far stronger than the combined naval forces of Germany and Great Britain, but no warship will be sent if it can be avoided. The country's policy has been to hold distinctly aloof from both sides.

Germany has on hand at home a serious parliamentary struggle, the beginning of which was noted last week (p. 552). It is over the protective tariff bill, which a coalition majority is trying to rush through the reichstag without reasonable consideration and against the obstructive tactics of the Socialist and the People's parties. On the 4th the majority held the reichstag in continuous session from ten in the morning until 11:30 at night—the longest session in its history—in order to prevent the Socialist members from attending and addressing mass meetings which they had called for the purpose of denouncing the tariff bill. This part of the Socialist plan of opposition was thereby frustrated; but 27 mass meetings, enormous in numbers, were held throughout Berlin nevertheless. The session of the reichstag meanwhile was extremely disorderly. According to the dis-

patches, "the members of the majority and the newspapers show much apprehension regarding the political capital that the Socialists are making out of these wrangles. The royalists have evidently been impressed, for on the 5th the emperor, addressing a deputation of workmen which had waited upon him without any reported reason, bitterly denounced the Socialists.

In the French parliament a riot occurred on the 6th, growing out of a verbal attack on the ministry. After a recess, two members were called upon to apologize for unparliamentary conduct, and refusing to do so were suspended and removed from the chamber. One was a Nationalist and the other a Socialist.

The French maritime strike at Marseilles (p. 552) has not weakened, but has rather grown stronger. Its object is an eight-hour day with increased wages. Among the strikers are men on the "maritime registers," who are subject to the order of the minister of commerce until at a given age they are discharged upon a government pension.

Following the resignation from the Spanish cabinet (p. 553) of the prime minister, Sagasta, the whole cabinet resigned on the 3d; and on the 6th King Alfonso called upon Senor Silvela to form a new one. No report of his success has yet been published.

One great fact in the news of the week relates to the industrial arts. The huge dam in Egypt, across the Nile at Assouan, 600 miles above Cairo, has been completed. It was built by Sir John Aird according to plans furnished by Sir Benjamin Baker, at a cost of \$125,000,000. The first stone was laid in February, 1899. The object of this enterprise is to collect water for distribution in the irrigation of the Nile valley during the season when the regular flow of the river is low. The capacity of the reserve reservoir is considerably more than 1,300,000,000 cubic yards of water, enough to irrigate a tract along the banks of the river 50 miles wide during the whole annual period of low water.

But industrial news of every kind is hardly so pleasant to read, as one may see by a glance at the reports of testimony before the arbitration

commission, in the matter of the Pennsylvania coal strike. The hearing has been in progress since the 3d (p. 553), with the effect of disclosing most oppressive conditions in connection with the anthracite mining industry. An employe of the Markle mines testified that he had been paid his wages in money only once in 17 years, all his earnings with that exception having been exhausted in advance by the company's store. A boy of 12 employed in the same mines, whose father had been killed in them, proved that his wages were four cents an hour and that even this pittance was withheld on account of an old debt of his father's. His mother kept nine boarders in a four-room house. Two women told how the Markle company deducted house rent from the last wages of their husbands, who were killed in the mines, and said that children had to work out the debts of their dead fathers. One witness explained that the ten per cent. wages increase of 1900 was not in fact an increase, because it was charged off against reduced rates charged by the operators for powder, which were still higher than powder could be bought for of outside dealers. A grocer testified that the prices for groceries had increased from 15 to 78 per cent. in the past two years, and that the average was about 30 per cent. He said that the cost for necessities for a family was \$17.61 a month two years ago, whereas it is \$22.94 for the same articles now. Notwithstanding the increase in wages, therefore, the ability of the miners to pay their grocery bills has not increased. A woman testified on the 9th that her husband had been killed in the Markle mines 14 years ago, and that since then neither she nor her children had received any cash for their work for the company. Their earnings were credited to an old debt of her husband's, and it took 13 years to pay it off with the work of herself and children. A miner who had worked in the Markle mines for 19 years, living in one of the company houses, and whose skull had been fractured, one of his eyes put out and one of his legs broken while at his work, told of his recent eviction by the company. Collections that had been taken up for him were appropriated by the company and credited to his account. He got none of the money. When the company evicted him, his family were put out in the rain, and from the effects of her rough treatment his wife has since died. Other testimony of the same

general character was given, and several witnesses have testified to being blacklisted. Two testified to an attempt to break the strike by means of bribing labor leaders.

The movement for municipal ownership and operation of municipal monopolies in Chicago (p. 487) has reached the stage of a bill prepared by the committee of aldermen and citizens appointed by Mayor Harrison several months ago. This committee consists of Aldermen Finn, Herrman, Dunn and Dougherty, and Gen. Lieb, A. M. Lawrence, D. L. Cruice, E. O. Brown and Judge Dunne. The bill they propose would authorize any city in the State to own, construct, acquire, lease, license, maintain and operate street railways, or to own the same without operating; and would permit the ownership and operation of street railways in contiguous territory outside the city limits, but within the county, provided the consent of the corporate authorities in such contiguous territory has been obtained. Before attempting to exercise the proposed power, however, any city desiring to avail itself of the provisions of the act must first pass an ordinance directing that the proposition be submitted to the people at a special or municipal election not less than 30 days after the passage of the ordinance. The council would not be compelled to pass such an ordinance unless ten per cent. of the legal voters of the city petitioned for it. In that event the council must act not later than the fourth meeting after the petition has been filed with the city clerk. The bill provides for the publication of the ordinance, and the submission of the question of its adoption on a separate ballot. If a majority of the voters favor the ordinance the judge of the county court is required to proclaim the adoption of the act. After the adoption of the act a petition of ten per cent. of the legal voters of the city, asking that the necessary steps be taken to own or operate a street railway system, makes it the duty of the city council to call an election at which shall be submitted the proposition of the ownership or operation of that street railway system. If this is voted on affirmatively the city council must then proceed to acquire the street railway. In order to pay for it the bill authorizes the city to issue certificates or bonds, limited in their payment solely to the street railway fund provided for. The bonds must

be made payable in not to exceed 30 years and bear interest not exceeding six per cent. Provision is made that when the bonds are issued a sum of money shall annually be set aside out of the revenues of the street railway sufficient to pay the interest and the bonds when they become due; that this money shall be a separate fund to be used solely for the payment of interest and principal of the bonds; and that the entire proceeds of the street railway system shall be paid into a "street railway fund," to be used for maintenance, operation, construction and improvement, and for the payment of interest and principal of the bonds. When the bonds have been paid any surplus shall be used in such manner as the council may direct. To secure the bonds the city is authorized to execute a trust deed or mortgage conveying the street railway property to be acquired for the benefit of the bondholders. The bill provides for foreclosing in default of the payment of interest or principal as in the case of other trust deeds or mortgages. It is provided that no bonds shall be issued until authorized by the legal voters of the city, to whom the proposition shall be submitted at a general or special election. Another section of the bill authorizes the city owning a street railway to lease it to any private corporation, and prescribes the conditions of the lease. Still another section authorizes the mayor to appoint, subject to the confirmation of the city council, a street railway commissioner or commissioner to manage and control the street railways owned and operated by the city. Provision is made that all agents and employes engaged in the operation of the street railways shall be subject to the civil service laws in force in the city. Eight hours are made a day's work. All work done in connection with the street railway exceeding \$500 in cost is required to be let to the lowest bidder, but the council is authorized by a two-thirds vote to do the work by day labor.

NEWS NOTES.

—Thomas B. Reed, former speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Washington on the 7th.

—The Rev. Thos. F. McGrady, a Catholic priest of Bellevue, Ky., and a socialist writer, has announced his retirement from the church.

—Thomas Nast, American consul general at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and once famous as a cartoonist, died at Guayaquil of yellow fever on the 7th.

—According to the official reports the vote in Colorado on the Bucklin amendment (p. 548) was as follows:

	For.	Against.
1st section (home rule).....	32,710	72,370
2nd section (legislative power).....	31,527	69,341

—Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, for many years president of Wellesley College and more recently dean of graduate women in the University of Chicago, died suddenly in Paris on the 6th.

—The annual meeting of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation was held in New York on the 8th. Mayor Low made an address of welcome, and Senator Hanna, as chairman, called the meeting to order.

—By a typographical error in this department last week (p. 553), "Siam" was turned into "Spain" in an item in which it was intended to say that "the gold standard has been adopted by Siam and the mints closed to the free coinage of silver."

—General parliamentary elections took place in New Zealand late in November. One of the prominent members to be returned is George Fowlds. He was elected to the late parliament in spite of his being a well known single tax man; this time he was elected as a declared single tax candidate.

—Frederick W. Job, for the last eighteen months chairman of the Illinois board of arbitration, resigned that office on the 8th, to accept the secretaryship of the Employers' Association of Chicago, a combination of employers recently formed for the purpose of dealing directly with employes through its secretary.

—The National Reciprocity league met at Detroit on the 10th, when it was addressed by Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, author of "the Iowa idea." There were several other speakers, including John Charlton, for many years a member of the Canadian parliament, who spoke on reciprocity from the Canadian point of view.

—The Socialist candidate for mayor of Brockton, Mass., Charles H. Coulter, was elected at the recent municipal elections by a vote of 4,367 to 3,267 for the Republican candidate, and 533 for the Democratic. The Socialists also elected three out of the seven aldermen, and two out of the three members of the school committee. One of the latter is a woman.

—The mayor of Denver and eleven aldermen of Denver, arrested on the 18th of November (p. 522) for contempt of court in extending a street car franchise against an injunction, were sentenced by Judge John I. Mullins on the 6th to imprisonment in the county jail without the alternative of a fine. Time was allowed to perfect an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

—Distress in London among the unskilled poor is reported by cable to be

keener than it has been for ten years. Thousands of unemployed men are walking the streets, their families starving; and relief measures, though liberally taken, serve but to show how widespread and acute is the pinch of extreme poverty. The Board of Trade returns estimate that not less than 500,000 people are thus suffering throughout the United Kingdom. The proportion of skilled men without employment also is steadily growing.

PRESS OPINIONS.

ANTHRACITE REVELATIONS.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), Dec. 10.—If this is a specimen of the best of "Christian" management in the anthracite fields, what may we look for among the others? Truly, "it is enough" to warrant the present investigation, the miners' union, anything and everything the men can do, legally, to better conditions which would have made the old slaveholders of the South blush.

THE LATE SPEAKER REED.

Johnstown (Pa.) Daily Democrat (Dem.), Dec. 9.—Thomas Brackett Reed missed the opportunity to be really great when he broke with his conscience rather than break with his party. He was profoundly at variance from his party when it set out upon its wild career of imperialism. He lost no opportunity to puncture the false pretense with which McKinley and Hay and the rest sought to cloak their betrayal of a trust and their usurpation of power. He tore the mask of hypocrisy from the canting evangelism which thundered its message with 13-inch guns and which wrote its gospel of liberty in the blood of the little brown men who had listened unwisely to its pious professions. But when it came to the rub, Mr. Reed was not equal to the call upon his courage and his patriotism.

Duluth News Tribune (Rep.), Dec. 8.—The character of Thomas B. Reed had many admirable features. He never posed or pretended. His integrity was above suspicion, and it was never claimed that he had used his great power for private ends.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.), Dec. 9.—The assumption that the Socialist party appeals alone to the foreign born voters is hardly borne out by the election returns, although it is quite true that until recently the socialist propaganda in the United States has been carried on largely by German socialists. Since the party has taken the aggressive and occupied the field left vacant by the Populist party, it has drawn within its membership all classes and conditions of men—one of its most conspicuous champions being a millionaire and a Harvard graduate.

Pittsburg Post (Dem.), Dec. 7.—In the United States allusion is made to the increase of votes developed by socialists at the recent election. The fact is probably nothing more than an exhibition of the tendency of the protesting voter to voice his objections to existing conditions, and of the idea that the great parties do not proffer means of amelioration. It is not to be feared that substantial strength will be attained.

NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The Commoner (Dem.), Dec. 5.—The Courier-Journal warns the President against attempting to pass the Crumpacker bill which would lessen the suffrage of the South where the blacks have been excluded by suffrage qualifications. The

President does not need the warning. He is wise enough to know that the Crumpacker bill is for campaign purposes only. It is necessary to keep up some show of interest in the colored vote in order to have something to point to at election time, but the Republican leaders know that the passage of the Crumpacker bill, while reducing the Democratic representation in the South, would more than offset it by reducing the Republican majorities in the North. It would be notice to the colored voter that his political status had been settled and he would feel under no more obligation to the Republican party. Without the Negro vote in the North many districts and even States would be in doubt, and the Republican leaders know this. The Crumpacker bill need not disturb Southern Democrats.

MISCELLANY

THE ACRES AND THE HANDS.

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof,"

Said God's most holy Word:—
The water hath fish, and the land hath flesh,
And the air hath many a bird;
And the soil is teeming o'er all the earth,
And the earth has numberless lands;
Yet millions of hands want acres,
While millions of acres want hands.

Sunlight and breezes and gladsome flowers
Are over the earth spread wide;
And the good God gave these gifts to men,
To men who on earth abide;
Yet thousands are toiling in poisonous gloom,
And shackled with iron bands,
While millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands.

Never a foot hath the poor man here,
To plant with a grain of corn;
And never a plot where his child may cull
Fresh flowers in the dewy morn.
The soil lies fallow—the woods grow rank;
Yet idle the poor man stands!
Oh, millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands.

'Tis writ that "Ye shall not muzzle the ox
That treadeth out the corn;"
But behold, ye shackle the poor man's hands,
That have all earth's burdens borne.
The land is the gift of a bounteous God—
And to labor his Word commands:
Yet millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands.

Who hath ordained that the few should hoard
Their millions of useless gold,
And rob the earth of its fruits and flowers,
While profitless soil they hold?
Who hath ordained that a parchment scroll
Shall fence round miles of lands,
When millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands?

'Tis a glaring lie on the face of day,
This robbery of men's rights;
'Tis a lie that the Word of the Lord disowns;
'Tis a curse that burns and blights,
And 'twill burn and blight till the people rise,
And swear, while they break their bands,
That the hands shall henceforth have acres,
And the acres henceforth have hands.
—Augustine Duganne, in 1855.

INSANITY FROM HOMESICKNESS.

Special dispatch from Boston, Mass., to Chicago Inter Ocean, published in the Inter Ocean of Nov. 23.

A letter received here from a Boston surgeon in the Philippines says thousands of United States soldiers are becoming incapacitated from "nostalgia," or homesickness.

The letter says returning transports from the Philippines bring soldiers insane from homesickness every trip. One vessel brought 112 such cases. The government insane asylum at Washington has a record in the past two and a half years of 300 such cases registered from the Philippines. Some have been discharged as cured, but fully one-third remain as incurable or have died.

The monotony is wearing and conducive to insanity. The climate is such that the evaporation of water from every pore is constant and so enervating that even continuity of thought is impossible. People become erratic in conversation and purpose.

The native succumbs to conditions and weathers them through sleep, but sleep is impossible to the American soldier. He must keep busy. He must think, and he wears himself out with action and thought.

Homesickness becomes a disease. A melancholy sets in that ends in hopelessness, passive indifference, physical waste and death or in insanity.

It is not alone the home ties, but God's country that the men want.

THE GREAT STEEL TRUST.
IT OWNS NEARLY EVERYTHING, BUT IS NO MONOPOLY, SAYS ITS ACTING PRESIDENT.

The industrial chieftains at the head of the billion dollar steel trust may understand their business as steel producers, but as economists and philosophers they are wobbly in their logic.

President Charles M. Schwab made some bad breaks both as to facts and theories when he was before the industrial commission in 1901. Now comes Judge L. H. Gary, the acting head of the trust, with a three-column interview in the New York World of November 21, which can properly be described only by saying that it is a "corker." Here are a few samples of his economic wisdom on the subject of monopoly:

I am opposed to private monopoly. No decent man in America can defend it. It is an impracticable and utterly unsound idea in business.

All sound organizers of industry recognize the absurdity of the monopoly theory. No large industry can last in America un-

less it is founded on the basis of competition, that is, the survival of the fittest.

If the United States Steel corporation, the most powerful private institution in the world, is to succeed, it must not and cannot found its policy on a programme of monopoly. Its success is due to the highest form of competition, competition in brains, in methods, in work.

No man need fear that monopoly is making any headway in this country. A study of the United States Steel Corporation or of any other great and successful industrial organization in the United States will show that it is the spirit of unsleeping competition—a competition that avails itself instantly of every new idea or appliance—that makes success.

But Judge Gary has very peculiar ideas as to the meaning of monopoly and competition, as will be seen from the following quotations from this same interview:

There is a tremendous competition going on all the time between our various mills, a friendly, good-natured rivalry, but none the less eager. It is the kind of competition that is giving the industrial supremacy of the world into the hands of America.

No, we know very well that we cannot win by the device of a monopoly. We must win by getting possession of the best and most economical raw products, and by using the most concentrated and highly developed methods of production. This is a competitive, not monopolistic idea.

Of course the first element of strength which the United States Steel Corporation has is its possession of raw products. We own 70,000 acres of Connellsville coal, practically the whole supply of the world. We also own 50,000 acres of Pocahontas coal. These two coals beat the world for cheapness and quality. We also own 700,000,000 tons of unmined iron. We have methods of measuring the supply in the ground, and that is our estimate. Then we have about 1,500 miles of our own railroads, besides something like 115 steel boats on the lakes. Our vast system of steel and iron mills is controlled by 15 subsidiary companies, which in turn control their own subsidiary companies.

No further comment upon Judge Gary's logic is necessary, except to say that the only danger he sees ahead for his world-conquering trust lies in lower tariff duties and in less protection. "If we are to be the dominant manufacturing nation of the world," he says, "we must be as fully protected as any other nation."

Judge Gary is up-to-date, and knows how to manufacture new definitions, and rules of logic, as well as steel rails. These are great times.

B. W. H.

EDITORIAL NEGLECT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

For The Public.

As a constant reader of The Public since its foundation, the present writer feels that he has some right to offer a word of criticism.

The department of the paper headed "News" is, so far as I know, without

an equal among the weeklies of the country in its wide scope and its painstaking accuracy. It must cost the editor an immense amount of labor, for it is really a condensed history of the world for the week covered. Not one of the long-established New York weekly papers gives so complete a review of the world's news as *The Public* gives in its "News" columns.

But there is one serious lapse to which I beg to call the editor's attention. I do not think I have missed the reading of a single number; and yet I have seen no record of the facts pertaining to the greatest activity of our institutions of higher learning. It would be no exaggeration to say that there have been at least 10,000 columns devoted to this activity by the daily press during the past month. It must be from the daily press that the editor selects and gathers his valuable record; and yet he has neglected entirely those 10,000 columns. How can he claim completeness for his otherwise valuable work so long as he overlooks this inspiring news from our colleges and universities, to which the daily press devotes so much space? What will his chronicle be worth to future historians if it tells nothing of the prowess of the Princeton Tigers, or of the Carlisle Indians, or of "Old Eli's eleven"?

We respectfully submit that the editor should not permit any possible disagreement with the economics taught in the universities to prevent his chronicling the important achievements of these great institutions. He should, we think, even go farther in his liberality, and occasionally make editorial comment. He could, for example, point out how the modern universities are coming into touch with real life, causing hundreds of thousands of dollars to change hands in business centers when two great university activities come together.

We say nothing of the inner history of these great moments, for of this inside knowledge even the daily papers preserve a commendable disregard. What we complain of in the editor is that he disregards in his summary of news the readily attainable facts of higher education.

MEDIUS.

A FARMER'S VIEW OF THE COAL LANDS PROBLEM.

A paper read by J. F. Cowern, of Contoocook, N. H., before the Contoocook Grange.

When our assistant lecturer asked me to write a short article on some

serious question, the strike in the anthracite coal regions was the all absorbing topic of conversation. Go anywhere you might it was being discussed by men, women and children with equal interest. It was, in fact, a burning question in more senses than one. Numerous methods for settling the difficulty were advanced and eagerly debated.

Although not in sympathy with the idea, it seems to me that the general opinion has been that in the interest of the whole people the government should seize and operate the coal mines. As a temporary measure to provide immediate relief I should favor the taking over of the mines by the government, but as a permanent undertaking I should oppose it. If you are going to have the government seize and operate the coal mines, why not seize and operate all other mines, gold, silver, copper, etc.?

And, if the theory on which you would proceed is sound, the government should also seize and operate the shoe shops, iron foundrys and all branches of industry, not even omitting our worthy chaplain's potato patch. It seems to me that this would be overstepping the true functions of government, which, as I understand it, is to secure to all men equal rights, equal liberties. The simpler the government with which this can be done the better.

The plan of our socialistic friends, in my opinion, would practically destroy individual initiative, the force that makes for progress in all branches of industry.

Under normal conditions there is nothing about the business of mining coal that does not admit of competition.

It is the present abnormal condition brought about by joint private ownership of the highways and coal lands that seems to have put anthracite mining outside of competition influences.

If the government were to take over the highways, thus insuring to all equal rates, it would place the independent operator on an equal footing with the present ring.

If, in addition, a heavy tax was laid on coal lands, those held out of use as well as those in use, in proportion to their value, exempting improvements, or that part of the value due to labor, the competition principle would have full sway. Such a tax would make it decidedly unprop-

itable to hold valuable coal lands out of use, and, in proportion to amount of tax, would lower their selling price, thus enabling a small capitalist to go into the mining business.

As it wouldn't pay to hold them out of use, present mines would be run at full capacity, creating a demand for labor and raising wages, while lowering the price of coal to the consumer. This it seems to me is the right, and, therefore, the only permanent solution of the problem.

I admit that before this method can be adopted a great deal of educational work has got to be done. But we can take a step in that direction now, and if the Grange would use its influence it could be taken at once.

You all know that the farmer is taxed on anywhere from 60 to 100 per cent. of the value of his property. Now there are hundreds of acres of coal lands in Pennsylvania held out of use, and worth from \$3 to \$30,000 an acre, the taxes upon which are merely nominal—in some cases as low as three dollars an acre. Isn't it a short-sighted policy that encourages the dog in the manger spirit at the expense of the industrious?

Why should those who monopolize a great natural supply of fuel, which, as Edward Everett Hale recently said, "the good God has given for mankind," be taxed a merely nominal sum, while the farmer is taxed to the limit? The Grange should take this up, and insist that the property of the coal barons should be taxed as high as the property of the farmers.

There is, in my opinion, no possible reason for government ownership of a business in which the competitive principle is possible; such businesses should be, and are best, left in private hands. But any business in its very nature monopolistic, and they are few, such as the railroads, post offices, etc., should be in the hands of the government.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTACKS FURNISH ENDORSEMENTS OF MR. JOHNSON.

The explanations about the election don't explain. The attacks upon Tom Johnson by Republican papers are in the nature of an endorsement.

If the object of a political organization is merely to secure control of the offices defeat would end the purposes of its existence. A great many of the people do not seem to care who hold office, but all the people are equally interested in the manner in which

these trusts are administered. An honest, vigilant, and courageous minority is a vital and necessary force in our form of government, and can do much to preserve a high moral tone in legislative and administrative acts, and compel the majority to respect public opinion and keep close to the path of honor. The Democratic party has been the minority in Ohio for 12 years, but it has in that time had numbers and power enough to retain and check the excesses of the majority, had it the moral vigor to act. This it has not done. Excepting a very few political matters, the Democrats in the legislature have not been a unit upon any question. Until it is animated by a higher moral purpose, the Democratic party has no mission and does not deserve to be entrusted with power, for it would be no better than the Republicans. For years the Democratic party in Ohio has pointed out the bad things the Republican party has done, and when it has occasionally been successful, it has proceeded to do the very same things that it has condemned in the Republicans.

It succeeded last in 1889, when Foraker ran for a fourth time and a third term for governor, and had proceeded to build up a personal machine by depriving our cities of home rule and vesting the appointing of city boards in the governor. The Democrats at Dayton denounced these methods as outrageous and declared in favor of home rule for our cities. They elected Campbell governor, and a Democratic legislature. That legislature proceeded to knock down the Senatorship to the highest bidder and a non-resident of the State. It then proceeded from its first crime to commit additional blunders and repudiated the home rule declarations that made Democratic success possible, by passing a bill to place the government of Cincinnati in the hands of another set of politicians and vested the appointing power in the hands of the governor, who lacked the courage to carry out the platform upon which he was elected. Gov. Campbell tried to remove his own board, in less than a year, because he said they were dishonest, and he had to call a special session of the legislature to help him out of the muddle, and it only made matters worse, and in 1890 the Democrats lost Ohio by 10,000 and they have been on the toboggan ever since.

There has not been a job passed in years, and these have been many and terribly tough ones, that enough cheap Democrats have not been found to put

the rascality through. Bribery has become the remunerative occupation of too many members of the legislature, and perjury is an official amusement and a playful pastime.

The Rogers bill, with its 50 year franchise, would never have become a law if Democrats in the legislature had not sold themselves to lobbyists who stood in the halls of legislation with money in hand to pay for the votes when they were cast. No Democrat, or person posing as a Democrat, has done more to seduce Democratic members from their party obligations, their duty to their constituents and their personal integrity, than L. G. Bernard. His plea has always been "that the Republicans were in the majority and the Democrats could not be held responsible." Four Democratic senators in 1896 sold out for spot cash and made it possible for Foraker to get his 50 year franchise through, for which he is said to have gotten a fee of \$600,000 from the Cincinnati street railroad.

This weakness and wickedness of Democrats has had much to do with muzzling the press, silencing criticism and preventing a bold stand and aggressive action by the Democratic party.

The Ohio Democrats have had a bad case of peritonitis. It needed a surgeon who could wield the knife.

It found one in Tom L. Johnson.

The patient, 335,000 strong, has survived the operation, and is able to sit up and recognize some things. Tom Johnson says he will stay with the patient until he is able to be up and around.

It needed some brave, rugged, strong man to grasp the situation and apply the remedy. Tom Johnson has done it in a courageous and masterly manner. He has been driving the thieves from the altars of Democracy and the decent people who remain need not be ashamed of the company they are in.

The most signal example of the good work Tom Johnson did in the campaign not closed, but just begun, was the defeat of James A. Norton for congress. Dr. Norton has been a Democrat for revenue only, almost since his first advent in politics in 1872. He has, according to his abilities and opportunities, done as much to demoralize the Democratic party of Ohio as any man in it. Posing as a friend of the masses he has for years been the hired agent of corporations, and while dealing in platitudes upon the stump he has used his influence to secure the passage of legislation in the interests of corporations and against the people. He has helped to seduce public officials

that corporations might escape their just share of the public burdens in the shape of honest taxes. When the attention of Tom Johnson was called to this fact at his Tiffin meeting in Dr. Norton's home, he denounced him boldly without hesitation, and said such a man was not fit to represent any party or any people in congress. With 6,500 majority behind him, Dr. Norton felt secure, but he was defeated by a street fakir. Years ago, Dodge Hare, of Wyandot, was a candidate for congress, when the present district was formed. He had served two terms, but was a candidate for another term, in the new district. Dr. Norton opposed Hare because he said two terms were enough for anyone in congress, and, besides, it was good Democratic doctrine. Norton has served three terms and secured a nomination for a fourth term by "ways that were dark and tricks that were vain." He was not the choice of the honest Democrats of his district, but through blind loyalty to party, that may be pardoned if it is not commended, they were willing to try Dr. Norton once more, as he begged so hard and so piteously for only one more term, but Tom Johnson's slogan startled the sturdy Democrats, opened their eyes and made them think that it was a greater treason to party to vote for a bad man than to turn him out, and Norton lost his own county by 300 when he has carried it by 1,200.

Will the conscience of the honest people of all parties not commend the good work Tom Johnson has done here, and what he did here he did in other counties in the state. Certain thieves and politicians are appalled at Johnson's audacity, and selfish and uncertain Democrats are laughing over the result in Ohio and claim that it is a rebuke to Johnson. If it is, it is a sad commentary on the absence of all moral purpose in the Democratic party.

If a party were beaten for being dishonest all of its self-respecting members should hang their heads in shame and hide away, but no honest man need be ashamed of a defeat that followed an attempt to expose bad men; men who have been faithless to every trust; who sold the people's birthright for a mess of pottage, who have betrayed party; who have reveled in bribery and rascality; who have trodden every crooked path with patience and profit, and with brazen audacity and a tireless zeal that has amazed all people but those of Ohio, and made the devil tremble for the safety of his dominion when these chosen ones enter his kingdom in the heated hereafter. While

Moses held out his hands the children of Israel pursued and slew their enemies, but his arms grew tired and they had to hold them up until the slaughter was completed.

Let honest Ohio Democrats hold up the hands of Tom Johnson until his work is completed.

Let him strike and spare not.

Let all guilty men escape.

Drive the rascals out.—Columbus (O.) Daily Press of November 19.

LESSONS OF THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Editorial in the December Pilgrim (Wills J. Abbot, editor).

Gov. Odell, of New York, who was elected two years ago with a plurality of more than 110,000, has been reelected by a slender plurality of scant 15,000. He has made admittedly an admirable governor; so that it is not to dissatisfaction with him that we must look for explanation of his loss. It is to be found in the enormous plurality, exceeding 120,000, rolled up in New York city under Tammany leadership, for Coler—an indication of metropolitan dissatisfaction with the "reform" administration of great pretenses and pitiful performances. "Up the State" Mr. Coler did not make so good a showing, indeed falling behind the vote given for his two immediate predecessors in Democratic candidacy. This fact undeniably proceeded from the general recognition of David B. Hill as his sponsor and manager, and a general unwillingness among voters to return Hill to power.

In Ohio, Rev. H. S. Bigelow, under the campaign management of Tom L. Johnson, not only failed to cut down the normal Republican vote, but was beaten by an adverse majority greater by 20,000 than the majority against Col. Kilbourne, the Democratic candidate for governor in 1901. But in districts where no malign influence of a corrupted Democratic machine was exerted, Bigelow ran admirably. For example, he carried Cuyahoga county by more than 2,500, though the State as a whole went against him by nearly 90,000. But in the days when Ohio used to go only 30,000 Republican, Cuyahoga gave 8,000 to 10,000 majority for that party. The explanation of these seemingly irreconcilable facts is clear. Hamilton county—Cincinnati—has for years been dominated by a corrupt Republican boss, George B. Cox, and a corrupt Democratic boss, John R. McLean. Whichever party won, the deals by which these two bosses profited went through, and the polit-

ical workers in their employ were taken care of. But Johnson and Bigelow announced that they wanted nothing to do with either corruptionist. Their victory would have put John R. McLean out of the political business. He accordingly threw his strength to the Republicans, that his friend and ally, Cox, might be saved, and the great adverse vote rolled up by the machine in Hamilton county overcame the vote of loyal Democrats throughout the State. This is a result to be expected in Ohio so long as McLean's power endures; it is a result which will be paralleled in other States where undemocratic influences dominate the Democratic party.

Throughout the roster of States the elections as between the two parties were chiefly in favor of the Republican party. To thinking Democrats, however, their chief significance lies in the evidence they furnish of an utter irreconcilable division within the party ranks between the Cleveland, Hill, Gorman type, and the more ardent and progressive Democrats who asserted themselves in 1896, and of whom Bryan in the West, Johnson in Ohio, and Williams in New England are the militant leaders. Every effort to harmonize these forces is time wasted. Not until the one faction shall be driven into Republican ranks, where it logically belongs, or the other shall be forced to form a new radical party of its own, will the Democratic party be a coherent force. Of the two alternatives the former is the more probable at present.

Of the States which seemed to furnish fair fighting ground, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana may be taken as fair examples of the fruits of "harmony." In all, the old-line Cleveland Democrats had their way; by force in the first three, by chicanery and intrigue in Michigan. In all, their hopes soared high, for they had killed Bryanism, obliterated any reference to the Chicago or Kansas City platforms, put "sane, conservative men" at the head of the tickets, and tried to be just as much like the Republicans as they could. The results? Official returns are not yet obtainable, but approximately these are the facts:

In Michigan the Republican majority was greatly cut down, but not by an increase in the Democratic vote, which was smaller than has been cast in the State since 1894. The Republican governor was exceedingly unpopular and thousands of Republicans refused to vote either for

him or for a colorless Democrat, while thousands of Democrats declined to vote at all.

In Illinois the Democratic campaign was managed by John P. Hopkins, who conducted the campaign of Palmer and Buckner in 1896. All the gold Democrats were much in evidence and enthusiastic over the outlook, but the Democratic vote showed an actual falling off, and the State was lost.

In Wisconsin Mayor Rose, who used to masquerade as a progressive Democrat, threw off the disguise and appeared as the avowed champion of the corporation interests. Thousands of Democrats voted for Gov. La Follette, and though the corporation Republicans supported Rose, he was decisively beaten, losing even the city of Milwaukee, which in his capacity of "Bryanite" he had three times carried.

Indiana was the first of the middle western States to succumb to the blandishments of the "reorganizers." Its convention voted down all reference to the national platform and Mr. Bryan. Its national committeeman boasted that the first steps were taken to assure an Indiana delegation in 1904 for David B. Hill. The eastern reactionary newspapers applauded the Indiana programme, and predicted great things for election day, but the Democratic defeat was complete and crushing, the total Democratic vote being less than it has been since 1894.

The only really notable Democratic victory was in Rhode Island, where an avowed radical Democrat and Henry George man, Dr. L. F. C. Garvin, was elected governor.

A survey of the political field suggests these reflections to a radical Democrat:

1.—Repudiation of the radicalism of 1896 and 1900 means Democratic downfall.

2.—A closer alliance with the working class element, and a more sincere and ready acceptance of the growing socialistic sentiment is necessary to Democratic growth and success.

3.—It is matter of the gravest doubt whether the Democratic party can be made an effective party of progress, and whether 1904 may not witness all its radical elements moving in mass into the socialistic party—which profited most this year from Democratic cowardice.

THE BREAKFAST FOOD FAMILY.

John Spratt will eat no fat,
Nor will he touch the lean,
He scorns to eat of any meat;
He lives upon Foodine.

But Mrs. Spratt will none of that;
Foodine she cannot eat.
Her special wish is for a dish
Of Expurgated Wheat.

To William Spratt that food is fat
On which his master dotes.
His favorite feed—his special need—
Is Eata Heapa Oats.

But sister Lil can't see how Will
Can touch such tasteless food.
As breakfast fare it can't compare,
She says, with Shredded Wood.

Now none of these Leander please;
He feeds upon Bath Mitts.
While sister Jane improves her brain
With Cero-Grapo-Grits.

Lycurgus votes for Father's Oats;
Froggine appeals to May;
The junior John subsists upon
Unecda Bayla Hay.

Corrected Wheat for little Pete,
Flaked Pine for Dot; while "Bub,"
The infant Spratt, is waxing fat
On Battle Creek Near-Grub.
—Selected.

Language is the vehicle of thought,
and some thoughts which are riding
in coaches would look better in han-
soms.—Puck.

The right to self-government is an
inherent right; it needs not to be
given, and should not be taken away.
—Selected.

BOOKS.

SONGS OF THE GLENS OF ANTRIM.

If anyone happens to see anywhere in any
of the papers or magazines a poem by
Moirá O'Neill, let him be sure to read it and
know that it is poetry.

This little volume, "Songs of the Glens of
Antrim" (Macmillan), is redolent with the
flowers of the Irish character. Here are
heart and spirit—love, sweet memories,
tenderness, and withal the clear depths of
emotional insight. Here too is a genuine
poet's art, flowing out with refreshing sim-
plicity and naturalness.

Each of the two dozen poems in the vol-
ume is a little gem in its way; but some
of course are more striking than others.
Read "Corrymeela," for example, and you
read the history of Ireland in 20 lines.

Over here in England I'm helpin' wi' the
hay,
An' I wisht I was in Ireland the lvelong
day.

The people that's in England is richer nor
the Jews,
There's not the smallest young gossoon but
travels in his shoes!
I'd give the pipe between me teeth to see a
barefute child,
Och! Corrymeela an' the low south wind.

Here's hands so full o' money an' hearts so
full o' care,
By the luck o' love! I'd still go light for all
I did go bare.

"God save ye, colleen dhas," I said; the girl
she thought me wild.
Far Corrymeela, an' the low south wind.

Passing over such perfect little pictures
of life as "Denny's Daughter" and "Grace
for Light," we give the prize to "Lookin'

Back," which is worthy of being set beside
Goethe's "Mignon." She is living in the
far West, in sight of the snow-topped
Rockies, and her heart goes back to Slem-
ish an' Trostan, an' Lone Glen Du'n an'
the wild glen flowers, an' the wathers o'
Moyle—

Wathers o' Moyle, I hear ye callin'
Clearer for half o' the world between,
Antrim hills an' the wet rain fallin',
While ye are nearer than snow-tops keen;
Dreams o' the night an' a night wind call-
in—

What is the half o' the world between?

But the whole poem must be read and re-
read to catch its sensitive glow of patriot-
ism and the simple, unaffected swing of the
rhythm. Then it haunts one with its beau-
ty, as only true art can.

It is a pity that there is no glossary of
the Irish words. We can find Slemish and
Trostan on the map; but how does the au-
thor expect us to know the meaning of
colleen dhas? J. H. DILLARD.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—"Various Views." By William Morton
Payne. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.
To be reviewed.

—"The Game of Life." By Bolton Hall,
author of "Even as You and I" and
"Things as They Are." New York: A.
Wessels Company. To be reviewed.

—"Sir Isaac Pitman; His Life and Lab-
ors." Told and illustrated by his brother,
Benn Pitman, of Cincinnati. Price,
\$1 net, postage paid. To be reviewed.

—"The Need of a Technical Education."
A paper read before the Chicago Literary
club. By Victor C. Alderson, dean of Ar-
mour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

—"Swords and Plowshares." By Ernest
Crosby, author of "Captain Jinks, Hero,"
"Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable," etc.
New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., Lafay-
ette place. Price, \$1. To be reviewed.

—"American Municipal Progress: Chap-
ters in Municipal Sociology" By Charles
Zueblen, professor of sociology in the
University of Chicago. Citizen's Library
series. New York: Macmillan Company;
London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price,
\$1.25 net. To be reviewed.

—"The Smoke and the Flame; a Study
in the Development of Religion." By
Charles F. Dole, author of "The Coming
People," "The American Citizen," "The
Religion of a Gentleman," "The Theology
of Civilization," etc. Boston: American
Unitarian Association. Price, 80 cents net.
To be reviewed.

—"Socialism and the Social Movement
in the Nineteenth Century." By Werner
Sombart, professor in the University of
Breslau. With a chronicle of the social
movement, 1750-1836. Translated by the
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury. Introduction
by John B. Clark, professor of political
economy at Columbia University. Chi-
cago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth
ave. Price, \$1. To be reviewed.

PERIODICALS.

Public Libraries for December opens with
a paper on "Consulting Experts," by Is-
abel Ely Lord, Librarian of Bryn Mawr.

The Polish Socialist Movement, by B.
Jedrzejewski, and a poem on "The Cot-
ton Milk" by Ernest Crosby, are among
the more attractive articles in the Comrade
for December.

William S. Crandall, editor of Municipal
Journal and Engineer, writes on "Com-
pensation for Public Franchises" in The
World of To-Day for December, which
also contains an enlightening article by
P. B. Roden on "How to Use a Public
Library."

Pearson's Magazine for December pub-
lishes, in its new department "Mainly
About Women," the last signed article by
Elizabeth Cady Stanton. It tells of her
friendship with Susan B. Anthony, and
thus records a remarkable and beautiful
association of half a century. "In thought
and sympathy," she says, "we were one,
and in the division of labor we exactly
complemented each other. In writing we
did better work than either could alone.
While she is slow and analytical in com-
position, I am rapid and synthetic. . . .

So entirely one are we that, in all our as-
sociations, ever side by side on the same
platform, not one feeling of envy or jeal-
ousy has ever shadowed our lives." J. H. D.

As one who passes from the midst of
flippant talk of unimportant vanities into
the presence of those who have more
earnest interests feels with the new at-
mosphere a refreshing uplift, so one feels
who turns from the conventional contents
of the ordinary monthly output of litera-
ture to the pages of the new quarterly
issued as "The Hibbert Journal." There
is not one of its articles which is not writ-
ten with great ability and in sincere con-
viction, and each deals with some ques-
tion of radical and vital importance. "We
shall judge of opinions," says the intro-
ductory editorial, "by the seriousness
with which they are held and the
fairness and ability with which they are
maintained." If future numbers maintain
the lofty plane of thought found in the
present number the English-speaking

"Economic Tangles"

by Judson Grenell: deals in popular yet practical way
with industrial problems. Cloth, postpaid, \$1.

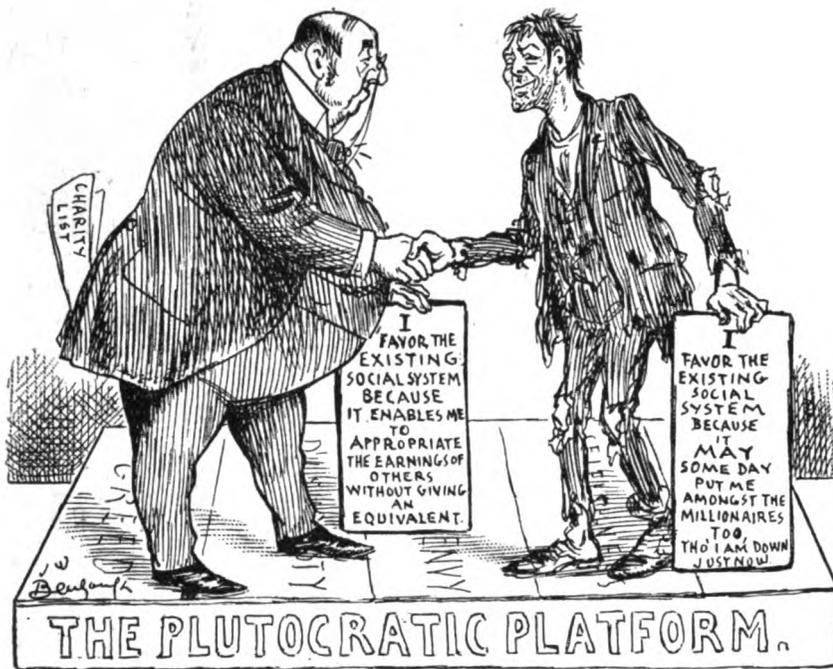
OTHER ECONOMIC LITERATURE
BY HENRY GEORGE:

Progress and Poverty; cloth, \$1.00; paper.	\$.50
Social Problems; cloth, \$1.00; paper.	.50
Land Question; cloth, 1.00; paper.	.50
Protection vs. Free Trade; cloth, \$1.00; paper.	.50
A Perplexed Philosopher; cloth, \$1.00; paper.	.50
Property in Land	.10
Compensation	.05
Science of Political Economy	2.50
Moses	.05
The Single Tax: what it is and why we urge it	.05
Study of Political Economy	.05
Story of My Dictatorship	.10
Socialism, Rev. W. Poland	.10
Life of Henry George, Henry George, Jr.	1.50
Natural Taxation, Thos. G. Shearman; cloth, \$1.00; paper.	.50
Shortest Road to the Single Tax	.10
The Single Tax, Louis F. Post	.25
The Case Plainly Stated	.05
Six Centuries of Work and Wages, Rogers	.25
Economic Principles, Twitchell	.15
Report of the Revenue Commission of Colo- rado	.05
Success in Life, Louis F. Post	.05
The Single Tax and Direct Legislation	.10
Single Tax Catechism	.05
Our Juggled Census, Bliss	.10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Things as They Are, Bolton Hall	1.25
Even as You and I, Bolton Hall	1.00
The Earth-For-All Calendar, Ernest Crosby; cloth, \$1.25; paper.	.50
Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable, Crosby	1.50
Captain Jinks, Hero; Crosby	1.50
Swords and Plowshares, Crosby	1.50
Towards Democracy, Edward Carpenter	1.50
Civilization, Its Cause and Cure, Carpenter	1.10
England's Ideal, Carpenter	1.10
Resist Not Evil, Clarence Darrow	.75
Argument in the Wood Workers' Case, Dar- row	.25
Between Cæsar and Jesus, Geo. D. Herron	.75
Wealth Against Commonwealth, Henry D. Lloyd	1.00
Live Questions, Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld	2.50
Oratory, Its Requirements and Its Rewards, Altgeld	.50
Better World Philosophy, J. Howard Moore	1.00
Democracy and Social Ethics, Jane Addams	1.25

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BROTHER PLUTOCRATS.

Plutocracy is a thing of the heart, not of the financial circumstances. It is the Judas-Spirit, whether beneath broadcloth or rags.

world will owe a debt of gratitude to the Hibbert trustees. The article of perhaps most general interest in the initial number is a discussion of "Catastrophes and the Moral Order," called out by the terrible eruption of Mt. Pelee. We notice among the contributors the following well-known American scholars: Profs. Josiah Royce, G. H. Howison, and W. B. Smith; and there are able reviews of Royce's "World and Individual" and "James's "Varieties of Religious Experience." The publishers are Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14 Henrietta street, London. J. H. D.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Crooker, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has contributed through five numbers of the Sunday edition of the Springfield Republican a very interesting and able series of articles on "The Historical Jesus." Dr. Crooker's reverent spirit and his clear insight into the ever-modern relevancy of the life and teaching of Jesus make his articles helpful, even to those

who may not agree with him throughout. In his last chapter, on "The Authority of Jesus," he enforces a point which has been too much neglected by modern writers. "Shall we," he asks, "accept the authority of Jesus respecting our human relations and reject what he says about our spiritual relations? The reasonable conclusion certainly is that one who went so deeply into life that he laid hold of primary and fundamental truths on the side of morality in a most remarkable manner, must also by the same experience have grasped with equal vigor and clearness the primary and fundamental facts of our being as they relate to Providence and Destiny. To go far enough to see what is eternally right between man and man is to go far enough to see the bonds that bind us to the Infinite." J. H. D.

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