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EDITORIAL

Mayor Dunne's appointments to the Chicago school board are of more than local or temporary interest and importance. They mark the end of the rule of the tax dodgers over our public schools (p. 146), and the beginning of a regime of sound educational policies. In their personnel, the appointments are non-partisan and of the highest order. Some will instantly commend themselves, not only to the good people of Chicago, but throughout the United States.

Jane Addams is one of these appointees. Head resident of Hull-House, she has come to be known everywhere as an efficient administrator as well as a high-minded philanthropist and serviceable

citizen. The educational work at Hull-House testifies also to her abilities as an educator. Mrs. Emmons Blaine, though not so widely known elsewhere, is almost as well known in civic and educational circles in Chicago as Miss Addams, and her intelligent devotion to educational progress distinguishes her as eminently fit for appointment to school board service. Dr. Cornelia De Bey, of the same civic character as Miss Addams and Mrs. Blaine, possesses as well a degree of organizing ability and energy which guarantees the greatest effectiveness of the three. Emil W. Ritter, who is in thorough sympathy with the wholesome educational policy for which the three women appointees stand, has had practical experience as an educator during his whole adult life. He is a successful business man and has distinguished himself in citizenship as president of the Referendum League, the organization which aroused the citizens of Chicago to make effective use of the advisory referendum. John C. Harding is a prominent and trusted trade unionist of the best character, whose interest in public education, like that of the others, is of the pedagogical as distinguished from the fiscal and factory type. The other appointees, although they were selected apparently with deference to race considerations, are understood to be in harmony with their associate appointees.

These appointments are in marked and gratifying contrast with most of those that have been made in the past. For one thing, Mayor Dunne has extended the recognition which has heretofore been but grudgingly given to women in the government of the schools. We are preached at with wearisome iteration to convince us that the place for woman is the home; and we might easily agree to this if the preachers' conception of home were somewhat more comprehensive than the idea

of washtubs for poor women and afternoon teas for rich ones. But all this pious talk about home as woman's sphere is twaddle, if the school is not included in the home idea. Yet the appointment of women to the Chicago school board has heretofore been regarded as in the nature of a certain masculine condescension. Mayor Dunne exhibits a different spirit. He has recognized woman's true place in the home by considering the public school system as a department of the home, and conferring approximately half of his school board appointments upon women eminently capable of dealing with it. It is to be hoped that in his schoolboard appointments next year, he will honor himself and improve the public school system by appointing to membership as many competent women as he has appointed this year.

Another ground of contrast between these appointments and most of those in the past, is the absence of the canting "business" element. Our school boards, like those of many another city, have been dominated by grafters and their dupes, until they have been "reformed," and then they have been dominated by "business" men and their dupes. Neither have been concerned for teacher or pupil; both have been concerned for "interests." Mayor Dunne's appointments are an indication that "interests" must hereafter give way to education. That is the reason these new appointments are so unwelcome to the "interests," and their agents on the board and their newspapers back of it.

The same reason accounts for an attack, largely by outgoing members of the board, upon the Teachers' Federation on the 19th. A committee of seven, of which four were outgoing members, rebuked the Teachers' Federation for sending delegates to the Federation of Labor, something which the teachers had been do-

ing for more than two years without official protest. The committee's action was sustained on the 21st by 13 members of the board—a majority of only 2—of whom four were serving at their final meeting. That foolish rebuke was a dying kick at an organization of women which has brought about the downfall of the "interests" as regulators of public school affairs. This organization unearthed the gigantic tax-dodging interests which stand in the way of a good educational system and which now record their feeble protest by the votes of an expiring majority. This organization has carried the heat and burden of the day in behalf of educational as opposed to factory methods in our school system. This organization made Mayor Dunne's excellent appointments to the school board possible. While condemned ostensibly for belonging to a labor federation, the motive back of its condemnation, whether the mover of the resolution realizes it or not, is resentment at the success of this organization of public spirited women in awakening public opinion to the dangers of further government of the public schools by "interests" and for "interests."

Somewhat slowly it may be, but with increasing certainty, the municipal ownership movement which elected Mayor Dunne is forging ahead. Since much of the preliminary work is of a consultative nature, it cannot be published as it proceeds; and for that reason those of us who are not present at the consultations naturally feel that little or nothing is being done. But in fact a great deal has been done since Mayor Dunne took his seat, less than three months ago. This must be evident to anyone who reflects upon the facts that have come out.

What, for instance, is the significance of all this exploitation of Dalrymple, the Glasgow traction manager, as a prophet of evil for municipal ownership in the United States, with which the pluto-

cratic newspapers are favoring their readers? It rests on no facts but a casual remark or two by Mr. Dalrymple, upon conditions peculiar to the United States, with which he asserts his unfamiliarity, and regarding which he is of course no expert. Besides these facts it rests only upon a faked interview telegraphed from Philadelphia, the authenticity and correctness of which he has denied, but which the plutocratic press, ignoring his denial, continue to exploit. What is the meaning of this great ado about nothing? The answer is simple. It is intended to divert attention from what Mr. Dalrymple did say, as an expert, on matters regarding which he is competent to testify. He testifies to the great superiority of municipal ownership and operation over corporate ownership and operation, in Great Britain. This is the testimony that counts, and this is the testimony the corporations are trying to drown out with a deluge of editorials based on a trivial remark and false interviews. The traction interests are hurt, not helped, by Dalrymple, and they know it.

And what is the meaning of the onslaught upon Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, the moment Mayor Dunne consults him? No matter what may be thought of Johnson as a public man, not even the corporations can dispute his ability as a traction expert, for he has proved it by their only standard—success. Then why do the plutocratic press turn in with one accord to discredit him, when the Mayor of Chicago consults him as a traction expert? It is because they know that he can advise the Mayor of Chicago with intelligence and can be neither bought nor fooled. He testifies, as the news gatherers report him, that scores of miles of streets are available for municipal ownership purposes, and successful municipal operation, upon which the 99-year obstruction act has no bearing. This is a secret which the traction companies were anxious

to keep, and in the keeping of which they were ably assisted by the local transportation committee of the City Council when Foreman and Bennett were its leading spirits.

Alderman Foreman seems well disposed yet to aid in preventing the utilization of that secret, even if its divulgence cannot be prevented. For when Mayor Dunne proposed the withdrawal of offers for bids for a short-line municipal ownership system, in order that bids for 100 miles or more might be solicited, Mr. Foreman promptly spoke out against the change; and when the local transportation committee moved the withdrawal of the offer for bids for the short line, Mr. Foreman opposed action, and the motion was deferred. This was at the Council meeting on the 19th. At the same time Alderman Foreman moved an inquiry of the Corporation Counsel as to his reason for discontinuing a suit by the city against the traction companies, which had been started with a great flourish of trumpets by the Harrison administration.

There is something significant about these performances of Alderman Foreman. They can be appreciated only by understanding the purposes and circumstances of that short-line bidding and of that now discontinued law suit. Mayor Harrison, toward the close of his administration, set both schemes on foot. One was for the ostensible purpose of building an experimental municipal ownership line on Adams street, about 10 miles long; the other was for the ostensible purpose of testing the legal rights of the traction companies in the State courts, by whose decision on local law the Federal courts would be bound. Both purposes would be legitimate and commendable. But both now appear to have been loaded with a secret purpose, neither legitimate nor laudable, the discovery of which calls for repudiation from ex-Mayor Harrison, if he was innocent in the

matter, and gives to Alderman Foreman's prompt interference with Mayor Dunne's plans to protect the city's rights, a deeper color of partisanship for traction interests than even his record has hitherto exhibited.

The chancery suit which Mayor Harrison instituted for the ostensible purpose of testing the traction companies' legal rights in the State courts, was authorized by the City Council (vol. vii, p. 808), which attached a proviso to its authorization to the effect that during the pendency of this suit the traction interests should not be disturbed. The situation, therefore, was tied up by that suit. Nothing practical in the direction of municipal ownership could be done with reference to the lines involved, while that suit remained alive; and that it could have been kept alive by the companies, had they filed a cross bill, every lawyer knows. But they were dilatory, and now that the city has discontinued the suit the companies have lost their opportunity — unless Alderman Foreman can recover it for them.

The reason given by Mayor Dunne for discontinuing that tricky suit is that a quo warranto suit has been instituted at his request by the attorney general, and that in this suit a decision by the State courts can be more expeditiously secured than through the chancery suit, which is therefore useless. That is a sufficient reason. By the quo warranto suit the companies are called upon to show by what authority of law they occupy the streets of Chicago. It raises every legitimate question under the 99-year claim, and the judgment will dispose of the whole dispute so far as the State courts can dispose of it. It cannot be removed to the Federal courts until the State courts are through with it, as the chancery suit might have been; the Federal courts, if it ultimately goes there on alleged Federal questions, will be governed by the State court's decision on the local law;

and a final decision can be had in the State courts probably within the next year. The wonder is that this proceeding was not adopted long ago. But is it a wonder?

As to the experimental line on Adams street, while the ostensible purpose of calling for bids for such a line was experimentation in municipal ownership and operation, this was not the whole purpose. Supplementary to that laudable purpose, there was a purpose, very evident now, to make the experiment fail. It is probable that Mayor Dunne discovered this amiable scheme of his predecessor to head off the municipal ownership movement by making an experiment on such terms as to insure its failure, and that he was moved by his discovery to ask the Council to recall the offer for bids. Whatever his purpose, however, the purpose of his predecessor's scheme was evidently to produce that disastrous effect, and Mayor Dunne is to be congratulated upon having done the one thing necessary to frustrate Mayor Harrison's shrewd play into the hands of the traction companies. Unless Alderman Foreman and the other aldermanic creatures and servants of the traction interests are able to muster strength enough in the Council to vote down the Mayor's proposition, Mr. Harrison's "experimental" obstruction to municipal ownership and operation will be "wiped off the map," and a sincere experiment in municipal ownership and operation will be undertaken.

If the leakages from the Chicago grand jury (pp. 151, 168) are to be relied upon, the usual thing is to happen in connection with that body's investigation of "labor graft." Labor grafters are to be indicted and the employers who grafted them are to go unscathed. Whether this one-sided result is chargeable to a class grand jury, to the prosecutor or to the law, makes little difference. The psychological effect upon the working masses will be the same.

Among them the belief is gaining ground rapidly that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor; and if the Chicago grand jury indicts labor leaders without indicting employers, when the guilt of either is itself proof of the guilt of the other, that belief will again be justified.

What the particular influences may be that are playing to this end, we cannot undertake to say. But the Chicago Record-Herald of the 20th makes this explanation, in a report of grand jury proceedings:

Efforts by the grand jury to weld the closing links in the chain of graft guilt on the part of leaders of both sides in the labor controversy have come to naught through a check said to have been put on the investigation by certain interests that could not afford an exposure. The nub of the evidence required to open the corruption to public view is being withheld just beyond the reach of the inquisitors. So much was admitted yesterday by members of the jury itself, who, after many days of delving, said they found that intervention by prominent men had nullified their work. Beyond the possible indictment of a few labor men, nothing now is expected from the inquiry that a few days ago threatened to expose corrupt coteries on both sides. A report may be presented, simply deprecating the graft practices. "The really important matter of all that we have thrashed out has been along the line of showing that a conspiracy was the basis of the teamsters' strike," one of the jurors said. "We were almost at a point where indictments might be voted. Now a screw has been put in the investigation. It is evident to us where the cause of the check rests. A number of employers and their agents are behind the move. In fact, we can see that we ourselves are the victims of a conspiracy that results in suppressing facts."

As the Record-Herald has been sympathetic with the employers' union, its testimony is like an admission by an adverse witness. It is confirmatory, it will be observed, of the explanation of the strike which we have offered from the beginning and still insist upon. All the circumstantial evidence points to it. The strike was a conspiracy in its inception, and the conspirators have repeatedly and purposely prevented its termination. The heaviest responsi-

bility for this does not lie upon the labor leaders. If only the worst rascals in connection with it were to be indicted, no labor leader, however culpable, would have cause to be uneasy.

One of the most unhappy effects of the Chicago strike has not passed and probably will not pass for many a day. This is the race antipathy which was deliberately fostered by the employers' union. Their agents imported Negroes from distant places with the obvious intent of exciting race riots and so making an excuse for the intervention of troops—whereby they in their insanity expected to break down trade unionism. On one notable occasion and several less notable ones, they deliberately planned such a riot for such a purpose; and the sheriff himself has, without denial, been publicly charged with lending himself to one of these plans. The race riots did not come, but race hatreds were spread and intensified; and to-day, Negroes are unsafe in localities where "scabs" are detested. That was not so before the importation of Negroes as "scabs," which began with the stockyards strike several months ago. On the contrary, nowhere were the rights and feelings of Negroes respected more than in labor organizations. But the identification of any race with what among the masses of hired working people are known as "scabs," inevitably fosters among those people hatred of everyone bearing the marks of that race. This is what has happened to the Negroes of Chicago.

It is horrible to contemplate, and hopeless to grapple with. If active labor unionists were responsible for it or could control it, the remedy would be simple. They could be reasoned with. In fact, they would not need to be reasoned with, for they as a rule harbor none of this race hatred. But the unreasoning prejudices of masses of people cannot be reached, for the people are too remote, nor reasoned with, for the

prejudices are too stubborn. If a "scab" is their black beast, and they have seen Negroes working in the role of "scabs," then to their unreasoning senses all Negroes are "scabs", and consequently enemies to workingmen. They are not peculiar in this. A Southern clergyman at the Chicago University a week or two ago showed that the same kind of unreasoning prejudice, only reversed as to class, gets even into the pulpit. There is no other way of reaching and modifying such prejudices than by object lessons. If the sight of a few strange Negroes working as "scabs" would send a thrill of prejudice through a great mass of white people so as to excite in them deadly hostility toward every Negro they might meet, then a sight calculated to arouse opposite emotions would have the opposite effect. Sympathetic speech and action by Negroes, with the workingmen in the industrial struggle, would go further than any other influence to allay the race antipathy toward Negroes which the growing use by reckless employers of Negroes as strike breakers has begun to excite. That outrages upon Negroes by workingmen of other races is to be condemned and punished when possible, goes without the saying. But the pressing question is less a question of punishing or forcibly preventing these outrages than of allaying the outrageous impulse, if that can be done by legitimate means.

President Roosevelt's condemnation of Mr. Bowen, in the Venezuelan affair, is characteristically vigorous, and it may be deserved. Only a study of the evidence can determine the justice of the decision, and Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Taft have presumably better knowledge of the evidence than any other presumably disinterested persons. But when one considers Secretary Taft's admissions that Mr. Loomis was "indiscreet" in making investments in interests which were within his jurisdiction as minister to Venezuela, one wonders why Mr. Loomis is

retained in the diplomatic service while Mr. Bowen is dismissed. Is it a greater diplomatic crime to expose the scandals which a foreign representative has subjected himself and his government to by his "indiscretions" in investing in interests with which he is diplomatically concerned, than it is to create the scandals? The trail of the asphalt trust hangs about the whole matter, and it is difficult to believe that scandals arising out of Loomis's "indiscreet" investments can be silenced by officially decapitating Bowen for denouncing them. They ought not to be so silenced. This is a subject regarding which Congress should make probing inquiries. Mr. Bowen's letter regarding his removal indicates corruption in high places, and his refusal to accept promotion when it was offered to silence him, and to resign as the alternative of dismissal, are significant at least of his good faith.

President Roosevelt's action in the Santa Fe rebate cases would be amazing if it were not President Roosevelt's. He proposes the prosecution of the corporation, which can be punished only by a fine, but refuses to allow a prosecution of the company's officials, who might be punished with imprisonment and so serve as examples. And yet, if the company is guilty, some of its officers must also be guilty, for a corporation can act only as its officers direct. Why, then, is indictment against officials forbidden? Is it because Paul Morton would be one, if not the one, of the officials to be prosecuted? Apparently it was intended to whitewash Mr. Morton. For this purpose Mr. Harmon and Mr. Judson seem to have been retained by the Administration, although their retainer nominally was for the purpose of "shackling cunning." But they advised prosecution of the company's officials, which would have brought Morton to the bar. They must have had evidence to warrant this advice, for no one disputes their professional ability nor doubts their

professional or personal integrity; and they were so certain of their position that they threw up their retainers rather than yield to the President's demands. So the President has himself white-washed Mr. Morton. Between the professional advice of the special counsel, and President Roosevelt's official action, the public must decide; and only one conclusion seems possible. To adopt the card room vocabulary which has become so common to the leaders of the President's party, Mr. Roosevelt appears to have been again "called with only a four flush in his hand."

THE WORK AND THE PLAY OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Why is it that the churches do not to-day retain the hold they had upon their votaries a century ago? Why is it that a smaller percentage of the population attend church services, and religion seems in general to command less homage than it commanded in the times of our fathers?

Are men becoming irreligious?

Many think so. Looking upon the reduced attendance at church as a sign of decadence of faith, and even of loss of the power of spiritual life, they lament what they regard as a falling off from religion.

But these observers seem to have confused the form of religion with its substance, its recreative exercise with its real mission, its play with its work.

It is unusual to apply the words "work" and "play" to religion, but we use them advisedly. Work and play are by no means limited in their application respectively to the toils and the amusements of life. Rather, they express two great and natural divisions pertaining to all human activities.

Every kind of life has both its work and its play. The former is its going forth for the accomplishment of its mission; the latter is its re-creative exercise—an action which either (1) merely representatively pictures, but does not directly accomplish, the purposes of its life, or (2) is a spontaneous expression of its life for the mere delight of the expression itself.

Take the mother love and life for illustration. Its work is the putting forth of the devotion, the service, labor, care, patience and self-sacrifice required in rearing the child for usefulness in the world; but it has its play in the joyful expression of itself in the caress and in other outpourings of its delight in the intercourse of mother and child. Marriage love, too, has the same two-fold expressions: first, in service; and, second, in the direct caresses of that love.

Apply to religion, then, this law of work and play, in which they are defined as two modes in the expression of every kind of life. The work of religion is to accomplish the incarnation of the love of God in a life of righteousness among men; or, to put it in other words, it is the manifestation of the two great commandments—love of God and love of man—in the very deeds of life. The play of religion is to give spontaneous expression to this religious impulse, through acts of formal worship by means of appropriate ritual.

He who sings praises to God in a church building is only playing at praise; it is when he praises God by keeping His commandments, that he praises Him in reality and in truth. He who upon his knees beseeches God is only playing at prayer; it is when he utters his prayers to God by laboring in His name for what he believes to be according to His will, that he is praying in deed and in truth. He who confesses his sins to God is only playing at repentance; it is when he repents by turning from his evil ways that he actually repents. And he who withdraws from the world by outwardly separating himself from the ordinary relations of life, and by cutting himself off from the ordinary gratifications of life, is only playing at withdrawing from the world; it is when he rejects the selfish side of what comes to him in life, and lives in the love of what is just and helpful to his fellow men, that he truly withdraws from the world.

The two things already alluded to as pertaining to all play, may be seen in the plays of religion. First, the plays of religion represent its work; and, secondly, they are a spontaneous expression of life for the joy of the expression itself. For example, falling upon

the knees represents humiliation; it is also the spontaneous attitude of man when he is moved by that emotion.

In the unfoldings of life in the experience of man, its play-side comes first. Childhood is the time for play; that is, it is the time when play is normally and rightly the first thought of life. A child naturally thinks of his play as his life's business. In fact, play is the chief instrument through which the little one may get hold of its own life, and thus prepare for the work of coming years.

With all children there are ever these two features of play, its representative and its spontaneous character. Its representative nature is shown by children's playing at being men and women. The little girl with her doll, and the boy with his hobby, are representative mothers and horsemen; and in their uncalled for activities, the spontaneousness of play is shown.

But at puberty, interest in the games of childhood largely passes away, for the real things of life begin to appeal to the developing man, and to take the place of play. Play, however, is never completely eliminated from the life of man. It changes its form, and especially it changes its relative position. Ceasing to occupy the first place, it takes a secondary place as a recreation for the purpose of refreshment and recuperation in preparation for the more serious and the more real things of life.

Now, there are larger kinds of children than the individual boys and girls of the world. So, also, there is a correspondingly larger kind of childhood. Great movements of the race-man in history, have their infancy, their childhood, and their maturity.

Applying this idea to religion, and especially to Christianity, we may say that the vast religious unfoldings of life inaugurated by the Nazarene, began in an infancy, and have progressed through centuries of a childhood, in a way very similar to the unfoldings of life in the individual.

May it not be true, then, that with the men and women of this age Christianity is approaching its adulthood?

May it not be true that Christians are outgrowing the ways of

spiritual religious childhood? May it not be true that modes of Christian worship which were the normal expression of the religious impulse of the past, are being unconsciously recognized as plays only, and thus as recreative in their function; while the work, the actual and substantial expression of religious states in the deeds of life, is now commanding the devotion of men? Is it not a rational supposition, that Christianity is approaching its puberty; that therefore its votaries are beginning to tire of the plays which were once the chief expressions of religious emotions; that the worship of God in ritual is, therefore, relegated with the spiritually-minded man or woman to its place as a recreative and spontaneous expression only, to be used for purposes of religious refreshment and rest; and that it has been succeeded by a more substantial religious expression in the life of justice and charity?

Looked at in this way, we may regard the religion of Christianity as having been passing through its childhood during the centuries of its history. Nineteen hundred years is not too long to think of as the childhood of so magnificent a movement as that of Christianity, and it may be a truth of vast significance that we are now approaching the adult life of Christianity? If this indeed be true, ceasing from going to church to worship God in ritual does not imply any loss of human interest in religion. It implies, rather, that men are demanding a more adult mode of worship.

Man feels the need for withdrawing from the world as much as ever. But he is no longer satisfied with playing at such withdrawal by going off by himself and living as a hermit; he demands that actual withdrawal which is realized by a life in the world yet which is not subject to the greed of the world. The modern Christian needs as much of prayer and praise of God as did his ancestors. But he is no longer content with representing it by verbal utterances upon his knees and by songs of glorification; he demands that actual realization of it which is attained by loving one's neighbor as himself.

May not this be the real reason

for the falling off in church attendance? If so, it should be a hopeful, instead of a discouraging sign. Doubtless it is hopeful to men and women who, placing worshipful work above worshipful play, care less for religious form than for religious substance.

CHARLES H. MANN.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

THE WOMAN'S SINGLE TAX LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, June 19.—The fifth annual convention of the Woman's National Single Tax League was held in this city on June 15, 16 and 17. It was called to order in Independence Club Hall by Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, of New York city, president of the League, the business session being preceded by prayer by the Rev. Robert Long, of Philadelphia. The address of the first afternoon was made by Mrs. Margaret W. Hughan, of Brooklyn, on "The Origin of the Slums." The discussion that followed, led by Dr. Florence Leigh Jones, of Brooklyn, indicated that the women who attended this convention have more than a superficial knowledge of the causes and the remedy for slums. At the first evening's session Mr. Frank Stephens, of Philadelphia, made an address of welcome which was most happily responded to by Miss Grace Isabel Colbron, of New York city.

Friday afternoon's addresses were made by R. F. Powell, subject, "Fairhope;" by Miss Mary Hicks, of Georgia, subject, "Single Tax in Women's Clubs;" by Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe, Washington, D. C., subject: "Single Tax at the Capital." In the evening a banquet was tendered the visiting delegates at the Roosevelt hotel. Mrs. Florence A. Burrell, president of the Woman's Henry George League of Philadelphia, after brief remarks, introduced Mrs. Crosby, president of the National League, to preside. Addresses were made by Henry George, Jr., subject: "Mayor Weaver's Supreme Opportunity;" by Miss Jane Campbell, of Philadelphia, subject: "Woman's Progress;" by Miss Grace Isabel Colbron, of New York city, subject: "A Word from Abroad;" by Hon. John S. Crosby, of New York city, subject: "The Signs of the Times;" by Miss Amy M. Hicks, New York city, subject: "Some Ways of Working for the Single Tax;" by Mrs. Harry Coope, Washington, D. C., subject: "The Coming Portia." There were also impromptu addresses by H. V. Hetzell, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Mfnnie Ryan, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe and Miss McGee, of Washington, D. C.

The final session on Saturday, was followed by a luncheon tendered to delegates by the Philadelphia League, at their club rooms, No. 1415 Locust street. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, New

York city, president; Mrs. Jennie L. Munroe, Washington, D. C., vice president; Mrs. Jane Dearborn Mills, Boston, third vice president; Mrs. Lizzie M. Scofield, Philadelphia, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Kate E. Freeman, Brooklyn, recording secretary; Dr. Mary D. Hussey, Orange, N. J., treasurer; Mrs. Minnie R. Ryan, Brooklyn, auditor; Mrs. Rose M. Helm, Adrian, Mich., and Dr. Anna M. Lund, Chicago, executive board.

Brooklyn was selected as the place, and the last week of May as the time, for holding the annual convention next year.

Before adjourning, the constitution was so amended as to admit men to associate membership, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Woman's National Single Tax League, desire to heartily commend and indorse Mayor Weaver and his supporters for the stand taken by him in his fight for true and honest administration of the civic affairs of this great city.

Resolved, That we admire the bravery and sound common sense of the Swedish workmen who have refused to take up arms against Norway, and that we recommend their action to men in this and other countries, believing that when government officials realize that all men will refuse to fight war will cease.

Resolved, That we believe the single tax to be the fundamental reform, without which other reforms will be of no avail.

Resolved, That we ask President Roosevelt to appoint women as well as men on the proposed commission to investigate the divorce question, as women are even more vitally concerned than men; also that we join with other women's clubs to send him a similar request.

Resolved, That we believe that women should be allowed to exercise their right to the ballot.

If those who deprecate the activity of women in public affairs had listened to the addresses and discussions of this convention their views might well have been modified. It would not have required a visit to the homes of these women to convince fair-minded persons there can be no lack of familiarity there with all the requisites for ideal home-making—comfort, culture, contentment and happiness in the household. This was in evidence not only from the nature of the addresses and discussions, but from the appearance and demeanor of the women present. It was manifest that they have a thorough appreciation of the gravity of the social problems confronting the civilization of to-day, and the duty devolving on women to do their part in solving these problems. They evidently realize that for mothers to properly equip children for the duties of life, they must have knowledge of the social affairs that most affect their welfare and happiness in life.

D. S. LUTHER.

Will Heaven be partitioned and cut up into wards of Jim Crow apartments for white people and Negroes?—Voice of Missions.

NEWS NARRATIVE

Week ending Thursday, June 22.

Norway and Sweden.

Unusual interest centered upon the meeting on the 20th of the Swedish Riksdag, or parliament, owing to the expectations of its action regarding the secession of Norway (p. 166), and large crowds gathered in front of the parliament buildings. No business was done, however, although references to the secession were made in some of the speeches. But on the 21st, the first day of the session to be devoted to business, the ministry introduced a bill asking for authority to enter into negotiations with Norway for a conditional settlement of the questions involved in separation. This session was opened by the King in person. Speaking from the throne he said, regarding the ministerial bill:

I have acted in accordance with my conscience and always in conformity with the constitution and with the desire to work conscientiously for the true welfare of the two peoples. The bill presented to the Riksdag does not aim at replying to injustice by acts of coercion. The union is not worth the sacrifices which acts of coercion would entail. A union into which Norway would be forced in such a manner would be of little value to Sweden.

The Premier explained that it was not to Sweden's interest to resort to coercive measures, and recommended, as the bill proposed, the entering into negotiations for a convention by which guaranties should be obtained conducive to the mutual welfare of the two countries. In any case, he declared, negotiations were indispensable to definitely clear up the situation. He suggested that delegates be appointed to this end, as it was only after such a conditional settlement and after the Riksdag had fully considered the matter that Sweden would be in a position to decide as to her definite approval of the dissolution and agree to annulling the act of union. After several members had expressed concurrence in these views the King spoke again:

It is truly painful to me to contribute to the dissolution of a union in which I thought I saw the independence, security and happiness of the united

kingdoms. If, however, I am ready to act thus it is in order to avoid a still worse evil and in the conviction that the union without mutual accord would bring no real advantage to Sweden.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian Storting had on the 19th adopted a conciliatory address to King Oscar, the Riksdag, and the Swedish people in reply to King Oscar's letter of the 13th. In this address—

the Storting suggests to Sweden's constitutional authorities that they enter upon the negotiations requisite for a final settlement on the dissolution of the union with the recognition of Norway's new status and her rights as a sovereign state. The Storting is itself prepared to meet every fair and reasonable wish that may be put forward to safeguard the kingdom's independence and integrity. Constitutionally, the two peoples will henceforward be separate, but at the same time the Storting is fully convinced that this will lead to the development of a good and trustful relationship for the defense of their mutual interests. If the future settlement can be attained without bitterness and prejudice the Storting is convinced that what has happened will prove for the lasting welfare of the northern peoples.

Russian Internal Affairs.

The address of the Zemstvo congress of Russia (p. 166) was presented to the Czar on the 19th by Prince Troubetskoi, as chairman of the deputation appointed by the congress. The demands of the address are summarized as follows in the news dispatches:

- (1) That representation shall not be according to classes.
- (2) That nobody shall be excluded on account of race or religion, since those excluded would be discontented and would defeat the first object of the assembly—namely: the pacification of the country.
- (3) That the assembly shall not be a patchwork addition to the present bureaucratic institutions, but an entirely new corporation with a distinct character and powers.
- (4) That the press shall be allowed complete freedom, that meetings shall not be molested, personal freedom shall be guaranteed, as otherwise the assembly will not truly and adequately represent the sentiments of the country.

Replying to the deputation, the Czar is reported to have pledged "his imperial word that Russia should have a national assembly," although he did not say when.

His language on this point, as reported by the dispatches, was:

My will is sovereign, and it is my unalterable will that the admission of elected representatives to the works of state shall be regularly accomplished. I watch daily and devote myself to this work. You may announce that to all your friends in country and town.

The Russian-Japanese War.

Rumors of skirmishes in Manchuria (p. 167) continue. On the 18th it was reported from Tokio that the Japanese field marshal, Oyama, had begun a general advance, in the progress of which he had occupied Liaoyangwopeng, the headquarters of the Russian army. The Russian war office on the 19th denied the reports of a general advance by the Japanese; but on the 21st dispatches from Tokio by way of London asserted that the Japanese were then "continuing their victorious advance," and added: "The Russians have been completely outflanked on both wings, and news of Japanese victories may be expected shortly.

Venezuela and the United States.

An incident of the complications in which the asphalt trust has involved Venezuela and the United States, was the dismissal on the 20th of Herbert W. Bowen, American minister to Venezuela, from the diplomatic service of the United States.

Mr. Bowen had succeeded Francis B. Loomis as minister to Venezuela and Mr. Loomis had become assistant secretary of state under Secretary Hay. Soon after this change Mr. Bowen reported to Secretary Hay that rumors affecting the integrity of Mr. Loomis were freely circulating in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, and that to his own knowledge these rumors had been transmitted by the foreign diplomatic representatives at Caracas to their respective governments. Secretary Hay submitted this message to President Roosevelt and then officially rebuked Mr. Bowen for allowing his predecessor to be traduced when the honor of the service was involved.

Meanwhile an investigation had been conducted at Washington which satisfied the authorities of Mr. Loomis's innocence. But the rumors in Caracas became more

definite, and Mr. Bowen communicated them to his friend, Secretary Taft, then acting as secretary of state in the absence of Mr. Hay. The substance of these rumors as reported in press dispatches on the 14th of April from Caracas, where they were then said to be public property, involved Mr. Loomis in an accusation of having obtained, while American minister there, considerable pecuniary benefits from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company, regarding whose interests the United States and Venezuela were then disputing through diplomatic channels. A check showing a payment to him of \$10,000 by that company was said to be in the possession of President Castro.

These and other charges having been published in the United States, Mr. Loomis replied to them in a public statement on the 27th of April. The other charges he denied absolutely. The one noted above he explained as follows:

This charge is an absolute falsehood. I never asked nor received, directly or indirectly, in any manner or form, any money or property or other thing of value, or any promise or suggestion thereof, from the New York and Bermudez company, or from anyone acting in its interest or behalf. Americans who have lived in Caracas know that rates of exchange between the United States and Venezuela are high there, owing to unsettled conditions in Venezuela, and that at times it is impossible to purchase New York exchange at Caracas. On my final departure from Venezuela as minister I had money in a bank in Caracas. I wished to convert my Venezuelan money into United States money, and I exchanged checks at the posted United States government rates, with the manager of the New York and Bermudez company at Caracas, my check to the company calling for Venezuelan money, and his check to me calling for United States money. It was a simple business transaction. American ministers have similar difficulties in exchange and similar transactions in many parts of the world, where exchange is fluctuating or impossible to obtain. The transaction was absolutely free from evil doing or evil influence or suggestion, or the thought thereof. The preposterous nature of this charge affecting my official integrity is shown by the fact that whatever I did, and all that I did in giving any official support as United States

minister to the New York and Bermudez company was done in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State, and was approved by him after full reports of the entire controversy from its inception.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, a Republican paper, volunteered the following further explanation, which appeared in that paper on the 13th of May:

It is thought in Washington that the Secretary [Taft] thinks Mr. Loomis is innocent and that his course in Venezuela was dictated by Secretary Hay, who acted in behalf of his personal friend, John Bassett Moore, as attorney for the asphalt trust. This phase of the subject was presented to the President without equivocation, and it interested Mr. Roosevelt acutely because of its intimate relation to the current Santo Domingo imbroglio, for which he had States Senate. John B. Moore was also responsible for the beginnings of that unfortunate affair, through the Secretary of State taking up the cudgel for the Santo Domingo Improvement company, for which Mr. Moore was also attorney.

The whole matter became a subject for official investigation, and Mr. Bowen was called home for the purpose. His explanation of his own part, as given to the public May 15, was that—

he did not make the charges himself; that he fulfilled his duty to the government in communicating the reports of a scandalous nature which injuriously affected the prestige of the United States, and that he would have been derelict had he failed to do so.

After an examination by Secretary Taft, by order of the President, Mr. Taft reported the testimony and exonerated Mr. Loomis, of whom he said in his report:

No one can read this evidence without being convinced that Mr. Loomis has been most cruelly slandered in the charges against his integrity and sincerity as a public official and as a man, but in the great satisfaction we find in his exculpation from all charges of dishonesty, we cannot be blind to the fact that his failure to hold himself utterly aloof from any personal participation in plans for investments and exploitation of the country to which he was accredited, and from allowing himself to take personal interests in transactions in which he or his legation might also have to act as in a trust capacity, have possibly lent color to the aspersions upon his character,

which his enemies have been only too willing to make and support.

On the basis of Secretary Taft's report, and after an extended review of the evidence, President Roosevelt, on the 20th, found Mr. Bowen guilty of fomenting the charges against Mr. Loomis, which he denounced as inexcusable and as showing "Mr. Bowen's entire unfitness to remain in the diplomatic service without regard to whether the charges he had made against Mr. Loomis are true or false." Referring to Mr. Bowen, the President concludes:

I would direct that his resignation be requested were it not for the statement made on his behalf, in your [Secretary Taft's] presence and mine today, that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct; accordingly I direct that he be dismissed from the service.

Mr. Bowen responded to the President's action with a public statement on the 21st, in which he says:

I admit that after I found, in February, 1904, in the legation archives the documents that I translated to the state department in Washington, I believed Mr. Loomis to be a dishonest man. I admit that after I received no explanation of these documents and no further investigation was made, though I reported the scandal to be still current in Caracas and most embarrassing to the interests of the United States, my belief in Mr. Loomis' dishonesty was not diminished. I admit that after I had notified President Castro of the promise by the Secretary of State in Washington to cable me the basis of a protocol for settling by arbitration all the disputes of all the creditor nations and secured President Castro's assent to enter into such a protocol, when the actual protocol cabled by Loomis as acting secretary proved to be confined to merely the asphalt claim, my belief in Mr. Loomis' dishonesty was strengthened. In Caracas that protocol was attributed to the lawyer of the asphalt company, and he, in fact, did draw it up.

At this point Mr. Bowen declares that shortly after he called the matter to the attention of the Department of State he—

received a cable from the state department offering to me a position that was intended to be my stepping stone to an ambassadorship. It seemed to me that in the circumstances my duty to the United States demanded that I should stay, for the present at least, in Caracas, and I declined the offer, personally advantageous as it was to

myself. Currently with the report in Caracas that President Castro had possession of documents directly incriminating the First Assistant Secretary of State, President Castro dispatched a general agent to Washington. Concurrently with my refusal to leave my post at Caracas there began to appear from Washington such false and misleading statements in our papers as "Bowen has asked to be recalled; he wants to sever diplomatic relations with Venezuela; he advises that a naval demonstration be made in Venezuelan waters; he is at swords' points with Castro." False reports of this sort ordinarily are contradicted by the Department of State. In this instance they were not. Anyone at all familiar with diplomatic negotiations with Venezuela will understand without further explanation the manifold embarrassments of such a situation.

Of the offer of promotion Mr. Bowen remarks:

"I admit that I regarded this as an attempt to bribe me, veiled under the offer of a higher position and inspired by Mr. Loomis.

After quoting from the legation archives the following letter signed by Mr. Loomis while he was minister to Venezuela—

In reference to the portion of Mr. Mercado's claim, which I bought, I want to state that the only terms of settlement which I will accept other than a full cash payment of about 30,400 bolivars in gold are the following: I will accept 20,000 bolivars in gold and 10,400 bolivars in salt bonds at the rate of 82 per cent., or 5 per cent. below the quoted market rate, provided it does not go below 80 per cent.

—Mr. Bowen concludes:

Mr. Loomis explains that if this contract, which was to give a million and a quarter, had gone through he intended to resign. The conduct of the man who as American minister was willing to participate in such transactions as the foregoing is considered by his official superior as merely "indiscreet," and he is retained in the public service. My personal fate and fortune are of light interest to the public. But it does concern the whole country that its diplomatic representatives abroad should be men of clean character and unsullied reputation, and every American citizen should be especially concerned when a man, who, as minister to a foreign state, has been the cause of grave scandals affecting his personal integrity and the honor of his government, is promoted to the high office of First Assistant Secretary of State, and controls important negotiations with the government at whose capital he caused the scandals and gained a tainted reputation.

President Roosevelt and Railroad Rebates.

Regarding prosecutions of the officials of the Santa Fe railroad and its subsidiary companies, including the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., President Roosevelt has taken peremptory action in opposition to special counsel employed to advise in the matter. The Interstate Commerce Commission had decided (vol. vii, p. 698) to request the Attorney General to prosecute these companies for secret rebating, and the President engaged Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, and Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, both distinguished lawyers, as special counsel to advise the Department. In due time the special counsel reported. Their report recommended a course which would have included proceedings against Paul Morton, President Roosevelt's secretary of the navy, who was a vice-president of the Topeka & Santa Fe at the time of the alleged offense. The Attorney General disapproved their recommendation and the special counsel therefore retired from the case. On the 21st the Attorney General was supported in his action by the President, who accompanied his decision with a letter in defense of Mr. Morton.

The Equitable Assurance Society.

The reorganization of the Equitable insurance company (p. 169), of which Paul Morton is to be the head upon his retirement as secretary of the navy on the 1st of July, has been proceeding under the direction of Thomas F. Ryan's trustees—Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Westinghouse and Judge O'Brien. Mr. Ryan wrote the trustees as follows on the 15th:

Dear Sirs: In order that every possible basis for mystery may be eliminated I am anxious you should be fully apprised of every circumstance regarding my purchase of a majority (502 shares) of the capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society. I am therefore writing this letter to place before you the only facts regarding the transaction which have not been made public. (1.) I am the sole owner of the 502 shares of the stock of the Equitable society, which I purchased from Mr. Hyde, and no other person or interest has contributed or has the right to contribute a single dollar towards the purchase of the stock. The policy holders with whom I conferred in making the purchase

have had no connection with the management of the Equitable society, and their connection with the transaction was entirely advisory. I am under no obligation to any living man with regard to my action as the owner of this stock. (2.) The amount which I paid for the 502 shares of stock purchased from Mr. Hyde is \$2,500,000.

George L. Parker, President Cleveland's consul to Birmingham, England, during his second administration, has been appointed secretary of the Ryan trustees.

Mr. Ryan's arrangements are placed in jeopardy by the special report of the Superintendent of Insurance of New York, which was published on the 21st. "While its language and the recommendations of the Superintendent are not violent," say the news dispatches of this report, "the plain unadorned recital of facts he discovered constitutes a record of mismanagement and juggling with trust funds for personal profit by the officers of the society odious enough to damn the best reputation." The Superintendent declares, moreover, that reorganization of the society by Thomas F. Ryan will not restore public confidence and that the only thing which will benefit the company and bring back the faith of the policy holders and the public will be the elimination of stock control altogether, "and what is of equal importance, the elimination of Wall street control." It is understood that the Attorney General of the State will speedily begin lawsuits against officers and directors of the Equitable to compel the restitution of every dollar which, as the report declares, was wrongfully diverted from the policy holders.

The Philadelphia Traction Question.

Having been advised by the city solicitor that the Philadelphia Councils have power to repeal the traction ordinances described in these columns last week (p. 168), the committee on street railways reported the repealing bills favorably on the 15th, and they were laid over under the rules until the meeting of the 22d. Mayor Weaver is reported now to be in complete control of the municipal situation.

The Chicago Traction Question.

Mayor Dunne's conference with

Tom L. Johnson at Cleveland, regarding the traction situation in Chicago (p. 168), was followed by further conferences, which took place in Chicago on the 16th and 17th. With Mayor Johnson was A. B. Dupont, also a traction expert, and the two accompanied Mayor Dunne and Clarence S. Darrow on an inspection of the street car lines of Chicago. After their inspection Mayor Johnson, at Mayor Dunne's request, addressed such members of the local transportation committee of the Board of Aldermen as could be got together at the City Hall; but what conclusions had been reached or were explained at this meeting were not divulged further than in newspaper interviews like the following with Mr. Johnson in the Record-Herald of the 17th.

I believe it will be necessary for the city of Chicago to build an independent system of street railways to bring the companies now occupying the streets to terms. In other words, I do not believe a settlement that the city can agree to will be proposed or accepted by the companies. In saying I do not believe a fair settlement with the companies is possible, I am perhaps forecasting somewhat the report I mean to make to Mayor Dunne about the way in which I think municipal ownership should be undertaken in Chicago. That report I shall make after I have spent at least another day in seeing the streets and several days in considering the matter. Until I have made up my mind about several important matters I cannot outline my general plan, even to the Mayor; and when I do outline it he will be the first to make my conclusions public, if he chooses to do so. There is nothing wrong in municipal ownership that cannot be corrected by the people; but when you have ninety-nine-year franchises it sometimes takes a long time to correct evils. I believe municipal ownership is quite possible for Chicago. As to the dangers from politics, they are not so great as the dangers in the giving away or selling of franchises. In Cleveland we have a fairly large police and fire service, and our water department employs a large number of men, but politics does not enter into these departments largely. A good civil service law may be an aid, but the greatest aid is a public spirit that desires honest and intelligent management of public affairs. That spirit is growing in this country.

In an interview of the same date in the Chicago American, Mayor Johnson was reported on the subject of municipal ownership as saying:

Municipal ownership of the public utilities will lessen corruption in politics, for a double reason: men who want private franchises, corrupt politics. If the city holds the franchises it will mean that there will be no great campaign funds to buy votes at the polls or in the Council.

After Mayor Johnson's return to Cleveland, and on the 19th, the city authorities dismissed the suit (vol. vii, p. 808) which had been instituted by the Harrison administration for the purpose of securing in the State courts an adjudication of the traction rights of the companies. No reason for the dismissal has been given, and Alderman Foreman, who opposes municipal ownership, obtained from the Council on the 19th an order requiring the Corporation Counsel to explain.

Another unexplained step of Mayor Dunne and his supporters on the local transportation committee of the Council, was taken at the Council meeting of the 19th. The committee, with Mayor Dunne's concurrence, asked the Council to withdraw the offer for bids on specifications made by Bion J. Arnold for an experimental municipal ownership system on the Passenger Street Car company's line (vol. vii, p. 764). This offer was provided for by the Harrison administration. Action by the Council was deferred until the 26th.

James Dalrymple, the traction manager of Glasgow, who has inspected the Chicago system at the request of Mayor Dunne (pp. 138, 149), sailed for home on the 20th from Boston on board the Saxonia. Interviews misrepresenting him having been widely published and made the basis of misleading editorial comment, Mr. Dalrymple furnished an interview to ex-Congressman Shober, of New York, in which he corrected these misstatements. This interview was published in the Chicago Examiner on the 16th. In it Mr. Dalrymple said:

I have been misquoted and misrepresented by newspapers in every section. They seem bent on making me an opponent of municipal ownership, which I am not and never can be. Nothing I have seen in my travels militates against the same thing becoming possible in America as we have it in Glasgow. I have said in some of my in-

terviews that the matter of transfers might embarrass municipal operation at the low fares which prevail in Glasgow, but I must confess I don't understand the system of transfers and it may be possible that the transfers are practicable even with a reduced fare. Please believe me as being always and unalterably a believer in municipally owned and operated public utilities. All of Great Britain, and I may say Europe generally, has come to this conclusion. And it would ill become me to advocate any other principle in this new land of yours. What I believe in is the public ownership of public franchises and their operation for the public good. As to politics in the municipal management of a public utility I will say that we have no place for that at home, when it comes to city business. All men are of the same mind, no matter what their political faith may be. We are all united in civic matters, all striving for the greatest benefit to the whole community. Everybody in Glasgow feels that he has an interest in the tramway and the gas works, and consequently everybody is doing his best to make the public operation a success. The municipality does not operate for a profit, and so benefits everybody, and the people appreciate this and help to make the service perfect. For instance, we do not have to spend money for inspectors on our tramways. Every citizen is an inspector, and a good inspector at that, so that we are constantly improving our service at the suggestion of our citizens. All this is possible in your cities, it seems to me. I do not attempt to advise or counsel you. I can only tell you what I know. We have demonstrated that municipal ownership and operation can be successfully carried on, even in towns of 50,000 inhabitants. American towns and cities are not different from our own in this respect.

On board ship at Boston, Mr. Dalrymple gave an interview to the representative of the Chicago Record-Herald, which opposes Mayor Dunne's traction policy. It reports that—

he said he hoped soon to return to this country for a study of the political system. Discussing municipal ownership Mr. Dalrymple said again that he does not see any obstacle to the operation of street railways by the cities of the United States, repeating that politics and their management must be absolutely divorced. His report to Mayor Dunne of Chicago will be mailed from Glasgow.

NEWS NOTES

—Prof. J. Butler Smith, of Cambridge University, England, claims to

have demonstrated spontaneous generation by means of radium.

—The Governor of New York has called a special session of the legislature to meet on the 22d.

—Gen. Maximo Gomez, the military hero of the Republic of Cuba, died at Havana on the 17th, at the age of 69.

—William J. Bryan announces a second European trip, beginning about the middle of September, for the investigation of industrial and economic questions.

—The annual convention of the Interstate National Guard association adjourned its sessions at St. Paul on the 20th. Gen Charles Dick, of Ohio, was elected president.

—The National Interstate Independent Telephone association met at Chicago on the 20. While responding to the address of welcome, by Howard S. Taylor, representing the Mayor, the president, S. P. Sheerin, fell dead.

—To compete with the Pennsylvania's "flyer" the Lake Shore railroad now schedules its "Twentieth Century" trains at 18 hours between New York and Chicago. The first trip East under this schedule reduced the time almost to 16 hours. On the 21st one of these specials was wrecked by a misplaced switch at Mentor, Ohio, with 28 casualties—12 killed and 16 wounded.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States (p. 138) for the eleven months ending May 31, 1905, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor for May, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
M.	\$1,397,557,400	\$1,027,768,839	\$369,788,561 exp.
G.	88,563,142	51,499,570	37,063,572 exp.
S.	44,104,187	25,153,849	18,950,344 exp.
	\$1,530,224,729	\$1,104,422,252	\$425,802,477 exp.

—On the 19th the Supreme Court of Louisiana set aside a criminal judgment, against a Negro for assault upon a white man because the prosecuting attorney had referred, before the jury, to the prosecuting witness as "a fellow-brother in blood." The court held that this was in the nature of an appeal to race prejudice, and as such, in view of the peculiar racial conditions in Louisiana, of which the court took judicial cognizance, was calculated to unduly influence the jury and as a consequence to vitiate the verdict. It was also held that the effect of such an appeal cannot be counteracted by the instructions of the judge to the jury to disregard it nor by the apology of the prosecuting attorney for the unfortunate slip and his request that it be disregarded.

PRESS OPINIONS

TOM L. JOHNSON ON THE CHICAGO TRACTION QUESTION.
Chicago Examiner (Dem.), June 19—

Mayor Tom Johnson believes that municipal ownership will be a grand thing for Chicago. He also believes that it is entirely feasible in Chicago. There is no equivocation in Mayor Johnson's position. He is one of the best informed practical street railway men living. He has brought the trained mind of the scholar in business to bear on the Chicago problem and his conclusions are therefore valuable. In the course of an interview, which will not be denied by the private franchise organs, because of Mayor Johnson's nearness to Chicago, he says:

Free from legal delays, Chicago in less than one year from the signing of a contract can have in successful operation a municipal street railway system covering more than one hundred miles. The companies at the start, with 500 miles, will have five-sixths of the mileage, but as time goes on the balance will fall the other way and the companies will have to come to terms.

Upon investigation I find that the general impression outside of Chicago—that the city gets only a few disconnected streets to begin with—is untrue, and that it has a magnificent system of 100 miles, capable of yielding a high profit to any private or public operator.

I have never doubted, from a long and close study of the situation in Chicago, that it would gain municipal ownership. From what I have seen it is a very much simpler task than I thought before.

These statements from such a man as Johnson should end the campaign of deceit as to the views of municipal ownership in Chicago.

MAYOR DUNNE AND THE STRIKE.

Dubuque Telegraph (Dem.).—The refusal of the mayor to call for troops has led the unreasoning to class him as a union sympathizer, when, as a matter of fact, he has been careful to maintain a judicial attitude, affording each side its rights and no more. When the strikers besought him to take the police off delivery wagons, he answered that their presence there was necessary to insure the prompt and safe passage of the wagons and he refused to comply with their request. In ordering the prompt arrest of all persons carrying concealed weapons, he minimized the prospect of crime, but angered the employers' association, which had armed the black men imported from the South to take the strikers' places. No strike Chicago has endured in recent years has been kept so well in hand as this one, and credit for the fact is due Mayor Dunne.

CIVIC HOUSEKEEPING.

Boston Herald (Ind.), June 19.—The lady managers of the St. Louis exposition were given \$100,000 of the government's money to spend, and they have done the almost unprecedented thing of turning back \$26,687.56 as an unexpended balance. They are entitled to feel a pride in the economy they showed, for there were no restrictions placed on their action. They could do with the money just as they chose, and in turning back more than one-quarter of the amount with books all straight, bills all paid and proper vouchers for all bills, they have set an example in the expenditure of government money which may well be followed by the men.

SANCTITY OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The (Chicago) Voter (Ind.), June.—Ju Toy, proved by judicial inquiry before a Federal court to be a citizen of the United States, has nevertheless been deported. The Supreme Court hold that on the question whether an incoming emigrant is a citizen or not, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is final, and from it no appeal lies to the courts. . . . What

do you think of that for a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States? Is it any wonder that Mr. Justice Brewer in his dissenting opinion said: "Such an opinion is to my mind appalling!" Follow this rule of law to its logical conclusion. A citizen of the United States ventures to travel abroad. On returning, he finds that his right to enter his own country depends on the decision of an administrative officer from whose decision there is no appeal. The immigration officer has only to declare that he is a Chinaman, or that he has a contagious disease, or that he lacks sufficient money, or that he is an anarchist or entertains anarchistic opinions, and he is shut out. It matters not, how false the accusation, the accused cannot have a trial, nor anything approximating a trial. If he is accused of being a Chinaman, the examination is in secret, the only witnesses being those designated by the officer at the port. Proof of citizenship is useless, for there is no tribunal which will take cognizance of it. His liberty as a citizen is forfeited at the word of a petty official.

MISCELLANY

RISE, MIGHTY ANGLO-SAXONS!

O mighty Anglo-Saxons! You assert
With conscious pride the kingship of your
race.

Rise! Prove that kingship in a purblind
world

By your high likeness to the King of kings;
Proclaim yourselves the champions of
Peace,

O mighty Anglo-Saxons! Break your
swords,

Disband your armies and destroy your
arms;

Stand forth for Peace and win a deathless
name.

Peace is not peace that sings its battle-
songs,

And sets its cannon on a hundred hills;
That points its guns north, east and west
and south,

Toward friendly harbors, ready at a word
To call friends, enemies and targets—No!
Peace is the great affirmative of God;

It knows no armies, arms or armaments;
For armies, arms and armaments deal
death,

And Peace holds conquest in the strength
of life;

Its crown immortal is unconquerable;
Reach forth and claim the laurel for your
own.

Hath not the revolution of the years
Brought sons of God a few steps nearer God
than this—

That they shall stand arrayed in uniform
To march, at sudden call, to mutilate
Their brothers, and to mar and mangle men
Framed in the image of the God of gods?
Hath not the cycle of the centuries
Made manifest a clearer light than this—
That man should compassed be by his own
state

And see no farther than its boundaries?
O foolish, vain, and perishable man!
Latin or Anglo-Saxon, every race
Is but one unit in a universe;
And brotherhood should circle round the
world.

Rise, mighty Anglo-Saxons! Rule by right
divine,
No sword but found at last its Nemesis
In all the records of the splendid past.

Rome, Greece and Babylon in turn drew sword,
Then each before a stronger power went down.
O mighty Anglo-Saxons—break your swords,
Disband your armies, and destroy your arms!
And in God's name have done with barren lies,
For you are hypocrites—yea, whited sepulchres,
O mighty Anglo-Saxons, full of dead men's bones;—
You preach a gospel when you live it not;
You trick yourselves with honeyed words of Peace
While every oath of office echoes war;
You prate of arbitration to the tune
Of clanging hammers, ringing on the steel
That shapes your battleships and armaments.
On two great continents the churchly towers aspire
Toward the deep azure and the silent stars,
And rising peans from the multitude intone
The Anglo-Saxon's worship of the Christ.
The Christ! O canting hypocrites, have done!
Christ's way is peace; His one command is peace;
His final will and testament is Peace.
You cannot serve Him and deny Him both.
Be honest, Anglo-Saxons! And be true!
Pull down your minsters; hush the swelling hymn;
Throw to the winds the sacramental bread—
The holy bread of life and brotherhood—
Or, with a common human honesty,
Cease to shed blood; and cease to teach your sons
The code of battle and the code of death,
While—dressed in your ensanguined liveries—
They wait the opportunity to kill;
Cease to build battleships and death's grim enginery;
Cease to pay tribute to the god of war;
And cease—O Pharisees!—to pray "Thy kingdom come,"
While you are voting means to make a hell
In some vain-boasted cause of righteousness.

Haste, Anglo-Saxons! Ere it be too late,
And that sure prophecy the Master spake
Shall find fulfillment in your overthrow.
O mighty Anglo-Saxons! Break your swords,
Disband your armies and destroy your arms.
Rise to your destiny and learn a godlike strength,
A power from Peace those nations never knew
Which flourished for a glorious yesterday
To lie beneath to-morrow's desolating dust.
O mighty Anglo-Saxons! Seek a way
That will be unto immortality;
And conquer with a conquest unto life,
O mighty Anglo-Saxons! Ere it be too late,
Rise, break your swords, and rule by right divine!
—Katrina Trask, in the Arena for June.

A SACRIFICE FOR JUSTICE.

Captain William P. Black wore the uniform of his country during the Civil War and afterward began the practice of the law. He was a member of the le-

gal firm of Dent & Black and enjoyed a lucrative practice at the time the bomb was thrown in the Haymarket.

When the anarchists were about to be placed on trial for their lives Captain Black had an interview with Judge Tuley, during which he said that he had been asked to assist in the defense of the suspected men. He sought Judge Tuley's advice, telling him that he had refused the retainer on the ground that he was not a criminal lawyer and that the cause would best be defended by others. The men who sought to retain the captain informed him that many lawyers had refused the case and that they had come to him in their despair.

"What shall I do?" asked the captain of the judge.

"I do not wish to advise you," replied the judge. "It is a serious matter. You have a large clientage; your firm is one of the leaders at the bar; in the present state of the public mind you will lose prestige and clients."

"I have thought of all that, and I know the sacrifice it will entail," answered the captain.

"Your conscience must be your guide," said the judge.

"What would you do under like conditions?" queried the captain.

"That is hardly a fair question," returned the judge. "You must not make me answer for you."

"What would you do?" reiterated the captain, "if you knew that it would cost you everything in the world, but that the sacrifice was demanded in the interest of justice?"

"I'd accept the retainer," promptly responded the judge.

And Captain Black accepted.—Chicago Record-Herald of Dec. 27, 1904.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN NEW YORK.

Speech of Frederic W. Hinrichs, at a dinner of the Reform Club of New York city, May 22, 1905, at which the other speakers were Dr. Lyman Abbott, ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick and Louis F. Post. The chairman was John G. Agar, president of the Reform Club.

I became a believer in municipal ownership of public utilities because of what I learned in public life. The city must own, and probably operate, street railroads, lighting plants, and the like, as a matter of self protection. There seems to be no other way of having the cities secure for themselves the enormous property values which reside in franchises in their streets.

Just as I became a convert to municipal ownership in the school of experience, I learned a lesson in taxation as a practical tax officer. As Registrar of Arrears in Mr. Schieren's cabinet, my

office opened upon the main corridor in the Municipal Building in Brooklyn, and at the time of the adjustment of assessments on personal property, I frequently saw some of our most distinguished citizens, prominent in the financial world, prominent in our churches and our charities, pass me on the way to the assessors to swear down or swear off their assessments. They not infrequently spoke to me and asked me the way to the room where this business was transacted. It was unnecessary for them to put their request in words, their timid and abashed manner indicating sufficiently whither they were tending and what they purposed doing. Year after year these men committed perjury in order to escape the payment of taxes on their personal estate.

Both of my reports to the mayor dwelt upon this situation. I strenuously advocated throwing the weight of the administration in favor of a total abolition of personal property taxes. I showed that such abolition, in Brooklyn, at least, would hardly produce a ripple upon the sea of the city's finances, as almost all of the taxes were collected from real estate. The whole of the personal property assessment was a pretense, and is such everywhere, and always will be such.

With a great flourish of trumpets, the announcement is made almost every year that personal property assessments have been advanced. But after the results have been revised, we find that most of these assessments have been wiped out and that the proportion between real estate assessments and personal property assessments is not even preserved; and all of this dishonesty and accumulated perjury are the price of maintaining upon the statute book an unenforceable law to satisfy timid politicians.

I began to study the history of tax legislation. I had been impressed with the writings of Henry George. I had met that great man when he first came to New York. I have always tried to be honest with myself. It did not take me long, after reading "Progress and Poverty," to conclude that Henry George was a prophet in our midst. I cannot see how any honest man can be other than a single taxer to the extent, at least, of abolishing taxation upon personal property. I do not see how any clear-thinking man can be anything else than a single-taxer in the sense in which Henry George was a single-taxer; that is, in favor of imposing all taxes upon land values, including, of course, special franchises, leaving the improvements free from tax.

We must come to that as we are now coming to municipal ownership and operation of all municipal functions. I remember hearing Jay Gould testify before a Congressional committee that a private corporation could run the post office better than the government. Not many people would readily indorse that distinguished financier's views now.

Our city has always owned its own water plant and yet a few Democratic and Republican politicians, with their financial backers, told us only a few years ago, during Mayor Van Wyck's administration (which administration, by the by, caused Mr. McClellan's bosom to swell with pride when he spoke at the city convention of his party in 1901), that the Ramapo company, which they owned, was to be the savior of our city from a water famine, by selling to it water at a price of one hundred percent. in advance of what it costs the city, with all the carelessness and corruption supposed to reside in business conducted by the city to supply itself with water.

My investigations as one of the committee on water supply of the Merchants' Association, taught me that the growing belief of mankind in every civilized community under the sun was that municipal ownership of water plants best served the public; and everywhere, in Germany, England, France, Italy and the United States, the tendency was away from private ownership and distribution to public ownership and distribution, to the manifest benefit of the great body of consumers.

The city has undertaken the education of our children and it does it well. Who would change this great example of successful municipal service?

The city builds and maintains its sewers in addition to maintaining its water-plant and to the distribution of the water to the consumers, but some now tell us that it is dangerous socialism to have the city build a lighting plant and distribute gas and electricity to private consumers. This danger is not apprehended by the millions of such consumers, but only by the Consolidated Gas Company, with its millions of watered stocks and bonds, and its allies in the legislature, conspicuous in Tammany Hall and in the McCarren machine of Brooklyn, to say nothing of Senator McCarren's Republican associate from Kings county, aided by other Republican senators from the rural communities.

Our city maintains engine houses and a fire department, and there is nothing finer of the kind in the world. And

who would deprive the city of this function?

The city opens, paves and maintains its streets, to the great comfort and profit of our citizens. We have, as yet, heard of no organized demand that our streets and their pavements be turned over to private corporations. We macadamize some streets, and all goes well. Carriages and carts pass over them, heedless of socialistic designs. We put down cobblestones and all does not go so well, but there is still no clamor for private ownership or control. We lay granite pavements and maintain them, and nobody complains. The city puts down asphalt pavements and repairs them, and vehicles, equestrians and pedestrians use them even for amusement, utterly unconscious of the danger of socialism, and incipient anarchy lurking in their path. But mark, as soon as the word goes forth that an iron or steel way is to be prepared for vehicles called cars, which can be operated as monopolies over the people's streets, there is trouble!

The cities of New York and Brooklyn built the great Brooklyn Bridge for fifteen or twenty millions, and then ran cars over it, and did it well,—with no strikes and to the great comfort of the people. The elevated railroads of Brooklyn, which are nothing but continuous iron bridges, were built, and it was at once made clear by the great railroad interests that only private corporations could run them and run them well. Indeed, the corporations and those engaged in the surface lines of Brooklyn did not rest content until they had run the city off of our magnificent bridge and had taken possession themselves at a grossly inadequate price. All this was done in their enormous zeal to serve the public.

We have recently opened another fine bridge to Williamsburg, which cost many millions, and a third is building to the foot of Washington street, Brooklyn, to cost many millions more. But our Rapid Transit Commissioners, only a few weeks ago, were about to hand all of these three bridges over to one corporation, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company (in addition to having the city build for such company an elevated loop in Manhattan through the crowded section of the East side, to connect with all three bridges) for the pitiful return of 3½ per cent. on the city's investment, and a possible one per cent. additional. Our honorable Rapid Transit Commission was thus about to give, in effect, to the Rapid Transit Company the richest franchise in the world, worth one hundred millions, if it is worth a dollar.

And think of what would happen in case of a successful strike of the employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with all three bridges in the charge of that one company! It would result in a tie-up of all intercourse between Manhattan and the Bronx for weeks, a calamity to our city greater than anything we have hitherto experienced.

And, by the by, what is the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with which the honorable Rapid Transit Commission were prepared to treat on such friendly terms, and to whose controlling influence it timidly subjects itself? It is a company owning not one foot of railroad, a mere holding company, owning the stock of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, which, in turn, is the lessee of almost all of the surface and elevated roads of Brooklyn. And what is this Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company which is the lessee of some five hundred miles of single track Brooklyn car lines? It is a road running from Wall Street ferry to the City Hall,—a little over half a mile in length. It is the tail wagging the dog, a pyramid standing on its head,—and all controlled by a paper corporation with bushels of watered stocks and bonds, and giving, with all its ostensible wealth, a service so wretched that it is difficult to conceive of a public service corporation more deserving of contempt. There is none receiving a larger share from a long-suffering public. But to that company our noble Rapid Transit Commission wishes to hand over \$60,000,000 worth of bridges, all we have.

The government of New York city to-day seems to me to consist of three traction companies (the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the Interborough and New York City Railroad Companies), the Consolidated Gas Company, one or two trunk railroads, all backed up by two political organizations or machines, known as Republican and Democratic respectively. These exert their influence upon our Legislature in furthering bills advancing their interests or defeating bills intended to protect the city's interests. Or they exert their influence directly upon the city government.

I do not assert that all men in our legislature, or that all men in our city government, are controlled by these influences. I do assert, however, that enough are so controlled to give these traction companies all that they find that the city will bear without revolution. Sometimes their depredations create a public sentiment so strong

against them, that even the political organizations, selfish as they are, hesitate to resist it. I do not charge, in making these assertions, that all of those who cooperate in making effective the demands of the traction or lighting companies, are corrupt men, or even unpatriotic men. Many of them are good men, and public-spirited in many ways, as, for instance, our Rapid Transit Commissioners. But, by inheritance or environment, they trust men and corporations financially strong, rather than the people who should be first considered. They are accustomed to Wall street methods, and custom has made them accept these as inevitable or even praiseworthy. They see nothing wrong in watered stock or bonds. Franchise rights granted by the city are, in their judgment, of no or little value to the city, and hence are given away or sold for a trifle. But these very rights when acquired by the corporations are, in the judgment of the same men, of immense value, and a proper basis for enormous capitalization.

Take, for instance, the franchise connected with the recently proposed elevated loop between the bridges over the East river. Take the subways for a further illustration of what I mean. The present subway was built by the city at an outlay of \$35,000,000, and is theoretically owned by the city. It is said that Mr. McDonald, the contractor, sublet the contract to numerous sub-contractors, and at once cleared \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 for himself.

Mr. Belmont organized an operating company to run the trains, and issued \$35,000,000 of stock. With this the company bought the equipment, and is paying part of the expense of the East River tunnel and Brooklyn subway. This stock is quoted in money-wise Wall street at over 200. This fact would indicate a present profit already of \$35,000,000, at least, with a lease having 75 years to run, giving a right to the exclusive operation of the New York subway, and a long term of the tunnel and the Brooklyn subway. Think of the enormous value of these subway franchises, as thus exhibited! Why should not the city receive a large compensation for them?

I do not begrudge either Mr. McDonald or the Belmont company the large profits made and to be made, as they were pioneers in a new field. But now that the value of the subway has been proved, further extensions should be granted for an adequate compensation only, and leases should be for a short period.

The Rapid Transit Commission, originally appointed by the State, a self-perpetuating body, in absolute accord with Wall street methods, unwilling to trust the people, and unmindful of the City's property-rights, favors the roads and refuses to receive such powers as would enable such commission to safeguard the city's interests.

For three sessions of the legislature, the Citizens' Union, ex-Senator Ford, and various civic organizations, have sought to have the Rapid Transit law amended by giving the commission the power to abbreviate the term of leases to operating roads. The minimum is now 35 years. Furthermore, we sought to limit the right of lease as to extensions of the present subway, to 25 years with one renewal of 20 years. The limit of franchise grants under our charter is 25 years. Why is this standard not adhered to? The union also sought to have the commission invested with power to award the contract for construction separately from that for operation, as has been successfully done in Boston, and to award it in sections. We also sought to have the law so amended that pipe-galleries could be constructed in connection with all future subways. Finally, we sought to invest the commission with the power not only to build at the cost of the city (the power possessed to-day), but the power to have the city operate the road when built, this last to be resorted to only in case proper terms could not be obtained from private bidders. But all of these extended powers were rejected. These propositions to grant new powers to the commission, to protect the city's interests, were all embodied in the Elsborg bill, as to rapid transit, badly defeated a few weeks ago in the senate of the State.

A kindred bill had passed the senate for two successive years, once under an emergency message from Gov. Odell. This year there was every promise of its passage, until there came the laying on of hands, when it was badly defeated. The city is, therefore, again powerless to cope with the big corporations.

One senator from this city, in voting against the bill, said that he did so as he regarded the bill as the first step in the direction of municipal operation. I feel that the defeat of this very reasonable, moderate, and even conservative measure, framed to guard the city's interests, is the first great step in the direction of municipal operation. The people can no longer be restrained. They see their most pre-

cious possessions appropriated by selfish corporations under the forms of law, without any regard for the city's rights.

The president of the Rapid Transit Commission apparently believes that the city can exact no more from the traction companies in case of granting rights as to future subways, than three and one-half per cent. on the moneys invested by the city, and a possible one per cent. per annum besides. But this is not enough for privileges worth many millions, and is not, in my judgment, the true construction of the law.

The Rapid Transit Act, as it exists to-day, enables the commission to give perpetual grants. The people will have none of them. Properly to protect the city, the leases should fall in frequently, in order to enable the city to obtain more favorable terms for renewals, or to run the roads itself.

Poetry is at last classified. The Washington Post tells a story of some children who were discussing the perfections and usefulness of their respective fathers. "My father is the best man in the world," said one little girl. "He is a minister. He makes people go to church." "Mine is best," piped up another. "He's a doctor. He makes sick people well, so they can go to church." Three or four more enlarged upon the benefit the world derived from their fathers, and finally came the turn of a sweet blue-eyed little girl. "My papa's the best of all," she said. "He's a poet." "A poet?" said another, joining the group. "Why, a poet isn't a profession. It's a disease." —San Francisco Star.

Alas, could Teddy only feel
He had square men for every deal,
He'd have no need to work and plan
For a square deal for every man.—Life.

But crooked men, who may not steal
Outright, will play the crooked deal
If there's a chance; so, Teddy swears
All deals are off, except the squares.
E. H. P.

BOOKS

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

To recommend a novel for elementary study of the labor question might seem like strange advice; but all the same, it would be good advice if the novel recommended were Leroy Scott's "The Walking Delegate" (New York: Doubleday, Page & Company), which has been severely criticised for almost every conceivable defect except dullness. That is a defect which cannot possibly be attributed to it. The story

of a fight—and human nature dearly loves a fight.—it is alive with interest from cover to cover.

One reading of this novel will give a better idea of the teamsters' strike in Chicago, a better grasp of what it means, of how it was brought about and kept alive, of the motives behind it and the influences playing through it, than could be got from a lifetime's study of the newspaper reports. Yet it is not a story of the Chicago strike. The book was in type before that strike began, and was written without a thought of the possibilities of that particular contest. The Chicago strike and the strike of Mr. Scott's story are not parallels, although in some respects they do seem wonderfully alike. The reason the latter illuminates the former is because it lifts the curtain and lets you see behind the scenes.

Here is the crafty and grafty labor leader who fools his followers and feathers his own nest. But here also is the crafty and grafty business man who bribes the labor leader to sell out his followers and then tries to make the innocent public believe that the bribe he had offered was blackmail demanded of him. It is the introduction of this business type, not as a low-bred member of his class, but as a polished gentleman and influential citizen, which, we suspect, has inspired much of the adverse comment upon Mr. Scott's story.

But the story is not a simple narrative of the inner relations of rough and crafty labor leaders with polished and crafty business men. All the complications of the life of which these relations are part, are brought into play. Against the selfish and crafty labor leader is set his unselfish but uncrafty yet rugged rival, and with them for central figures the story unfolds itself from the inner sanctums of trade unionism and business offices.

Nor are the women forgotten. The workingman's wife who "knows her place," and cheerfully keeps house without worrying about men's affairs; the valiant one who enters into the spirit of the fight and is ready to do the woman's part in helping on the desperate struggle against greedy and grasping employers; and the ambitious one who vulgarizes her tenement home with gaudy ornaments, and nags her husband for pitting his abilities against the walking delegate rather than making friends with that rascal and getting the wages of the high class work he is capable of doing instead of being boycotted—all these are in evidence. So is the rich man's wife who vulgarizes her person with flashing diamonds as her poorer sister vulgarizes her home with gaudy ornaments, and goes down among the working classes to do them good and regulate their lives. She sympathizes with the workingman, but not enough to reduce

her scale of personal expenditure to so beggarly a sum as sixty thousand a year. There is another type of woman, too, a much higher though poorer type, and through the whole story there runs the suggestion of a love affair which is hedged in with obvious impossibilities.

No matter what the professional critics may say, Mr. Scott has in this book done a good work well. He may not have drawn his picture with fine lines, but it was not a subject for fine lines. He has adapted his technique to the subject, and the result is a story which faithfully exhibits the workings of human passions in one of the most interesting and without exception the most important epochs of American life.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—"The Plum Tree." By David Graham Phillips, author of "The Cost," "Golden Fleece," etc. Illustrated by E. M. Ashe. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. To be reviewed.

—"The Cost." By David Graham Phillips, author of "The Master Rogue," "Golden Fleece," etc. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. To be reviewed.

PAMPHLETS

The Missionary Training School, which seems to be connected with the Theological Department of Vanderbilt University, has issued the first of a series of twelve addresses (Walter R. Lambuth, 346 Public Square, Nashville, 10 cts.). The first number, by Professor Thomas Carter, deals with John Wesley as a Philanthropist and the Social Mission of Methodism. It is a stirring appeal to the Church to kindle herself anew, and to go forth to meet modern conditions in the same spirit of enthusiasm and sacrifice that inspired John Wesley. The glance at the first Methodist church which Professor Carter gives, showing "the real breadth of John Wesley's conception of applied Christianity," is most interesting. And there was abundant need for Wesley's social efforts. "I reminded the United Society," he says, "that many of our brethren and sisters had not needful food, many were destitute of convenient cloth-

ing, many were out of business (and that without their own fault), many were sick and ready to perish." If the succeeding pamphlets keep up to the zeal of this initial issue it would seem that the new movement must have a real influence upon the Church's work and spirit.—J. H. D.

PERIODICALS

The March report of the Bureau of Labor Bulletin is devoted to two interesting and important subjects. One is the course of wholesale prices from 1890 to 1904; the other is street railway employment in the United States.

Under the editorial heading of the Month, the Westminster Review for May has a comment on the plagues of India which ought to make humanity blush for shame. Think of it! Under England's beneficent reign, during the time when Victoria was proclaimed with unwonted pomp Empress of India, and when various imperial processions have graced the streets of Calcutta, within the past 40 years, the loss of lives from starvation, and the plagues resulting therefrom, has amounted, at a moderate estimate, to 15,000,000. And, says the Review, the mortality steadily increases. In 1902 the deaths from plague were 500,000; in 1903, 800,000.—J. H. D.

Many will read with interest a "Pupil's Recollections of Stonewall Jackson," by Col. Thomas M. Semmes, in the June Century. Col. Semmes speaks of Jackson's stiffness and inefficiency as a teacher. Maj. Cross, once professor of mathematics in Tulane university and a former pupil of Jackson at the Virginia military institute, has said that Jackson was so unpopular with the members of his class that they requested the superintendent not to have him sign their diplomas. He said that Jackson always entered the classroom at the stroke of the bell, never a minute before or a minute after, that he went through the recitation strictly by the book, and was averse to giving any comment or explanation. Another who knew Jackson slightly has told

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DANIEL KIEFER, 530 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.



STRIPPED!

that on one occasion, the year before the war, he happened to be seated by him at a dinner, and was glad to be rid of him, thinking him the stupidest companion he had ever met.—J. H. D.

Ouida, in the Fortnightly Review for May, has a rather sensational article on the future of the Japanese, sounding the alarm that the little brown people, after the present crisis, may persist in still going forth to war. "We cannot suppose," she says, "that the Japanese hosts, when they return, will sit quiet and inactive, painting chrysanthemums and making tea-trays. War will have probably ruined, as it usually does, their artistic instinct, as it will have hardened their fingers and blinded their eyes to natural beauty. Bonaparte's letters to George the Third show him as a sincere seeker of the benefits of peace. How can we be sure that the Napoleons of Nippon may not change as he changed?"—J. H. D.

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The following is a complete list of Mr. John Z. White's appointments for his Pacific coast trip beginning at Moline, Ill., May 12th, 1905, and closing at Butte, Mont., September 2d, 1905:

- May 12th and 13th—Rock Island and Moline, Ill.; J. A. Logsdon, Moline, Ill., correspondent.
- May 15th—Grinnell, Ia.; C. H. Verbeck, 720 Spring St., Grinnell, correspondent.
- May 17th—Emporia, Kan.; E. E. Soderstrom, Emporia, Kan., correspondent.
- May 21st to May 30th—Denver, Col.; J. B. McGauran, 716 Lincoln St., Denver, correspondent.
- June 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th—Colorado Springs, Col.; G. H. Sinton, 431 S. El Paso St., Colorado Springs, Col., correspondent.
- June 7th to 11th—El Paso, Tex.; H. W. Allen, Mills Bldg., El Paso, Tex., correspondent.
- June 14th to 18th—Los Angeles, Cal.; Ralph Hoyt, 541 Ruth Ave., Los Angeles, correspondent.
- June 19th—San Luis Obispo, Cal.; Mrs. F. M. Milne, San Luis Obispo, correspondent.
- June 20th—Paso Robles, Cal.; L. Brenckle, Paso Robles, Cal., correspondent.
- June 22d to July 5th—San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph Leggett, 913 Dolores, San Francisco, correspondent.
- July 6th—Santa Rosa, Cal.; W. D. Reynolds, 528 Third St., Santa Rosa, correspondent.
- July 7th—Alameda, Cal.; C. R. Wheelock, 1245 Park St., Alameda, Cal., correspondent.
- July 8th to 9th—Sacramento, Cal.; Wells Drury, Sacramento, Cal., correspondent.
- July 11th to 14th—Portland, Ore.; D. H. Wagon, 705 Marquan Bldg., Portland, Ore., correspondent.
- July 15th to 16th—Tacoma, Wash.; Hon. W. G. Wright, City Hall, Tacoma, Wash., correspondent.
- July 17th to 23d—Seattle, Wash.; James L. Barry, 4131 Corliss Ave., Seattle, correspondent.
- July 24th—New Westminster, B. C.; Hon. J. Z. Brown, New Westminster, B. C., correspondent.
- July 25th to 30th—Vancouver, B. C.; J. B. Marshall, 1986 Eighth Ave., Vancouver, correspondent.

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- July 31st to Aug. 1st—Nanaimo, B. C.; J. B. Mercer, 23 Selby St., Nanaimo, B. C., correspondent.
- Aug. 2d to 7th—Victoria, B. C.; Fred W. Davey, 47 Second St., Victoria, B. C., correspondent.
- Aug. 8th and 9th—Orillia, Wash.; Robert M. Bridges, Orillia, Wash., correspondent.
- Aug. 10th and 11th—Olympia, Wash.; P. M. Troy, 17th St., Olympia, Wash., correspondent.
- Aug. 12th Sumner, Wash.; Chas. Stevenson, Sumner, Wash., correspondent.
- Aug. 13th—Seattle, Wash.; Jas. L. Barry, 4131 Corliss Ave., correspondent.
- Aug. 14th to 15th—Everett, Wash.; James Barron, 3022 Hewitt Ave., Everett, Wash., correspondent.
- Aug. 17th to 20th—Spokane, Wash.; Wm. Mathews, 817 Sprague St., Spokane, Wash., correspondent.
- Aug. 22d to 24th—Kallispell, Mont.; J. D. Rognlien, 504 Seventh Ave., W. Kallispell, correspondent.
- Aug. 26th to 27th—Great Falls, Mont.; Rev. F. A. Agar, Great Falls, correspondent.
- Aug. 28th to 31st—Helena, Mont.; Joseph Oker, 717 Third St., Helena, Mont., correspondent.
- Sept. 1st to 2d—Butte, Mont.; Dr. J. S. Hammond, 207 Clark Bldg., Butte, correspondent.

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