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Whether were it better, to be a major general in the United States army, who, for ordering wholesale slaughter of all enemies over ten years of age, gets retired on reduced pay, or a department clerk, who, for condemning such revolting slaughter, though after office hours and as a citizen, gets the grand and summary "bounce" without any pay?

The question of the rights of the public when labor strikes are on has been raised again in Chicago, and under exasperating circumstances. Railroad freight handlers having struck against the railroads for better wages and recognition of their union, the organized teamsters came to their support by refusing to haul goods to or from the railroads, and in consequence the public generally was put to irritating inconvenience while ordinary business men were subjected to the possibilities of heavy loss. It is not remarkable, therefore, that those who suffered or feared they might, got "hot under the collar," and condemned strikes and strikers without much regard for anybody's rights or comfort but their own. But strikes and strikers cannot be disposed of in that choleric manner. All occasions of this kind call for coolness and fairness of judgment.

The first consideration is the violence which accompanies strikes. Sometimes it takes the form of riots, though in this form it is usually provoked by "strike breakers" for the purpose of prejudicing public opinion against the strikers. But much of what is called "picketing"

does run into threats and actual instances of violence in derogation of the rights of others. In the strike in question, for illustration, teamsters' "pickets" did not stop with requests to nonunion teamsters to join in the strike; they approached loaded wagons threatening the drivers with violence and sometimes carried out their threats. But for the punishment of acts of this kind there are just criminal laws. These should be rigidly enforced, as rigidly against strikers as against anyone else. There should be no clubbing by policemen, which is unlawful except in cases of resistance to authority. There should be no autocratic writs of injunction, which revolutionize the criminal law. But there should be legitimate and dignified but determined prosecutions for crime.

It is a mistake to suppose, however, that violent strikers are the only lawbreakers in connection with the industrial problems out of which strikes grow; and he who contents himself with denouncing the crimes of strikers, overlooking the greater and more oppressive and dangerous crimes of the monopoly corporations and trusts which foment most of the troublesome strikes, exposes his partisanship. If strikers ought to be punished for their kind of lawlessness, so should trust manipulators be punished for theirs. But it is a significant fact that the same men who most vigorously denounce the lawlessness of strikers most strenuously defend or minimize the lawlessness of trusts. May there not be some excuse for the lawlessness of strikers who find the lawlessness of the corporations they contend against shielded and condoned. When we call down the rigors of the law upon exasperated men who would be glad to get 18 cents an hour for muscular

work and settle for 17 rather than starve, while we wink at evasions of the law by men who get as many dollars a minute for "brain" work, we must expect the 17-cent men to become violent. It is not a workingman's peculiarity to "get hot under the collar" in such circumstances; it is a peculiarity of human nature.

Much has been made of the fact that the freight handlers in the Chicago strike have demanded recognition by the railroads of their union. This demand they in fact soon receded from by way of compromise. But they made it, and it is easy to explain. It is one of the workingman's defenses against blacklisting. When committees of workmen appear before their own employers, the committeemen are at once marked as disturbers and at the first opportunity are discharged. This is an old trick of employers, especially of corporation employers. They profess to be willing to confer freely with representatives of their own men, but their motive is to weed out those of them toward whom the rest look for leadership. Workingmen have consequently learned that the only way to save their leaders from the blacklist, is to demand that negotiations with employers be carried on through regular union representatives, whom the employers cannot victimize, instead of doing it through occasional shop committees, who put their jobs at stake when they accept a call to represent their fellow shopmen in negotiations with the boss.

What real objection could the railroads of Chicago possibly have had to this mode of negotiation? None whatever unless they were seeking evidence upon which to victimize labor leaders in their service. Were not they themselves at that very mo-

ment meeting as a union of railroad managers? Their union of managers comes together regularly and passes upon the rights and privileges of employes, of their customers, and of the public at large in most arbitrary fashion. A more arrogant, oppressive and powerful trade union does not exist than this same board of railroad managers. Yet it had the infinite cheek, while in actual session as a union, to refuse to confer with a committee from the union of its employes, on the ground that they must not be recognized when acting as a union. Sitting in royal session it decided what each road should do and how each should stand by the others so that all might act in unison; but it required the complaining freight handlers to confer separately with their respective managers. We can understand why the railroads should want to act as a unit yet want to force their men to act individually. Their motive is plain enough. But why should anybody else have taken their side in such an arrogant policy?

Some one always defends the corporations and trusts that are involved in strikes by urging that if the men don't like their jobs they ought to quit and go somewhere else. It would probably surprise such people to know that they have hit upon the true solution of the whole labor problem, strikes and all. If workmen with a grievance would refrain from striking, and, instead of organizing unions, throwing out pickets, and threatening and injuring people not concerned in their quarrel, would simply throw up their jobs and take others, as individuals, there would be no labor troubles. And this is no joke, either; for that is precisely what dissatisfied workmen would do if they were not prevented by law.

The law prevents them by authorizing land grabbers to fence in the valuable vacant spaces of the earth, which checks production and so di-

minishes profitable demand for workmen at increasing wages. The law prevents them also by turning the great highways of the country over to the autocratic dominion of trades unions of railroad managers. The law prevents them further by putting protective tariffs upon imports, internal revenue duties on manufactures, and taxes without number on enterprise and thrift in general. All this cooperates with land monopoly to restrict legitimate industry and encourage blighting speculation; and it thereby so far diminishes the demand for workingmen that the man who throws up his job can find no other job to take. To ask a workman, getting 17 cents an hour, why he doesn't give up his job and get another, if he wants 18, is to mock him. Throw down the legal barriers to industrial enterprise—the railway monopoly barriers, the tariff monopoly barriers, the burdensome tax barriers, and the land monopoly barriers—and then the question why workmen don't get another job if they object to the one they have, may be asked with propriety and force. But then there would be no occasion to ask it. The oppression of labor would cease; for labor cannot be oppressed when the demand for it continually exceeds the supply. Strikes would be resorted to no more; for who would need to strike if his services were in urgent demand? Labor unions would dissolve; for every man then would be his own labor union. Meanwhile the irritations and injuries incident to labor strikes must be endured as patiently as possible as part of the price we must pay for allowing a comparatively few people to own the earth.

In an editorial advising the President that "any fight he may undertake against the objectionable trusts will be futile to the point of ludicrousness if it be not directed against the protective tariff duties enacted for the benefit of those trusts," the New York Times mentions two fea-

tures of trusts as objectionable. One, it says, is—

the secret favors shown to them by the railroads, the roads themselves being in some cases controlled by the trusts. The other is the heavy tariff duties imposed on their competitors abroad.

This is true as far as it goes. But is not the monopoly of the natural richness of the Mesaba ore mines and the Connellsville coal deposits an objectionable feature of the steel trust? Isn't the monopoly of the pipe line right of way from the oil regions to the sea an objectionable feature of the Standard Oil trust? Doesn't the monopoly of the Pennsylvania coal fields play an objectionable part in the anthracite coal trust?

What really constitutes the backbone of the arrogant and domineering trusts is graphically shown by Mr. Schwab's recent affidavit in which he schedules the properties of the steel trust. On his own showing less than one-third in value of the property of the steel trust is a product of any sort of human energy, while more than two-thirds in value consists almost exclusively of riches which nature and nature's God have deposited in the earth. Here are Mr. Schwab's figures

Iron and Bessemer ore properties	\$ 700,000,000
Mills, fixtures, machinery, equipment, tools and real estate (400 plants)	300,000,000
Coal and coke fields (87,589 acres)	100,000,000
Transportation properties, including railroads (1,467 miles), terminals, docks, ships (112), equipment (23,185 cars and 428 locomotives, etc)	80,000,000
Blast furnaces (75 plants)	45,000,000
Natural gas fields	20,000,000
Limestone properties	4,000,000
Cash in bank	66,000,000
Material and product on hand	82,291,000
Total	\$1,400,291,000

If we analyze these figures we find that all that can possibly be credited to human energy are the following:

Mills, fixtures, machinery, equipment, tools and real estate	\$300,000,000
Transportation properties	80,000,000
Blast furnaces	45,000,000
Cash	66,000,000
Material and product	82,291,000
	\$576,291,000

But out of that sum something must be deducted for so much of real estate as consists of the unimproved values of land. This would hardly fall below \$100,000,000; and if we deduct that as not due to human en-

ergy, but simply as the security value of a natural opportunity, or site for production, we have as the grand total of steel trust property—produced by human energy—only \$476,291,000. All the remainder, \$924,000,000, is the value of certain natural wealth of the country—as truly common property as money in the public treasury. Thus:

Unimproved values of real estate estimated as above.....	\$100,000,000
Iron and Bessemer ore properties.....	700,000,000
Coal and coke fields.....	100,000,000
Natural gas fields.....	20,000,000
Limestone properties.....	4,000,000
	\$924,000,000

What power would the steel trust have if these gifts of nature, made valuable not by the owners but by general social growth, could not be monopolized by the trust, but were available to all, upon equal terms, for the common good?

At last the public is informed of the result in the court-martial proceedings against Gen. Smith—Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who was accused of ordering his subordinates in Samar to devastate the island with fire and to kill every person over ten years of age. He was found guilty of the charge. Mind that! By a court of his own comrades he was convicted of giving to his subordinates—we quote from the secretary of war's summary of the court-martial proceedings — “the following oral instructions”:

“I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn; the more you kill and burn the better you will please me,” and, further, that he wanted all persons killed who were capable of bearing arms and in actual hostilities against the United States; and did, in reply to a question by Maj. Waller asking for an age limit, designate the age limit as ten years of age.

So it is established that an American general did give the most brutal order of which there is any record in civilized warfare. He did give an order which amply confirms the substance of the charges of American atrocities in the Philippines. But what does that court-martial do with him—that court-martial in which was reposed for the

time the safekeeping of “the honor of the army”? How has it vindicated “the honor of the army,” which by its own verdict appears to have been grossly outraged? It condemns the murderous culprit to be admonished! And what does President Roosevelt do, into whose keeping “the honor of the army” next comes in connection with this case? How does he vindicate that honor which Gen. Smith has outraged? He gravely “admonishes” the convicted defendant and retires him from the army. But not as a criminal does he retire Gen. Smith. Not as a criminal, but as an officer who has served beyond the limit of his age—retires him as he is waiting impatiently to retire Gen. Miles!

Think of it, you worshipers of shoulder straps who would condone all the infamy of American military exploits in the Philippines, in the name of “the honor of the army.” Think of it, if you dare think. Here is a high military officer caught red-handed. He is convicted of one of the infamous crimes with which the army in the Philippines stands charged. A plain case is made out, so plain that his own sympathetic comrades cannot deny the facts. Not only that, but his criminal order was obeyed by Maj. Waller and Lieut. Day to the extent of the murder of 11 men, at least eight of whom were absolutely innocent, says Gen. Chaffee in his endorsement of the Waller and Day verdicts, even of a suspicion of even a military offense, and “continued to the last to carry the arms and ammunition of the men after they were no longer able to bear them, and to render in their impassive way such services as deepens the conviction that, without their assistance, many of the marines who now survive would also have perished.” This general officer, so guilty and so convicted, is “admonished,” “reprimanded,” and honorably “retired.” If, after this, “the honor of the army” does not become a by-word, it will be because the American people have

lost their sense of humor and not yet gained a sense of justice.

The President and Mr. Root have felt it necessary to explain the leniency in Gen. Smith's case. They say that nobody but Waller and Day obeyed the order, and only 11 natives were killed pursuant to it. Why didn't they make the irony of the comment complete by assurances that these injured natives have made no complaint? But their unconscious irony aside, how are the American people to know that only 11 were killed? Reports and rumors of atrocities from various sources are abundant, but the secretary of war has assiduously suppressed all official information that did not actually ooze out. The Smith case itself would never have been heard of through the war office had Waller yielded to the suggestions of his superiors and pleaded mental irresponsibility. But he insisted upon defending himself as having acted under Smith's orders, and so this one bloody cat got out of the bag. How many other bloody cats are there in that bag? With this one horrible instance revealed, with the war department suppressing official information about other cases, with the Senate investigating committee refusing to investigate, is it not a reasonable presumption that the numerous reports of American atrocities are in the main true, and that the Smith case is only one of a multitude more or less like it?

One of the most encouraging things about the army scandals in the Philippines, and at the same time one of the sanest suggestions regarding the “honor of the army,” appeared in City and State, of Philadelphia, in the issue of July 10. It is an editorial which declares:

The work of gathering the essential facts incident to our Philippine conquest will go steadily on. It must be done, so far as we can see, through the energy and patience of a few men—a few citizens who believe that the real honor of the country can never be maintained by base means, by cruelty and suppression of truth, and who be-

lieve, even were it so, that there is an honor that must take precedence of that of the army—to wit, the honor of the country—and that demands justice and humanity under all circumstances. The army, unless it is to become a dangerous menace to liberty, as it did in the great world power of ancient days after Rome had turned from republic to empire, is but the servant of the country. In a democracy proper, to which wars of conquest are alien, it should be but a police force, a guardian against foreign invasion. At all times it should be responsible to the country for its good or evil deeds, and so always ready to have the full light of publicity cast on its actions. Especially is this true when the army operates far from our shores, in a foreign land, and away from the wholesome restraints of public sentiment. Sober men may well scent danger in the air if, when this military steward is called to render account of his stewardship, the just and proper requirement is met by concealment, by evasion, or by insolent refusal to answer the master's inquiries. But the citizen, the master alike of military and civil representatives, will not be so put aside. He will reason fairly: My servant would not so act if he had done nothing to be ashamed of. Having done wrong, he doubtless argues that only can he sustain himself in a false position by pretending to an authority, a right that is not his. If so, then the time has come for me to bestir myself. The master will call for his steward's books; he will go over them all; no page shall be left unturned. How the steward has spent his lord's money, and how he has represented or misrepresented his lord's honor and authority, shall he know, completely; and though evil acts have been done in the darkness and fancied concealment of a far country and upon those too weak to resist the wrong, they shall all stand out in their ugly nakedness in the noontide at home.

A recent decision of the New York court of appeals holds flatly that there is no redress for the publication of a portrait, not libelous, of another person without his consent, even for the purpose of advertising the goods of the publisher. The decision was made in an injunction suit brought by a young woman to prohibit the use by a firm of flour manufacturers of a copy of her photograph as an advertisement. In the lower court she had won the case, that court having invented a new right, which it called "the right of privacy." But the highest court of

the state not only denies that there is such a right in the law, but holds that if it were adopted as a general principle it would logically lead to absurd and oppressive litigation. As presented, the case does involve a hardship to the young woman. But it is doubtless true as the upper court decided that "the right of privacy, once established as a legal doctrine, cannot be confined to the restraint of the publication of a likeness," but must necessarily embrace any unauthorized disturbance of personal privacy even though not an assault nor a libel. Such a "right" might raise havoc with other and more important rights.

At the national meeting of the turners society, which recently closed, that body decided to unite with other bodies throughout the country in efforts to abolish tax exemptions on church property. The motion was strongly opposed by delegates from the East, who tried in vain to make the convention appreciate the position with respect to taxation of Eastern turners societies. It seems that in some Eastern states they, as well as churches, are exempt. Therefore they didn't want the churches disturbed. How intensely human! Whether exemptions of churches are right or wrong made no difference to those patriots, so long as they also were exempt. It is this same unrighteous shortsighted spirit in the churches themselves that makes the unfair exemption of church property possible. A great number of small congregations are willing to support the system because they get a modicum of financial benefit out of it. In consequence congregations of enormous wealth are exempted and an extra burden of taxation is shifted to shoulders that ought not to bear it, those of small and poor congregations included.

Rapid progress has been made in the direction of establishing direct legislation without waiting for legislative action—the system, that is,

which has for some time been in use in Winetka and which we fully described in volume iv., at page 340. The Detroit common council is one of the bodies to adopt it. By a unanimous vote on the 17th of June that body did so by amending its rules. It inserted the following clause:

Every ordinance granting, amending or renewing a franchise for a public utility, which may have passed its third reading shall, before its final passage, lie on the table thirty (30) days from and after the date of said reading, and, if within that time a petition signed by 18 members of the Common Council, or five per cent. of the qualified voters of the city, as shown by the last preceding registration, be filed with the city clerk asking that such ordinance be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of the city, it shall be so submitted at the next regular election, and, if a majority of votes cast at said election favors its passage, it shall then be put upon its final passage.

A similar amendment to the rules of the Chicago common council was introduced on the 8th and referred to the committee on rules. This plan has worked admirably in Winnetka. The demand for direct legislation is growing more insistent as its merits become better known, and there is no better way of making them better known than by this Winnetka plan, the essence of which is a pledging of candidates for legislative office that they will not vote for the final passage of any kind of law specified in the pledge until it has been referred to popular vote and been approved by the people. The plan has the advantage of educating the public to an understanding of direct legislation and of securing some of its practical benefits while the process of education goes on.

THE GLAMOUR AND THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

When Louis Napoleon—with what a flare of trumpets!—was fighting Austria in behalf of Italian freedom and unity, there was nothing on the surface, until the astonishing peace of Villafranca, to show that his part in the war was a sham. Even at the time of the peace only a few, like Mazzini, saw through the causes of the sudden cessation of hostilities,

but in time the facts have come to light. It is now known that the emperor had an understanding with the Austrians from the first.

This is but an instance.

So long as false glory, diplomacy and duplicity shall govern international relations, so long will it be that the true causes and explanations of international events will remain for a time hidden from the people.

In ancient times, when there was no pretense of taking people into the confidence of princes, this was to be expected. In modern times, with our ubiquitous press dispatches and our innocent respect for print, most of us fancied we had changed all that. We thought we knew quite as much about things as Hay, Root, Dewey, or any of those fellows.

The recent confessions of the admiral ought to be very instructive and enlightening to the American people. It is not often that the same generation sees the triumphal procession and learns the secrets of its hero. Inner facts have never before been revealed so close upon the heels of great events.

The case has been clearly stated in a single paragraph by the New York Evening Post.

Admiral Dewey's testimony before the Senate committee on the Philippines establishes beyond dispute the spurious character of the so-called battle of Manila. His guns commanded the city absolutely, but the Spanish governor general wanted a little firing to salve his imperiled "honor," and so, to oblige his opponent, Admiral Dewey very politely and jauntily "killed a few people," as he puts it. Apparently no hunter could destroy a dozen squirrels with less compunction. Moreover, he expressed no regrets for the American soldiers needlessly killed in the land attack. Perhaps with him as with the responsible generals, the high rewards bestowed upon the leaders of this sham battle quite overshadowed the casualty list. Yet this is one of the achievements of which we were so proud in 1898!

There never was much glory in the battle of Manila in the eyes of those who were able to remain unhysterical. Pray, now, what shred of it is left?

Louis Napoleon, pretending to fight for the Italians, but really meaning to hold them in check for the preservation of the monarchy,

killed a few thousands of his subjects, and returned in triumph. So cheap is human life to those who play the game of nations. History has settled accounts with him. But how many hollow triumphs would have been spared if people knew the conqueror's secrets.

J. H. DILLARD.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S LAST DITCH.

There is much in the career of Republican administration since it put on the forbidden robes of imperialism that sadly savors of what mankind are generally agreed in styling cowardice. Aggression enough indeed there has been of its career in the Philippine foray. The scribe of history will never seriously question that. But the character of it, independently of its criminality, has all along been unhappily streaked with that lynx-eyed but unvalorous type of warfare which the world everywhere, since the serpent stole into Paradise for the overthrow of Adam, has recognized as mean rather than manly.

However reluctant we may be to acknowledge it, this serpentinity, so to speak, of the Republican administration is something that compels our unwilling attention. It was apparent when the genius of "criminal aggression" so parleyed with the trustful Filipinos as to gain their help as allies only to shuffle them off as "rebels" when vantage ground had thereby been stolen for an easy overthrow of their infant republic. With such a start in crossing the Rubicon what should have been expected to follow but methods stealthy, tortuous, dissimulative, hypocritical, revengeful and remorseless?

Accordingly we have been constrained to witness in the administration an unremitting spirit of cowardice from the day of its monstrous apostasy from Republican principles down to this hour—a spirit so unlike that of our government, notably from the glorious day of Appomattox down to December 21, 1898, that surprise everywhere grows greater and greater that a government could have so suddenly and radically

changed in its tone, tendency and character. Ah! yes, a melancholy change of spirit.

It was observable in the early stages of "benevolent assimilation," when the press was so censorized as to darken understanding here at home of what was going on there abroad. Parenthetically it may be remarked that understanding has been thus darkened even unto this day.

It was noticeable time and again, if it be not noticeable now, when in a fear that the people would not stand the strain much longer, it was heralded abroad that pacification was near at hand.

It was easily perceivable when in the year of our Lord, 1900, pending a presidential canvass, at great cost of official cablegrams, a "preliminary report" of the Philippine Commission burst upon the country, saying that if Bryan be defeated, pacification would be complete in less than six weeks.

It was distressingly in evidence when by a ruse that would abash a sneak thief expert in his art it captured the leader of the Filipinos who just before gave his captor, not a stone, but bread in the stress of his hunger.

It came over us as a flood of shame when the island of Guam was made a Botany Bay whither ships under the Stars and Stripes carried patriots as exiles from fatherland for loving it too well.

It shocked the American heart when word stole over the deep that reconcentration, rivaling the Weyerism of Spain, was rife in the islands, and still more when little by little it leaked out that torture, cruel enough to stagger belief, was a weapon in the hands of the American soldier.

It was displayed in an exceedingly white feather when to the extent of its ability a congressional committee stifled inquiry into the expansion of "higher civilization" in the "barbarian" archipelago.

It whitened the feather when the same committee barred doors against the accomplished Sixto Lopez and his gentle sister pleading to be heard for their country's sake.

It curdled our blood when laws were enacted by appointees of the

President, in the naked name of the appointing official, of such rank despotism as would send to the penitentiary any native of the isles or any citizen of the United States who should there read aloud the best speech of Senator Hoar or Congressman McCall or the Declaration of Independence or even the immortal address of Lincoln at Gettysburg.

Much else, much else there has been to remind us of the cowardice of Republican administration, but ere we reach the climax of its pusillanimity it will be well if we pause to note a matter of recent date and very close at home. What dastardliness was that which summarily dismissed from the classified civil service Rebecca J. Taylor, not for incompetence, not for misbehavior, not for neglect of duty, but for the expression of her opinion of the dismal war upon the Philippines, published in a leading journal of the land, courageously published within a galling gunshot of the office of the secretary of war! Verily, it would seem that the administration had reached a pass where it was a coward from principle. It abominates courage. So afraid is the war office of facing exposure of its Philipinism that it turns pale at sight of a toiling woman with the look of humanity in her eyes.

But even this fails to equal the poltroonery of imperialism when, to shield its shame, it affects concern for the army whose dishonor it has wrought. So they who have put the army to brutal uses are the natural protectors of it, are they? As well might the profligate who has made wreck of chastity upbraid the virtue that denounces the profligacy. How rotten the defence of the offence!

For four dreary years almost things had been piling up tending greatly to exhaust the patience of the people. The foregoing enumeration by no means includes the catalogue. Perhaps it feebly outlines the more salient asperities of "benevolent assimilation" in so far as the censorship has permitted them to be known or failed to keep the asperities out of sight. The horrors of reconcentration, water cure and other tortures, slaughtering

all over ten and making howling wildernesses of provinces—these things as ascertained verities were getting to be last straws on the camel's back; but little was it dreamed that such inhumanities could be so traced as to hold the supreme authority of the land responsible therefor. But at length it so transpired beyond a peradventure. The intelligence burst from confinement that, while the country was lamenting such evils and deeming it impossible they could have official sanction this side of Manila, the evidence of their existence was in the war department itself at Washington, and what besides? that the secretary of war holding the evidence in his possession and wearing a mask of righteous scorn had repelled an intimation that the war had been conducted with "marked severity" and declared it had been conducted with unexampled moderation and humanity!

Then indeed was there murmuring in unaccustomed places. Then at last the pulpit began to flame. Then even Republican organs that were not quite petrified did a little gasp. Then the blind began to see, the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak. And what then? Then the Republican administration rose in its cowardice and cried out, "You are attacking the army!"

Was ever indefensible cause driven to extremity so desperate?

Attacking the army! Nay, ye wreckers of Republican government, we are attacking you.

Be assured we redouble attack on you, you who, dressed with a brief authority, have coerced the army into the service of a cause so ignoble and abhorrent.

The proverbial stupidity of the ostrich which in the hour of danger hides its head in the sand with all its big body exposed never had better illustration of the capacity of man to imitate that fowl than is furnished by the administration in this hour of imminent peril to its foul policy. Hiding its head in the uniform of a United States soldier, with all the enormity of criminal aggression exposed to the cyclone of public indignation, it pipes out, "Please don't attack the army."

The dodge is too dull, too shallow, too craven. Even a warlike President cannot gild it with strenuousness. Even imperialism itself never quite so skulked before.

A. A. PUTNAM

Uxbridge, Mass.

NEWS

The strike of the railroad freight handlers at Chicago (p. 216) has been abandoned, and the danger of serious disturbances to business which threatened for a week is over. When the ultimatum of the board of railroad managers, offered on the 9th, came before the striking freight handlers on the 10th, they voted to reject it. As soon as this had been done they solicited the cooperation of the teamsters, many of whom promptly responded, refusing to haul goods to or from any freight depot where nonunion freight handlers were employed. There were indications also that a sympathetic strike would be called officially by the teamsters' union. This situation was so demoralizing to the business interests of the city that the arbitration board of the teaming interests, of which a business man is chairman and which is composed of six teamsters and seven team owners, interposed. It asked the freight handlers and the railroads to submit their dispute to arbitration. The freight handlers agreed on the 10th, pledging themselves to abide by the decision of the board. The board of railroad managers met on the 11th, and the arbitration proposal was then laid before them. But they rejected it, saying that the railroads would deal directly with their own employes respectively and with no one else. In consequence of this refusal the teamsters' strike became more general, although it was not officially authorized, the teamsters' union being under contract; and on the 12th over 7,000 teamsters had refused to do hauling to or from the railway freight houses. Attempts to effect a settlement were continued, both by the arbitration committee of the teaming interests and by the state board of arbitration, the demands of the board of railway managers that all negotiations take place between the railroads individually and committees of their respective employes being complied with. But no perceptible headway was made until the 15th, when an agreement

was effected with the Lake Shore road by a committee of its own employes. This settlement was followed by others on the following day, and before noon half of the striking freight handlers had gone back to work. The president of the freight handlers' union consequently advised the rest to follow their example. In doing so he acted under the advice of the state board of arbitration which, on the morning of the 16th, recommended that—

the men return immediately to their respective places of employment and apply for the positions held by them previous to the strike (and) . . . that the employes of each of the several railroads appoint a committee to confer with the management of the railroad by which they are employed for the purpose of adjusting existing differences.

The boiler makers' strike on the Chicago & Northwestern (p. 217) was settled on the 11th.

Delegates to the general convention of coal miners at Indianapolis (p. 185) are gathering as these lines are written (July 17), but nothing is yet reported.

Not altogether unrelated to labor troubles is the trust question. This has come to the surface again through a report of the current week that the meat packers, who are under injunction forbidding their pooling their interests by agreement (pp. 106, 140), have consolidated their interests in a single corporation under the New Jersey laws. Rumors of this combination gained currency last month; but not until the present week was any positive announcement made, and even now it is not made with authority. The proceedings have been kept as secret as possible. Among the houses that are said to have consolidated are the following:

	Capital	Estimated Annual Business, 1901.
Swift & Co.....	\$25,000,000	\$190,000,000
Armour & Co.....	20,000,000	200,000,000
Nelson, Morris & Co. Partnership		100,000,000
Sulzberger & Schwarzchild	15,000,000	50,000,000
Hammond Co.....	3,600,000	50,000,000
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,000,000	20,000,000
Cudahy Packing Co. Partnership		40,000,000

One of the persistent rumors in connection with this combination associates John D. Rockefeller with it.

A wholesale grocery trust, also, is reported as organizing under the

New Jersey laws, to be known as the National Grocer company.

Following closely upon the report of dividends of the steel trust (p. 202) comes an official statement by Charles M. Schwab, president of the trust, enumerating its holdings and their values. The statement was made on the 15th in an affidavit by Mr. Schwab filed in the court of chancery of New Jersey in an injunction suit brought by stockholders of the trust to prevent it from converting preferred stock into bonds. Mr. Schwab's schedule of the trust's assets is as follows:

Iron and Bessemer ore properties	\$ 700,000,000
Plants, mills, fixtures, machinery, equipment, tools, and real estate	300,000,000
Coal and coke fields (87,539 acres)	100,000,000
Transportation properties, including railroads (1,467 miles), terminals, docks, ships (112), equipment (23,185 cars and 428 locomotives), etc.	80,000,000
Blast furnaces	48,000,000
Natural gas fields	20,000,000
Limestone properties	4,000,000
Cash and cash assets June 1, 1902	143,281,000
Total assets	\$1,400,281,000
Earnings for year	\$ 140,000,000

The Republican convention of Wisconsin met at Madison on the 16th. A bitter fight has torn the party in this state. It is between the faction of Gov. Robert M. La Follette and the factions opposed to his renomination. LaFollette stands principally for two things—a direct primary law and higher taxation of railroads. To both these policies United States Senator John C. Spooner is opposed, which, together with the fact that his active friends are hostile to LaFollette, puts him nominally at the head of the anti-LaFollette or "stalwart" faction. On the face of the returns the LaFollette faction appeared to have 798 of the 1066 delegates elected to the convention. This preponderance of power held good when the convention organized, and the "stalwarts" were utterly beaten. On the 16th a platform was adopted which condemns the "stalwart" legislature of last year for its refusal to redeem the promises of the previous Republican platform for a primary law and increased railway taxation; and denounces "the pernicious activity of the Federal officials" in the state "in violation of the civil service laws," for the defeat of those measures. It specifically demands a primary law requiring nominations by direct popular vote, and also "the equal taxation of all railroads;" and it provides

that "all candidates be called on to pledge themselves to support these planks." On the question of supporting Senator Spooner for reelection, the convention defeated the "stalwarts." The platform, as reported by the committee, asked him to reconsider his announcement of two years ago that he would not again be a candidate for senator, and to "express his willingness to stand as a candidate in harmony with the sentiments and in support of the platform of principles here adopted by Wisconsin Republicans, and for the election of a legislature favorable to their enactment into law." This condition was opposed by the "stalwarts," who admitted that Spooner was not in accord with the platform, but urged that the senatorial office is national, and that he should not be bound in such a candidacy to conform as to state issues. They were voted down and the conditions adopted by 709½ to 353½. No nominations were made until the 17th; but the state committee was organized, and only four out of the 22 members are "stalwarts." La Follette is in complete control.

In Missouri the Republican convention met at Joplin on the 15th and nominated a state judicial ticket. The Republicans of Wyoming and the Democrats of Texas nominated gubernatorial tickets on the 16th, DeForest Richards being nominated for the Republican candidate for governor of Wyoming, and S. W. T. Latham for the Democratic candidate for governor of Texas..

Democratic politics in Ohio (p. 217) has been left virtually to the management of Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland; Congressman Norton, of Tiffin, having on the 10th made public at Columbus the following statement for John R. McLean, speaking, as he said, "by the card and with authority":

I saw Mr. McLean in Washington just before he left on his summer vacation, and he told me that there is nothing whatever in the reports of a fight between him and Johnson. He said to me: "I am taking no part in any fight. Mayor Johnson can name the ticket, build the platform, outline the policy and carry on the campaign without any opposition from me. My paper has a right to express its opinion, but when the ticket is made and the platform built it will be found supporting them as it has in the past." I know that Mc-

Lean will take no part in the convention. Some persons are putting up a man of straw and fighting him. They call him McLean, but he is a creature of their imagination. There will be no contest at the Cedar Point convention. Johnson can have everything his own way. He has the piano and can sing and play any tune he wishes to.

The most engrossing subject of discussion in Ohio at present is the question of framing a municipal code, which has been made necessary by the decision of the supreme court of the state (p. 201) invalidating all the municipal charters in Ohio as unconstitutional special legislation. Gov. Nash has announced that he will convene the legislature in special session for this purpose on the 25th of August. Meanwhile the state bar association has been in session at Put-in-Bay, and the governor has taken an outing at the same place with a view to consulting lawyers from all parts of the state. He favors a system involving to some extent the appointment of state boards, especially for the police service, and is opposed to the federal system, which is operative and popular in Cleveland. But he found that the state bar association has endorsed the federal system last year and the year before, and that the general sentiment of the lawyers was in favor of home rule. No action was taken by the association beyond appointing a committee of three, at the governor's request, to confer with him on the draft of a code. It did not rescind its previous endorsements of the federal plan, and its committee consists of John W. Warrington, of Cincinnati, who has declared emphatic opposition to board government; T. H. Hogsett, of Cleveland, who is strongly in favor of the federal plan and is one of Mayor Johnson's advisers in preparing a proposed code, and E. B. King, of Sandusky, who has for two years been an active advocate in the state bar association of the federal plan. It is probable that when the legislature meets four proposed municipal codes will be laid before it—one prepared under the advice of Mayor Johnson, which would adopt the federal plan of home rule; one by Harry Daugherty, the leader of the independent Republican faction that controlled the organization of the legislature last winter (vol. 10, p. 633), which would favor home rule, but probably not on the federal plan;

one by the state board of commerce, which would authorize each municipality to create its own charter in a local charter convention; and one by the state administration, supported by Senator Hanna, which would be in the direction of subordinating the cities to state authority.

British politics has experienced a raffle in the resignation of the premier, Lord Salisbury. There is no manifest political significance in this, such as attaches to the resignation of a ministry; but under the surface it is believed that political considerations were not wholly wanting, although personal reasons alone were assigned. The premier's resignation was tendered to the king on the 11th and at once accepted. On the 12th Arthur J. Balfour, the ministerial leader in the Commons, was sent for by the king and offered the vacant post. It was understood at this time that no other changes in the ministry would occur, but on the 14th Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, also resigned.

Negotiations at Rome with the Vatican in behalf of the United States with reference to the friars (p. 216), have come to a sudden, though presumably only a temporary stop. Instead of making another proposal, or modifying that already made, Gov. Taft, acting under immediate instructions from the President, has notified the papal authorities that he will leave Rome on the 27th, and that, in view of the inability of the pope to accept the American proposals, the American government recurs to the suggestion of the papal commission to make all adjustments through an apostolic delegate to be sent by the pope to Manila. In giving this notice Gov. Taft refers to the absence of many of the friars from their parishes, and says that they "can only be reinstated by using material force, which the United States cannot permit."

NEWS NOTES.

—Patrick A. Feehan, Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago, died of heart failure on the 12th, at the age of 73.

—Lord Kitchener arrived in London from South Africa (p. 184) on the 12th and received an enthusiastic welcome.

—The coronation of Edward VII., postponed on account of the king's

illness (p. 200), has now been officially set for August 8-12.

—The Chinese government has recalled Wu Tingfang and replaced him with Sir Liang Chentung as minister to the United States.

—A terrible explosion of fire damp on the 10th in a coal mine of the Cambria Steel company at Johnstown, Pa., killed over 100 miners.

—The American Philological association closed its annual convention at Union college, Schenectady, on the 10th. It is to meet next year at New Haven on the 7th of July.

—The National Federation of Teachers was organized at Minneapolis on the 11th at the session of the National Educational convention (p. 217), with Margaret Haley, of Chicago, as the first president.

—On the 14th 108 Boer soldiers, who had been prisoners of war in Bermuda, arrived at New York on their way to South Africa. They had elected to pay their own passage rather than wait for British transports.

—Formal orders were issued by Gen. Chaffee on the 11th for terminating military rule in the Philippines (p. 215), and on the 14th he was ordered home to take command of the department of the East, Gen. Davis being left in command of the troops in the Philippines, this change to take effect September 30.

—On the 14th the detached bell tower of St. Mark's cathedral in Venice, the tower known as the Campanile, fell with a great crash in a pile of ruins 100 feet high. The height of the tower was 327 feet. It was erected in 888, restored in 1329, topped with marble in 1417, and crowned with the statue of an angel in 1517.

—The court-martial verdict in the case of Gen. Smith, charged with giving orders to kill and burn in Samar (p. 71), was made public at Washington on the 16th. He was found guilty by the court-martial and sentenced to be admonished. The President has accordingly admonished him and retired him under the law allowing the President to retire at will officers of 62 years of age.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1902, as given by the June treasury sheet, are as follows (M. standing for merchandise, G. for gold and S. for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M ..	\$1,382,063,407	\$902,911,908	\$479,122,099 exp.
G ...	48,541,176	49,349,113	807,938 imp.
S ...	49,732,390	28,232,254	21,500,136 exp.
	\$1,480,306,972	\$980,492,675	\$499,814,297 exp.

—An edict has been issued by the Chinese government providing for the completion of the Canton-Han-

low railroad by the American-China Development company. The edict authorizes the issue of \$40,000,000 in gold bonds, and removes all obstructions to the completion of the line. This is the most valuable railroad concession ever granted by China. The main line will be 700 miles long, and there will be a branch 200 miles in length.

—The June treasury report of receipts and expenditures of the Federal government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, shows the following:

Receipts:	
Tariff	\$233,189,343 47
Internal revenue...	248,753,794 06
Miscellaneous	31,784,591 09
	\$513,727,719 22
Expense:	
Civil and misc.....	\$104,734,989 63
War	104,441,414 33
Navy	61,952,368 04
Indians	9,270,596 37
Pensions	128,200,010 18
Interest	28,771,920 07
	\$437,371,797 62
Surplus, 1902.....	\$ 76,355,921 60
Surplus, 1901 (vol. iv, p. 218)...	76,864,998 61
Surplus, 1900 (vol. iii, p. 218)...	80,676,600 23
Accumulated surplus July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1902.....	\$232,897,520 44

PRESS OPINIONS.

OHIO MUNICIPALITIES.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), July 11.—It is self-evident that local self-government should be one of the main features in any municipal legislation that may be enacted. This principle can be made universal, so that never in the future any question may arise as to its being special legislation. The fact is this is a fundamental principle in our American policy of government.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), July 10.—Municipal reformers and advocates of home rule will be keenly disappointed if the leading cities of Ohio shall neglect to improve the splendid opportunity now presented to them to secure a sound, modern, proper municipal code. . . . A new law, a general law, must now be framed and passed at a special session of the legislature, and that law might embody the "federal plan" of government which Cleveland has now had for ten years and found eminently expedient.

TRUSTS.

Omaha World-Herald (Dem.), July 9.—The representatives of the anthracite-carrying railroads are not the only ones who do not take seriously the report that the United States attorney general has been directed by President Roosevelt to investigate and report concerning any trust which supplies the Republican party with campaign funds.

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald (Dem.), July 11.—There is reason for the administration's inactivity. . . . The Republican party is controlled by the trusts and rather than compel the few coal barons to make concessions by forcing criminal proceedings, the administration would sacrifice the peace and happiness of the 150,000 miners, their families and the thousands indirectly affected by the strike.

Buffalo Enquirer (Ind.) May 27.—If ever there was an opportunity for the administration to prove its sincerity in opposing trusts, the one now offered by the coal trust is plain and inviting. The anti-trust law is being violated; why is it not enforced? What did President Roosevelt mean when he said that it "is our right and duty to see that great corporations work in harmony with our institutions?"

Farmers Voice and National Rural (ag'l), July 12.—In its issue of May 13, 1899, just at the time when trusts were forming by platoons, regiments and brigades, the Farmers Voice declared its faith that "no monopoly can long endure which is not based upon special privilege in one form or another." This has been proven a well-founded faith by the failure of many trusts organized without any special privilege behind them.

Springfield Republican (Ind), July 11 (weekly ed.).—There is no question whatever about the existence of an anthracite coal combination, and yet the boasted anti-trust feelings of the Washington government have so far found no expression in overt acts. . . . If any trust deserves to feel the strong hand of the government, it is that trust which holds possession of an invaluable and limited store of Nature, which arbitrarily controls output and prices, and which then assumes the attitude that it never has anything to arbitrate and that it is none of the public's business what it does or does not do, no matter how great the injury to the public may be from its course of action. But the hand of the government is held back. It will not, or it dare not, touch this trust.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Buffalo Enquirer (Ind.) May 29.—Supt. E. W. Bemis, of the Cleveland water works, is making an excellent record as head of that important branch of the city government. Prof. Bemis, it will be recalled, was discharged from the University of Chicago seven or eight years ago because he persisted in making speeches in favor of municipal ownership of public service corporations. He is now one of Mayor Tom L. Johnson's right-hand men and is astonishing the oldtime politicians by the manner in which he keeps politics out of the water works. By so doing he is making the best kind of argument for municipal ownership.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Pittsburgh Press (Ind.), June 16.—The balance of trade authorities should keep a sharp eye on that commercial barometer. It is indulging in some new fluctuations, and if they take careful notings of its variations they may be able to throw some light on the long-standing puzzle whether the so-called "favorable" balance is as good a thing as the so-called "adverse" balance for the country. The balance is apparently turning against us.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.), July 16.—The Monroe doctrine is rightly named because James Monroe took the responsibility of its definite, affirmative enunciation to all the world, knowing the possible consequences of his act and fearing not to face them.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 35 of that publication.

Record Notes.—Both Houses adjourned sine die on the 1st, but subsequent Records contain (p. 8505) an appendix to the proceedings of the 1st, and also the following speeches:

Senator Elkins (p. 8441) on the annexation of Cuba; Representatives Southworth (p. 8444), Jones (p. 8497), Goldfogle (p. 8457), Sulzer (p. 8485), Cooper (p. 8509) and Finley (p. 8524), on civil government in the Philippines; Representatives Dick (p. 8453), Gaines (p. 8526), and Bristow (p. 8527) on the efficiency of the militia; Representative Bartlett (p. 8484) on the oleomargarine bill; Senator Allison (p. 8507), and Representative Mann (p. 8487) on the Isthmian canal; Representative Gibson (p. 8489) in comparison of Republican and Democratic parties, and Representatives Gaines (p. 8527) on Cuban reciprocity.

MISCELLANY

THE ARSENAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. Longfellow and his second wife, during their honeymoon, visited the United States arsenal at Springfield, Mass., about half a century ago. The figure of speech in which the poet speaks of the burnished arms rising like a huge organ was suggested by Mrs. Longfellow. The poem was inspired by Charles Sumner's oration, "The True Grandeur of Nations," which was an argument for peace and against war.

This is the Arsenal. From floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished
arms;
But from their silent pipes no anthem peal-
ing
Startles the villages with strange alarms.
Ah, what a sound will rise, how wild and
dreary,
When the death angel touches those
swift keys!
What loud lament and dismal Miserere!
Will mingle with their awful symphonies!

I hear even now the infinite fierce chorus,
The cries of agony, the endless groan,
Which, through the ages that have gone
before us,
In long reverberations reach our own.

On helm and harness rings the Saxon ham-
mer,
Through Cimbric forest roars the Norse-
man's song,
And loud, amid the universal clamor,
O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar
gong.

I hear the Florentine, who from his palace
Wheels out his battle bell with dreadful
din,
And Aztec priests upon their teocallis
Beat the wild war drums made of ser-
pent's skin.

The tumult of each sacked and burning
village;
The shout that every prayer for mercy
drowns;
The soldiers' revels in the midst of pillage;
The wail of famine in beleaguered towns;

The bursting shell, the gateway wrenched
asunder,
The rattling musketry, the clashing
blade;
And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,
The diapason of the cannonade.

Is it, O man, with such discordant noises,
With such accursed instruments as
these,
Thou drownest nature's sweet and kindly
voices,
And jarrest the celestial harmonies?

Were half the power that fills the world
with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps
and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from
error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts.

The warrior's name would be a name ab-
horred!
And every nation, that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear for evermore the curse of
Cain!

Down the dark future, through long gen-
erations,

The echoing sounds grow fainter, and then cease;
And, like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say
"Peace!"

Peace! And no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies!

But beautiful as songs of the immortals
The holy melodies of love arise.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

A SOURCE OF "UNEARNED INCREMENT."

Extract from a Private Letter from London.

It is very difficult for one to look around here without seeing the respectable element religiously putting their hands in other people's pockets.

For instance: Some smart Americans conceived the idea of constructing an underground railway (the "two-penny tube") from the Bank to Shepherds Bush, and making the fare twopence all the way or same for any part of the journey. This meant a saving to me of five pounds a year. My landlord recently informed me that upon the expiration of my lease the rent would be advanced five pounds. How lovely!

Now if we all became so good that it would not be necessary to employ police to watch us, and we could dispense with jails, "pubs" and all other institutions established to meet the requirements of civilized society, what a picnic the landlord would have. I don't by any means advocate the retention of objectionable places to thwart the greedy tendency of the landlord class, but would do my utmost to wipe off the blots and make every place an ideal spot even if I had to pay Paradise rates to the landlord, which, there isn't the slightest doubt I should. That is the way we (I suppose I can include myself) are all built.

THE REFORM OF THE CALENDAR.

For The Public.

At the annual dinner of the Benevolent Society of Amalgamated Landlords, the president, Mr. Selfmayde Mann delivered a most eloquent address on "Our Rights and Wrongs" which evoked the heartfelt plaudits of his hearers. He pointed out that the recent advances in two of the staple necessities of life, beef and coal, had made living very precarious.

"When such advances," he said, "are gradual, we are able to protect ourselves, but when they come as in this

instance without justification or warning, our calculations are upset and our interests jeopardized.

"It has occupied much of my thought for days past, to figure out how we can recoup ourselves and I have come to the conclusion that it can only be done by undoing the crime of 55 B. C. My friends, we have been the unconscious victims of a fraud running back to the time of Julius Caesar. I refer as you will at once perceive to the fraudulent calendar under which we are now living. Most of us are aware that there are 52 weeks in the year and that there are supposed to be four weeks in each month. Yet in the face of these undeniable mathematical facts, we only have 12 months in each year. I have been unable to determine who is responsible for this reprehensible anomaly, but it was doubtless some crafty tenant of Caesarean days, who hoodwinked the immortal Julius, in order to get 13 months' accommodation for 12 months' rent.

"Words fail me, when I think of the billions of dollars due by tenants of the United States to their landlords; even since the foundation of this republic. I do not know that any of this gigantic sum is recoverable. In justice to its most valuable citizens, the government ought to do something. If the people cannot buy beef they can eat mutton or become vegetarians; if they cannot purchase coal, they can burn wood or go south; but if we did not furnish them land, what would they do? (Sensation.)

"I believe therefore that a committee should be appointed to draft a bill, for introduction into the next Congress, to reform the calendar by the introduction of a new month to be known as Primary, which would precede the month which now masquerades as the first division of the year. In this way, even if we cannot recover our past losses, we can prevent future frauds and incidentally increase our incomes sufficiently to withstand the onslaught of the trusts.

JOHN J. MURPHY.

A GENTLEMAN IN RAGS.

She was looking for Hull house, and had left the car at the wrong street. It was growing late in the afternoon, and when she realized her mistake she was alarmed, for, as anybody who has been over on Halsted street after nightfall knows, the locality is not one which gives confidence to a timid woman, and especially one who believes she has lost her way.

Down the street toward her reeled a

drunken man. She trembled when she saw him, and looked around for some sort of protection. A neighboring doorway was the most inviting thing in sight, and into this she edged and waited breathlessly until the man had staggered by and was well out of sight. Stepping out again, she encountered a little street urchin, ragged and dirty, but apparently harmless.

"Are there no policemen around here?" she asked of him, in a frightened tone.

"Yes," he answered, and then added, sarcastically, "when you don't want 'em."

"That's too bad," the woman said. "I don't know what I shall do. I wonder, little boy," she ventured, "if you could direct me to the Hull house?"

"Sure Mike," he said. "Come right along with me," he added, with a confidence that would do credit to a full-grown man.

"Oh, you needn't go with me. If you will tell me which way to go and how far it is, I can get there all right."

"It's only a block," he answered, "and I'd just as soon take you there as not. 'Sides, this ain't a very good neighborhood for ladies to be loose in."

They walked along, chatting together, she asking him questions about himself, which pleased him, and he answered them with a frankness and keenness which astounded her. When they reached the corner he tipped his hat politely, and, wishing her a good evening, started away. She called him back.

"Here is a dime for your trouble," she said, as she handed him a piece of money.

"I don't want that," he said, in a disgusted tone as he drew away from her. "Gee whiz, don't you think we have some gents out here who can show a lady around without bein' paid fer it?"—Chicago Evening Post.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT FINLAND.

From an article by Henry Norman, M. P., published in Scribner's Magazine for June, 1901.

The Finn has an enthusiastic admiration for the capital of his country, which could be pathetic if it had not so good a basis of justification. Indeed, I doubt if any of the capitals of the world which count their age by centuries and their inhabitants by millions, evoke such a patriotic appreciation as this little place of 85,000 people which only began to exist in its present form within the lifetime of some now living. In cer-

tain respects I have never seen any city like it. It appears to have no slums, no rookeries, no tumble-down dwellings of the poor, no criminal quarter, no dirt. I did not specially search for those things, but I wandered about a good deal during a week's stay, and did not see them. And I could not find them from the top of Observatory hill with a field-glass. Down the center of the city runs the wide Esplanade, all gardens and trees, with fine houses upon one side, and a truly metropolitan range of shops and hotels upon the other. . . . Forty years ago Helsingfors had only 20,000 inhabitants, to-day it has more than four times that number, and as I have already remarked I know of no capital city in the world which surpasses it in order, cleanliness, convenience and all the externals of modern civilization. The streets are perfectly kept, little electric cars, models of their kind, furnish rapid and comfortable transport to all parts; education in all branches of knowledge, for both sexes, offers every theoretical and material opportunity; the post office, to take one example of government, is the best arranged—not the biggest, of course—I have ever seen, our post offices in the great provincial towns of England, where the whole of Helsingfors would be but a parish, being but barns in comparison; and on the table in my sitting-room at the Hotel Kamp was a telephone by which I could converse with all parts of Finland! All these things are the signs of good citizenship, the more to be admired as it has grown upon no rich soil of unlimited natural resources and vast easily acquired wealth, but has been cultivated, like the Spartan virtues of original New England, in the crevices of the rocks.

I have spoken of education in Finland, and this is as good a point as any at which to give the striking particulars of it. It is a land of schools. Except upon the eastern frontier, where the people are still backward, everybody can read and write. The total population in 1890 was 2,380,000, and so far as I can calculate, no fewer than 540,412 souls attend school. That is, out of every 100 of the entire population, something like 23 are actually at school. This seems an extraordinary record, taking all things into consideration. . . .

I find in my note-books a number

of other figures about Finland, some of them eloquent concerning the national character and achievement. We hardly realize what a little people it is until we see the fact in numerals. Twice the whole population would still be 500,000 short of filling London. Including the capital, there are only three towns larger than Viborg, which has only 24,569 inhabitants. In the whole country there are only 37 "towns." There are but 461 Roman Catholics in Finland, and only 45,000 members of the Russian Orthodox church, and these almost all on the eastern frontier adjoining Russia. Of 2,380,140 inhabitants at the census of 1890, no fewer than 2,334,547 were Lutherans.

The public debt is 112,000,000 francs, and every penny of this has been incurred for construction of railroads, of which there are 1,094 miles belonging to the state, and 112 miles of private companies. There are 174 savings banks—six to a town, and it must be remembered that many of these "towns" are what we should call villages. . . .

There remains to speak of the one matter of vital importance—the question which keeps the little northern land in the world's eye. I refer to the relations between the grand duchy and the Russian empire.

At present, as everybody knows, these are almost the worst possible. Twice within the last few months I have seen a capital where every woman was in black. One was London, where the people were mourning their dead queen; the other was Helsingfors, where people mourned their lost liberty. Every woman in Helsingfors bore the black symbols of personal woe. But personal protest went much farther than this. When Gen. Bobrikoff, the Russian governor general, who was sent to carry out the new regime, took his walks abroad, every Finn who saw him coming crossed to the other side of the street. When he patronized a concert for some charitable purpose, the Finns bought all the tickets, but not a single one of them attended. The hotels refused apartments to one of the Finnish senators who supported the Russian proposals. By the indiscretion of a porter he secured rooms at one of the principal hotels and refused to leave. Therefore the hotel was boycotted and it is temporarily ruined. The Russian authorities, intending to make the Russian language compulsory in all government departments, invited several

young Finnish functionaries to St. Petersburg to learn Russian under very advantageous conditions and with every prospect of official promotion. When the language ordinance was published and these Finns saw why they were desired to learn Russian, they immediately resigned. The Russians took charge of the postal system of Finland and abolished the Finnish stamps. Thereupon the Finns issued a "mourning stamp," all black except the red arms of Finland and the name of the country in Finnish and Swedish, and stuck it beside the Russian stamps on their letters. The Russians retorted by strictly forbidding its sale and destroying all letters which bore it. Now it is one of the curiosities of philately. So the wretched struggle goes on, and the young Finn turns his eyes and often his steps toward the United States and Canada.

"LOBSTERS" I HAVE MET.

For The Public.

There were five of us. We were all traveling men. We had just had supper, and were seated in the office of the little cottage hotel at Fulton. We had nothing to do till train time, which was more than an hour away. Thinking a political discussion might be profitable I started it with the observation that it would be pretty nice if we could all be kept busy selling goods till train time. The others agreed that "that would help some."

It seemed to me that if the people were possessed of sufficient means to satisfy their desires we should all be busy at that moment taking orders. After a little argument most of the others agreed with me.

The only objection was made by a "guy" who was with a hardware concern. He contended that the people would have money enough if they didn't spend so much of it for liquor. We happened to have a man with us who was traveling for a liquor house and he wanted to know how it was, if so much money was spent for liquor, that he wasn't doing more business. Some one suggested that perhaps he didn't have good goods, whereupon the liquor man "produced" and we all agreed that he was carrying "fine drinkin' liquor." The hardware man was forced to abandon his position, on the evidence, and the discussion continued.

It was agreed that the people had the desires all right but were unable to satisfy them. The next step had to do with their employment. Either

the people are fully employed and cannot produce enough, or they are not fully employed and for that reason do not produce enough. If they are producing enough so much of it is taken from them without recompense that enough does not remain to enable them to satisfy their desires.

Now it was a "cinch" that we were on the right track and we set to work locating the trouble. And what a discussion we did have! The hardware man was always ringing in some new issue, and a fellow who was traveling for a grocery house was forever getting mixed up with him. I had a hard struggle keeping the party to the subject. It was easy enough to agree that the people could produce enough if they were fully employed. We went over the ground carefully and finally agreed that our system of land tenure was at fault. It enabled people to hold valuable land idle which others desired to use. That lessened the opportunities for employment to such an extent that people were bidding against each other for the mere opportunity to work. That in turn resulted in low wages, and proportionately small purchasing power, for the great mass of the people. All this was agreed to in the discussion.

It was getting on towards train time and I opened up my grip and handed each man a copy of "The Land Question" by Henry George. As I did so I remarked that I hoped they were sufficiently interested to pursue the subject farther. Much to my surprise the hardware man handed me back the booklet with the remark that he didn't "take any stock in that sort of doctrine."

I called his attention to the fact that he had agreed with us in the discussion and that we had indorsed the proposition of Henry George. He declared he didn't know it at the time or he wouldn't have agreed. He had read all of George's works and was sure there was nothing in the argument.

"George has written eight books," I said; "do you mean to say that you have read them all?"

"Yes, sir. Every one of them. Read them years ago, and I tell you, sir, they ain't fit reading for any man to spend his time on." He said this with much emphasis. In fact it seemed to me that he talked like a man who had just been up against an

aqua fortis cocktail, he seemed to burn so. I was very suspicious and resolved to test his veracity. So I continued:

"I expect you can tell us in a few words what it is that George proposes to do?"

"I could if I wanted to, certainly, but I don't care to discuss such nonsense." He was becoming impatient and the others smiled incredulously. I pressed him farther.

"Do you remember what his definition of rent is?"

"Well, no, not exactly—that is I can't give it to you in his words."

"Well, approximately. What do you understand it to be?"

"Well, I don't think my memory serves me well enough to give even the gist of it now." He was beginning to see his "finish" and appeared very restless.

"Do you recall his definition of wealth?"

"No, I can't say that I do at just this moment." We all wanted to laugh, but we didn't let on.

"How about capital, you surely must remember how he defines capital?"

"No, I can't just remember now how he did define those different things; it's nearly ten years ago since I read his books." He fidgeted about a little and everyone else seemed to be moving nearer or farther away according to his nerve. We wondered how it was all going to end.

"As a matter of fact then you are not much better off than you would be if you never had read any of them?" The liquor man laughed out loud and the others, with the exception of the hardware man, joined in. The hardware man looked dangerous as he replied to my question.

"I hope you ain't insinuating that I never did read them," he asked, with some show of feeling.

"Oh dear, no," I replied with perfect calmness. "I wouldn't be so rude as to doubt your word. You say you have read all of George's works?"

"Yes, sir; every one of them," he answered, pounding the arm of his chair with his fist as he did so.

I was now thoroughly satisfied that he was a "piker," and I resolved to ask him about George's books and fake the titles on him. Again I continued:

"Did you read his 'Good Times?'"

"Yes, sir; read it over ten years ago."

"How about his 'Married Men' and 'Farm Life' and 'City Topics?' Did you read all of those, too?"

"Every one of them."

The thought of Henry George writing books with such outlandish titles as these almost made me laugh, but I kept my sober look and continued again for one last shot: "Do you recall the names of any other of his books that you read?"

"No, I can't say that I do! it's so long ago since I read them."

"You probably have read his masterpiece 'Twenty Thousand Years Later?'"

"Oh, yes, certainly; every one has read that."

That settled it. I reached for a copy of the "Land Question" and showed him on the cover a list of the books that George did write. The others read it also. At first they grinned, then they laughed, then yelled—all except the hardware man. He looked like 30 cents in Chinese money and seemed to have a headache.

M. J. FOYER.

SINCERITY IN POLITICS.

The following editorial in "Why," the little but ably edited cosmopolitan magazine which is published at Cedar Rapids, Ia., introduces a statesman's letter now of national interest.

One of the most conspicuous of the public men in the United States today is Tom L. Johnson, the Democratic mayor of Cleveland, O., a Republican city. Something of his remarkably successful political career is already known by every newspaper reader. His campaign for the mayoralty of Cleveland was particularly notable from the fact that it was won in spite of the almost unlimited use of money against him by his opponents and the united opposition of all the Cleveland newspapers except one, while on the other hand no money was used in Johnson's campaign, he having declared that if the issues upon which the contest was made were not enough to elect him money should not, and the appeal was made to the intelligence and conscience of the people. Mr. Johnson's well-known incorruptibility and devotion to principle which made him a zealous champion of such measures as would insure freedom and equality of opportunity to every individual, and a tireless and almost invincible opponent of those who

would give greater power and additional privileges to the class that is now with the aid of government absorbing the wealth produced by labor, and at the same time forcing upon their victims through unjust taxation the support of the government that fails to protect them against robbery, is the foundation of his political strength. And yet Johnson's sincerity and energetic warfare upon special privilege are not alone enough to make a man invincible; a foundation is only the beginning of a structure. Tom L. Johnson has raised a magnificent superstructure on that foundation. He perceives the wrong and enters actively and courageously into the work of overcoming it. He knows the remedy and asks for authority to apply it. This is the only object he has in view when seeking office, and were it not for that reason nothing could tempt him away from peaceful private life.

But the people have faith in Tom Johnson, and they have faith in the policy he would enforce. It is contemplation of this fact that cheers the heart of the single taxer and revives the hope that sometimes falters, for Tom L. Johnson's inspiration came from Henry George. Is it this that makes him seemingly invincible? His defeats are only temporary and the efforts of his enemies to vanquish him will only end in deep and crushing humiliation to themselves.

An incident in Johnson's political career which happened almost ten years ago when he was in Congress will be remembered by many who were interested in his work. A Cleveland firm of cloak manufacturers appealed to him through their employes to vote for an increased duty on imported garments, and in reply to that appeal he wrote a letter that reveals something of the man's unflinching courage and at the same time presents some very wholesome thoughts for the reader's consideration. The letter was made a part of the Congressional Record and is as follows:

"I have received your communication and that from Messrs. Landesman, Hirschmeyer & Co., to which you refer, asking me to vote against the Wilson tariff bill, unless it is amended by adding to the duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem, on cloaks, as it proposes, an additional duty of 49½ cents per pound.

"I shall do nothing of the kind. My objection to the Wilson bill is not

that its duties are too low, but that they are too high. I will do all I can to cut its duties down, and I will strenuously oppose putting them up. You ask me to vote to make cloaks artificially dear. How can I do that without making it harder for those who need cloaks to get cloaks? Even if this would benefit you, would it not injure others? There are many cloak makers in Cleveland, it is true, but they are few as compared with the cloak users. Would you consider me an honest representative if I would thus consent to injure the many for the benefit of the few, even though the few in this case were yourselves?

"And you ask me to demand in addition to a monstrous advalorem duty of 45 per cent. a still more monstrous weight duty of 49½ cents a pound—a weight duty that will make the poorest sewing girl pay as much tax on her cheap shoddy cloak as Mrs. Astor or Mrs. Vanderbilt would be called on to pay on a cloak of the finest velvets and embroideries! Do you really want me to vote to thus put the burden of taxation on the poor, while letting the rich escape? Whether you want me to or not, I will not do it.

"That, as your employers say, a serviceable cloak can be bought in Berlin for \$1.20 affords no reason in my mind for keeping up the tariff. On the contrary, it is the strongest reason for abolishing it altogether. There are lots of women in this country who would be rejoiced to get cloaks so cheaply; lots of women who must now pinch and strain to get a cloak; lots of women who cannot now afford to buy cloaks, and must wear old or cast-off garments or shiver with cold. Is it not common justice that we should abolish every tax that makes it harder for them to clothe themselves?

"No; I will do nothing to keep up duties. I will do everything I can to cut them down. I do not believe in taxing one citizen for the purpose of enriching another citizen. You elected me on my declaration that I was opposed to protection, believing it but a scheme for enabling the few to rob the many, and that I was opposed even to a tariff for revenue, believing that the only just way of raising revenues is by the single tax upon land values. So long as I continue to represent you in Congress I shall act on the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Whenever I can abolish any

of the taxes that are now levied on labor or the products of labor I will do it, and where I cannot abolish I will do my best to reduce. When you get tired of that you can elect someone in my place who suits you better. If you want duties kept up, you may get an honest protectionist who will serve you; you cannot get such service from an honest free trader.

"But I believe that you have only to think of the matter to see that in adhering to principle I will be acting for the best interests of all working men and women, yourselves among the number. This demand for protective duties for the benefit of the American workingman is the veriest sham. You cannot protect labor by putting import duties on goods. Protection makes it harder for the masses to live. It may increase the profits of favored capitalists; it may build up trusts and create great fortunes, but it cannot raise wages. You know for yourselves that what your employers pay you in wages does not depend on what any tariff may enable them to make, but on what they can get others to take your places for.

"You have to stand the competition of the labor market. Why, then, should you try to shut yourselves out from the advantages that the competition of the goods market should give to you? It is not protection that makes wages higher here than in Germany. They were higher here before we had any protection, and in the saturnalia of protection that has reigned here for some years past you have seen wages go down, until the country is now crowded with tramps and hundreds of thousands of men are now supported by charity. What made wages higher here than in Germany is the freer access to land, the natural means of all production, and as that is closed up and monopoly sets in wages must decline. What labor needs is not protection, but justice; not legalized restrictions which permit one set of men to tax their fellows, but the free opportunity to all for the exertion of their own powers. The real struggle for the rights of labor and for those fair wages that consist in the full earnings of the laborer is the struggle for freedom and against monopolies and restrictions. In the effort to cut down protection this struggle is timidly beginning. I shall support the Wilson bill with all my ability and all my strength."

THE COMING BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

Extracts from a paper on "The Next Depression in America," from the pen of Henry George, Jr., in the Westminster Review for May, 1902.

Consider one of our depressions somewhat carefully—that of 1837. . . . Land speculation was what piled the load on the camel; the currency circular was the straw that finally broke its back. Similar examination of the facts will show that land speculation was the main factor in the succeeding crises of 1857, 1873, 1884 and 1893—that tariff changes, currency changes or mere fear of currency changes was in this or that instance the fatal last straw.

But admitting that this may have been at the bottom of the five crises named, . . . in what way does this kind of speculation differ from other forms of speculation?

It differs from other forms of speculation and it is persistent in its operation because it attaches to one of the three fundamental factors in general production, these three factors being—land, labor and capital. Land is at once the resting-place and the storehouse of all mankind. It is as necessary to the existence of human beings as is the air. Build a railroad, start a steamboat or steamship line, cut a canal, spread telegraph or telephone wires, erect houses, clear away timber, break ground, drain a marsh, sink a shaft, construct an aqueduct, displace cobble stones with asphalt pavement, introduce electric lighting, lay out public parks, add to the convenience or the beauty of a locality, introduce labor-saving machinery, develop new methods—and land, the land of that vicinity, whether the vicinity be extended or contracted, is benefited. If there is advancement in all directions—that is to say, if there is general progress—so much the more is land benefited in price. Let a municipality lay out a street; let a Carnegie establish and endow a great concert hall or college or library; let the county authorities build a fine public highroad; let few or many individuals pierce a new country with a steam highway—and land in the neighborhood, be its realm wide or narrow, is bettered in price. Considered as a mere location, and irrespective of any improvements, irrespective of any labor of whatever kind upon it, the market price of a piece of land tends to advance with social growth and social improvement about it; tends to keep step with the increase of population

and the development of civilized ways. The economic value of land—that is, of land considered as bare—depending upon environment, the selling price mounts in anticipation of improved environment. This anticipation becomes a speculation. Quantities of land at once available for primary uses are valued at their possible future availability for higher uses; that is to say, the selling price is based not upon its present, but upon its prospective advantages. This anticipated value in effect discounts the future. It leaps beyond present conditions to what is promised in time to come. And since all present activity quickens expectation, speculation as to the benefits to be at some future time conferred upon a locality increases with the growth or even persistence of present prosperity. Present "good times" will send hope forward with leaps and bounds, and land will now sell for a considerable part of what it is thought it will be worth in the still greater "good times" to come.

This is what occurs to more or less extent in all seasons of prosperity and its operation becomes the more marked as such prosperity becomes broad and general; as it matures and intensifies. Speculation sends the price of land up according to the extent, strength and duration of the prosperity era. Continuing to rise in anticipation of the still larger value to spring from the greater prosperity that mounting hope promises, the price of land overtakes and outstrips the present state of material progress. The price that labor and capital must give to engage productively with land becomes too great to encourage them to remain active. Land gets too much of the fruits of production; labor and capital, too little—distinguishing capital from monopoly of course. Labor and capital, therefore, stop producing; the more abruptly if some extra burden is suddenly thrown upon them, such as increased taxes of any kind or a changed currency. . . .

Now if the main cause of industrial crises in the United States is to be found in land speculation, what sign is there of that kind of speculation overtaking our present extraordinary "business prosperity"? One's eyes naturally first turn for answer to the money center of the continent—New York. . . . There at first glance appear no evidences of serious land speculation. But looking closer rents as a whole seem to be advancing. . . .

Then, too, . . . through the construction of the time-and-distance-destroying electric roads, which have made a sudden spring into existence, land value has risen tremendously in new urban and suburban districts. . . . There has also been a considerable rise in the value of farms of New York state . . . What is true of New York is true to more or less extent of most of the eastern states. Land as a whole is appreciating faster than the ratio of population. But for obvious and extensive speculation we must look to the middle west. . . . A recent report says that a few years ago there was but little farm land in Illinois valued at higher than \$50 or \$75 an acre, whereas a farm in Kankakee county has recently been sold at \$112.50 an acre, and another at \$120 an acre. At Roanok, Woodford county, a farm of 160 acres has just been transferred for \$150 an acre, and \$140 an acre has been refused for a farm of 240 acres lying between Kappa and El Paso. The Champaign Gazette reports a 160-acre farm near Ellsworth selling for \$130.50 an acre. All these farms have but moderate improvements, and they indicate the rise of prices all over Illinois. . . . A direct report from South Dakota says that "land sales have during the past year been enormous," and that "prices have advanced from 25 to 100 percent." Similar reports come from southern Minnesota, Nebraska, northern Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas. Eastern money is pouring in for investment—largely in mortgages—so that is another way in which the east will suffer when the "slump" shall come.

Yet serious as this state of things may appear, it does not include a form of land speculation now involving many parts of the country, chiefly the large money centers and notably New York. This is embodied in the concentration or "trust" movement. Take steam railroads and steel making as two of the many types of this kind of speculation. . . .

Now what is the first important element in a railroad? The land. It is set apart for transportation purposes; land devoted to a steam highway; land commonly spoken of as a "right of way." This land mounts in value with increasing traffic, and consequently increasing toll, or with the expectancy of such, so that speculation in railroad stocks and bonds is a very important kind of land speculation.

Turn to the enormous steel-making consolidation—the United States Steel corporation. Its president, Mr Charles

M. Schwab, practically admitted, when cited before the United States industrial commission, that the plants of its constituent companies could be reproduced for the corporation's bonds (\$304,000,000), and that its stock, preferred and common, aggregating \$1,100,000,000 par value, was based on a land speculation—to wit, on the corporation's coal and ore supplies, his claim being that it had an absolute monopoly of the Connellsville coal fields of 60,000 acres, making the best coke in the world, and that it had "in sight" in the northwest 500,000,000 tons of the best steel-making ore to be found in the country. These mineral lands, he thought, gave more than sufficient basis for the Steel corporation's prodigious capitalization, and it is upon that kind of foundation that the company's stock is now being placed upon the market. What is this but a colossal capitalised land speculation—a speculation founded upon the assumption that the present extraordinary demand for steel and steel products will continue? What if this demand should not continue?

When one realizes that practically the same few hands controlling this steel operation control the centralizing railroads, the supply of copper, of petroleum, of linseed oil, of anthracite and bituminous coal, of salt and of borax, and that they have great banking facilities scattered over the country—one estimate for New York alone being 85 per cent. of the aggregate deposits of the banks there—for financing their enterprises, we get some suggestion of the stupendous speculation involved. The public is investing in these trust securities not at the price of the old constituent companies, but at "watered" and vastly higher price. These combinations in turn are putting up the price of their products, that unquestionable authority, Dun's Review, for January 7, showing an increase of 40 per cent. in the price of 350 typical commodities within less than five years. High prices must sooner or later shorten demand, when, of course the trust revenue must shrink and with it the value of trust stocks.

Here, then, is another and tremendous form of land speculation in full progress, with this difference from the speculation in city lots and farms, that the latter is slow to start and slow to stop; whereas, with its Wall street princes of speculation who have access to every channel of information, this steel trust—and the other great combinations are like it—is as sensitive to speculative conditions as a barometer

is to those of the atmosphere. The trust managers are first to read indications of advantage and first to see the sign of warning, and where trusts are operating under conditions of general prosperity, as at present, these managers will probably "discount" the business boom and be prepared for a downward stock market long before the mass of the people realize that the summit has been reached and a decline is imminent. Nothing is so timid as money, and any one of scores of apprehended dangers or accidents may shiver confidence and chill credit. Some speculators will immediately sell their securities. That will start others, and then, if the other forms of land speculation have reached their limit, the deluge.

SONG OF THE CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

When I was a lad I managed to squirm
In an office boy for a brokerage firm;
I cleaned the rug and the cuspidor,
And at last bought and sold things on the floor—
I pushed along so successfullee
That now I am a captain of industree.

I watched the ticker and I took a chance,
Now and then, on a slump or a sharp advance;
Things happened somehow to turn my way,
And I bought out the brokerage firm one day—
Then I was the firm and the firm was me,
I'd become a captain of industree.

I watched my chance and I gobbled blocks
Of what I knew to be gilt-edged stocks—
I gobbled stocks wherever I could
And wrecked roads where it would do me good;
The money came rolling in to me,
And so I'm a captain of industree.

I've a marble shack on the avenue,
And a brownstone cottage at Newport, too,
I've a splendid yacht and a private car,
And my fame's wherever the railroads are—

I have pulled the strings so successfullee
That now I'm a captain of industree.

I have dined where a prince sat down to dine,
And few have wads that are bigger than mine;

I possess two hundred million plunks;
When I travel I take along eighty trunks—
Oh, I tell you what, it is great to be
A glorious captain of industree.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

"You are charged with burglary. The complaining witness says you broke into his house and forcibly possessed yourself of all his money and valuables. What have you to say?"

"I admit all he charges, your honor, but the next morning after robbing him I spent the money for

books and gave some of them to his children."

Courts are great on following precedent, therefore the judge felt impelled to discharge the prisoner and fine the complaining witness for contempt.—The Commoner.

He that dies shall not die lonely,
Many an one hath gone before;
He that lives shall bear no burden
Heavier than the life they bore.

—Wm. Morris.

BOOK NOTICES.

PROF. ABBOTT'S "ROMAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS."

This book by Prof. F. F. Abbott, of the University of Chicago, published by Ginn & Co., is primarily intended for use as a text-book in colleges, but it is worthy of a place in the library of all who are interested in historical reading. It is well that the publishers have taken pains to present it in an attractive binding, suitable for the library itself as well as for the classroom.

In spite of the many points of difference, American history finds its most instructive parallels in the history of Rome. Material for modern comparison can be found in every period of Roman history. Especially is this true of the century between the final overthrow of Carthage in 146 B. C., and the murder of Caesar in 44 B. C. It is a real satisfaction, therefore, to have a book which deals with this important epoch with clearness of statement and with insight into the social problems of the times. Prof. Abbott's brief work has both these virtues, and it can be highly recommended as a companion volume to any general history of the Republic or Empire.

Its treatment of a particular epoch was mentioned because the treatment of the history of that time may be taken as a touchstone of the writer's conception of all history. In that period the same widening of the breach was going on between the masses and the privileged classes, as we see in America to-day. Prof. Abbott enumerates very clearly the causes of the breach, giving due prominence to the concentration of the land of Italy into the hands of rich Romans who lived in the city.

The arrangement of the book is excellent. Each of the three periods—Monarchical, Republican, Imperial—is dealt with in two ways: First, historically; secondly, with a description of the political institutions of the time. The index is quite inadequate. For example, the important headings, Taxation and Revenue, do not appear.

It is a pity that a book so clear and correct as this should lack the distinction of style. It seems inevitable that books written for the purpose of being text-books should be ipso facto dull and colorless. I know of but one historical text-book that has life and spirit—John Fiske's School History of the United States. If Fiske had become a teacher, perhaps his book would be like the others. Teachers, for some mysterious reason, seem to think it necessary to make text-books as stiff and stilted as possible. To break the ice it would be a good idea for some enterprising publisher to engage Edmund C. Stedman to get out a series of Arithmetics and Mark Twain an English Grammar.

J. H. DILLARD.

The third edition, that for 1902, of Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities, has just appeared. It is larger than the previous editions, and much more comprehensive. This Manual is intended for the information of investors and business men interested as such directly in financial affairs. But it bristles with information of excep-



AN ABSURD MISTAKE.

The Giants—Ho, ho! we've got you now! Denouncing us at Pittsburg on the Fourth, hey?

Roosevelt—Gentlemen, here's the speech; read it and you'll see it was a pure bluff for the grand stand. Denounce you? Come, come, friends—don't you know I'm after the Republican nomination?

tional value to students of economic and civic conditions. It contains data regarding practically all of the "trusts," and one of its revelations of general interest is a list of municipal lighting plants, which shows that over 300 American towns and cities do their own gas and electric lighting. There are 2,239 pages to the Manual, which is published by John Moody & Co., 35 Nassau street, New York, for \$7.50.

PERIODICALS.

—Mr. Howells has a very appreciative as well as discriminating word about Dickens in the easy chair of the July Harper. "His black was very black, his white was very white, and all his colors were primitive, but he painted an image of life which was not wholly untrue, though it was so largely unlike." This is a true bit of criticism; and so is the following, which points out truly Dickens' greatest value: "His work made always for equality, for fraternity, and if he sentimentalized the world, he also in equal measure democratized it. We fancy it was the instinctive and often unconscious democracy of Dickens which did much to endear him to Americans, whom otherwise he took little pains to endear himself to; and we could wish him back in his old influence for that reason if for no other, at a time when our earlier and nobler ideals of nationality seem to be endangered as at present." In the same number there is a short poem, "The Old Home," which is a refreshing contrast, in simplicity and unstrained art, to the prevailing run of magazine poetry. Even Wordsworth might have approved this verse:
 "The garden's myriad cups of bloom
 His withered heart with fragrance flood;
 Barn pigeons, cooling, lull to rest
 The unrest of his blood."

J. H. D.

In the July North American Review, Mr. John Handboe writes of "Strikes and the Public Welfare," holding, as we have heard before, that the public has rights which both labor and capital ought to be bound to respect. He is in favor of compulsory arbitration, and sees that for this end labor unions must be incorporated. He does not tell us how labor unions are to be induced to become incorporated, "a step," he confesses, "to which they have

no inclination." In the same number Mr. M. W. Hazeltine writes of Mr. Carnegie's book, "The Empire of Business," in a highly laudatory vein, and says of the author that "Among the lovers of mankind his preeminence is undisputed." The writer probably does not consider certain grimy "hands" in Pennsylvania, who have built libraries which they use not, as coming within the category of mankind. After reading such an article one feels like asking once more the question: "Who is the better lover of mankind, he who piles up wealth, however skillfully and honestly, by monopoly and the labor of others, and then distributes it, however liberally, according to his will and desire of fame; or he who uses his ability to champion conditions that will bring to the laborers a better distribution of the wealth which the capitalist and they together produce?" Which, for example, of the two California workers was the better lover of mankind, Leland Stanford or Henry George?—J. H. D.

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