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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL:

The New York Campaign	697
Steffens on Hearst	697
An Interesting Conspiracy of the "Interests".....	697
Moody's Municipal Ownership Symposium.....	698
Traction Trolleyizing in Chicago.....	698
Civil Service Frills	698
"Lord" Scully is Dead	698
Exciting Race Hatred for Money	698
A New Negro Organization	699
Prison Mismanagement and Torture	699
The Race Question at the South	699

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

On the Road with Bryan (Luther).....	701
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NEWS NARRATIVE:

The Traction Controversy in Cleveland.....	702
Traction in Detroit	703
Traction Progress in Chicago	703
Prosecuting Trusts	703
Storms, Floods and Earthquakes	703
Change of Ministry in France	703
Russia's Second Douma	704
Japan's Foreign Relations	704
News Notes	704
Press Opinions	706

RELATED THINGS:

My Soul and I (Le Sturgeon)	707
"How About Bryan?" (Lowe)	707
The Declaration of Independence	708
Philippine Notes	708
The Trend Toward Democracy	708
The Color Line Belts the World	708
The Woman Suffrage Amendment in Oregon.....	709
The Passing of Autocracy	709
The Sky-scrappers of Ancient Rome	710
The Independence Party in the Philippines.....	710
A Philippine Independence Party	711
A White Race that has Struggled and Lost.....	712
Bande Mataram! (verse)	713
Mr. O'Flaherty on Self-government for India.....	713
My Arizona' Bedroom (verse)	714

BOOKS:

The Terrestrial Cataclasm	716
Vegetarianism	717
A Lost White Race	717
Books Received	718
Periodicals	718

CARTOON:

"Looks Good!"	718
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EDITORIAL

The New York Campaign.

It is a circumstance of more or less significance relative to the New York gubernatorial campaign (p. 654) that the election gamblers consider that

Hearst's chances are improving. They have been offering odds of 4 to 1, but they are now offering only 2½ to 1.

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Mr. Hughes is reported to be drawing in his speeches a distinction between good discontent and bad discontent. He believes, he says, in discontent with things that are wrong, but not in discontent that interferes with business enterprise. This is in these days of modern "business" in very great degree a distinction without a difference.

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Steffens on Hearst.

Lincoln Steffens's article on Hearst in the American Magazine for November is the first pen portrait of Hearst the man, the journalist and the politician that has yet appeared. Like all of Steffens's work of this kind, it is conscientious and courageous. He has gone to original sources for his information, and drawing his own inferences without prejudgment he expresses them without fear or favor. Just as Hearst seemed to him from personal observation, so he has presented him, and the net result, although Mr. Steffens does not so describe it, is an advancing shadow of "the man on horseback." The idea that Hearst is either a nonentity or a simpleton must be abandoned, in the face of Steffens's report. That he is a believer in Jeffersonian democracy as he understands it, must be accepted. But that he regards himself and himself alone as the true and only reliable repository of democratic power, cannot be denied.

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An Interesting Conspiracy of the "Interests."

An amazing degree of attention to School Board affairs in Chicago has been manifested by three or four local newspapers recently. This unwonted and evidently cooperative attention became noticeable when it appeared that Mayor Dunne's appointments of school trustees (p. 347) had probably taken the control of school affairs away from the class of men that have heretofore run them in the interest of the local plunderbund, which has for the past fifty years or more continuously and systematically robbed the school children of Chicago. The onslaught has been maintained virulently and mendaciously. Such papers as the Tribune, which is in the enjoyment of a good slice of the old "business" plunder; the Daily

News, which has another slice; and the Record-Herald, which is a dependent of the News, have made a combined attack, by means of false reporting, garbled interviews, and lying editorials about the board, about its policies and proceedings as distorted or misrepresented by these papers themselves, and about the personality of its members. When you touch the financial nerve of a plunderbund, its whole carcass quivers; and the Chicago "business man's" plunderbund is no exception to that law. It holds back from nothing that may intimidate, cajole or injure. Its one purpose is to divert the School Board from its anticipated purpose of breaking up the politico-financial machine which the plunderbund has been creating out of the school system, and of undoing some at least of the foul work that the "business" interests have done in the past and are now profiting by. Of course sensational preachers at the head of "business" men's boards of church trustees are in evidence, with their quota of second-hand fabrications and original inanities, and backed by the "me too" expressions of uninformed congregations. To cap it all, the walking delegates of a merchants' union are intruding themselves into the convention which is supposedly preparing a home rule charter, with an educational "ripper" that would place the schools of Chicago wholly at the mercy of the State House ring and without any other element of home rule than that of the local plunderbund. It has been said that all of the people can be fooled some of the time; but if all of the people of Chicago are fooled at present by this conspiracy for the propagation of falsehood and the perpetuation of "business" loot, it is reasonably certain that they will not be fooled very much longer.

* *

Moody's Municipal Ownership Symposium.

Moody's Magazine for October presents the first part of what is intended to be a complete symposium on municipal ownership in the United States. Among the contributors are Mayor Dunne of Chicago and Senator Howe of Cleveland, and the symposium is especially valuable because it brings out the truth about both Cleveland and Chicago. One of the Cleveland contributors is more of a study than his paper. We allude to H. T. Newcomb. He appears to hold a brief for the local monopoly company, for he attacks Mayor Johnson for pretending to be in favor of the referendum, yet refusing to accept a street car referendum offered by the monopoly company. This has a plausible ring to it; but, unfortunately for

Mr. Newcomb, Senator Howe's paper follows with the inconvenient remark that, while the company has asked for a referendum vote, "it has refused to be bound in any way by that vote if it is adverse to its interests," but seeks a referendum on the "heads-I-win, tails-you-lose basis." Among the other contributors is William Lloyd Garrison, who calls attention to the fact that the financial benefits of municipal ownership would accrue to the landlord interest.

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Traction Trolleyizing in Chicago.

If the City of Chicago were entering upon municipalization, and the confused and inefficient service on the first days were as great as the confused and inefficient service following the change from cable to trolley now in progress, the wires would have trembled with the heavy news, and plutocratic papers would have frowned with black head lines. But this confusion and inefficiency were under private management. Therefore it was unavoidable!

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Civil Service Frills.

The Chicago restaurant inspector who refused a civil service examination because he couldn't understand the relation of spelling and arithmetic ability to ability to discover rancid butter, appears to have had a good deal of sense on his side. There is in truth a vast amount of humbug about civil service rules. Merit ought to be the only condition of service, but the merit should have some relation to the work required, and that is not always the case. There is not a little of "goo-goo" politics about civil service reform.

* *

"Lord" Scully Is Dead.

"Lord" Scully was the owner of scores of thousands of acres of American land, and this ownership enabled him to exact enormous energy in labor from the men who worked that land. He was until recently an alien landlord. The products of the labor of his tenants went across seas in exports to swell the "favorable" balance of trade of which our protectionist friends are so proud; and nothing came back for it in imports except "Lord" Scully's blessing and a demand for more. His death will make no difference. What used to go to him will now go to some one else, but the earners of it will lose it all the same.

* *

Exciting Race Hatred for Money.

A bloody race riot was almost precipitated in Philadelphia on the 22d by the press agent of

Dixon's riot-provoking "Clansman" (vol. viii, p. 453; vol. ix, p. 610). It appears to have been part of the policy of the managers of this play to excite indignation among Negroes by inducing Negro preachers to denounce the play. The preachers doubtless acted in good faith, for the play is well calculated to excite indignation. But the object of the press agent has been to create excitement for advertising purposes, and in Philadelphia he succeeded so well that a dangerous riot broke out. Is it any wonder that some people think the white race inferior in moral quality to the black?

* *

A New Negro Organization.

According to a dispatch from New York an organization of Negroes has been effected in Brooklyn for the purpose of freeing the race from exploitation by white Republicans and a few office seekers and office holders of their own race. If this organization is made in good faith, it deserves encouragement. It is natural enough for Negroes, in gratitude for its having released them from slavery, to vote for the Republican party long after it has ceased to represent the least anti-slavery spirit. Foreigners are befooled in a similar way when they vote for this party, believing it to represent the idea of republicanism as opposed to monarchism. Even white Americans to the manner born voted for Jackson until along in Lincoln's time, and white men as well as black men still think they are voting for Lincoln, when they are voting only for his time-stained picture. The persistency of the Negroes in herding together in politics, not for their race but for conscienceless exploiters of both races, has been their greatest weakness in politics.

* *

Prison Mismanagement and Torture.

The man who attempted the life of H. C. Frick during the Homestead strike of 1892 and served a long term of imprisonment as the penalty, is reported as having recently attacked in a public speech the management of the Pennsylvania prison in which he was confined. He describes the food as poor and the discipline as cruel. Under the latter head he said he had known cases where prisoners died after being chained by the wrists for days in a dungeon. It is not at all probable that this description is overdrawn. Most of the prisons of the country are barbarously managed. A prisoner with rich friends may not fare badly, but one without friends is in a hell upon earth. An instance in point is the recent torture of a

prisoner at Joliet, Ill. He was a man of 80, a cripple, inoffensive and docile; yet he was set at work upon the stone pile—work which is fit only for able-bodied men. When Abraham Lincoln said that no man is good enough to govern other men, he was not thinking of prison management; but the principle holds good there as well as elsewhere. A genuine prison investigation would reveal horrors undreamed of, from both torture and vice.

* * *

THE RACE QUESTION AT THE SOUTH.

In a recent editorial on the Negro massacre at Atlanta (p. 650) we took occasion incidentally to say that Georgia has public men of the white race who stand for genuine democracy and human justice regardless of race. This is true not only of Georgia but of the whole South.

But Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi, though nominally a Democrat, is not one of these men. He expressed himself on the race question in a newspaper interview at Chicago on the 19th, and in that interview he distinctly placed himself on the side of Negro subjugation. To this end he demands the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. And, what is of much more importance than this demand on Gov. Vardaman's part, was his assertion that the South is solidly with him in demanding that repeal.

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We do not believe that Southern sentiment is solidly behind the "nigger haters"—whether mobs or politicians. We do believe that there is a strong sentiment in the South in favor of justice toward the Negro, which is becoming vocal, and that the time is not far off when it will overwhelm the narrow race prejudices and autocratic performances of the Vardaman class of Southern statesmen. One of many indications justifying this belief is the address, admirable alike in thought, matter and tone, of William H. Fleming before the Alumni Society of the Georgia University at Athens last Summer.

Mr. Fleming is a man of that Southern courage and Southern chivalry which makes no vulgar boast of oppressing the weak, but modestly answers roll call when Justice assembles her followers. He has been a respected Georgia lawyer for a quarter of a century; for four successive terms he was a member of the Georgia legislature, where he served as chairman of the finance committee and also as speaker; and in the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses he was a member of the

lower house, elected as a Democrat. He may be regarded, therefore, as a representative in some measure at least of Southern opinion.

In his university address Mr. Fleming took for his subject, "Slavery and the Race Problem in the South."* What he said on this subject not only honors the man and his State, but it commends itself to the honest thought of truly democratic people whether at the South or at the North.

One of Mr. Fleming's opening reminders had a peculiarly democratic significance. "Let us not forget," he said, "that when Congress passed the joint resolution submitting the fifteenth amendment to the States for adoption, the Negroes had already been made citizens of the United States by the fourteenth amendment, and it was impossible to conjoin that status of citizenship with a total exclusion of the Negro race from the ballot without undermining some of the foundation principles of our representative Republic." This is a consideration for which men who only call themselves Democrats will care little; but it is one that appeals strongly to men who are democrats in fact.

Another suggestion comes in warning tones: "If the Constitution shall be amended on the subject of the suffrage, that amendment will not restore lost power to the States, but will confer more power on the national government."

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But Mr. Fleming does not confine himself to constitutional technicalities and political possibilities. He deals with the Negroes as men. While regarding amalgamation as unthinkable, he proclaims nevertheless that "the Negro is a human being, under the Fatherhood of God and consequently within the Brotherhood of Man." He insists moreover that "the Negro is an American citizen and is protected as such by guaranties of the Constitution that are as unrepealable almost as the Bill of Rights itself." But if they could be repealed, "would it be wise for the South?" he asks. Suppose it to be true that the two races cannot "live together on terms of equality; yet it is equally true that without some access to the ballot, present or prospective, some participation in the government, no inferior race in an elective republic could long protect itself against reduction to slavery in many of its substantial forms."

In saying this, Mr. Fleming touches the core of the whole question. The object of demanding the repeal of the fifteenth amendment is to open the way for reducing the blacks of the South to a

species of slavery. Not necessarily nor probably the old chattel slavery, but to forms which the "black codes" aimed at and which the recently disclosed cases of peonage suggest. Ostensibly the object is as stated by Gov. Vardaman, to suppress Negro crime; in reality it is, as more candid "nigger haters" declare, to make the Negroes hewers of wood and drawers of water for the whites.

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Mr. Fleming's remedy for the race question is the only one that any genuine democrat would offer or any really chivalrous gentleman would tolerate—"the simple plan of justice." He would "draw a proper discrimination between a laudable pride in our race and an unworthy prejudice against the Negro race." And he is bold enough to give force to the disagreeable but incontrovertible truth that it was slavery and not freedom, subjection and not equality, that mixed the blood of the races. "Let us of the South realize the hard fact," he admonished his audience, "that the greatest obstacle to the preservation of the purity of the blood of our race, about which we hear so much in this day, was removed when slavery was abolished."

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The moral tone of Mr. Fleming's address is excellent; and by moral tone we do not allude to artificial ethics, but to that deep-seated morality of which conventional ethics is but a base imitation. While he acknowledges that race differences may necessitate social distinctions, he declares that "race differences can not repeal the moral law"; and holding that "the foundation of the moral law is justice," he proposes to the South to "solve the Negro problem by giving the Negro justice and applying to him the recognized principles of the moral law." Following out this line of thought Mr. Fleming says:

This does not require social equality. It does not require that we should surrender into his inexperienced and incompetent hands the reins of political government. But it does require that we recognize his fundamental rights as a man, and that we judge each individual according to his own qualifications, and not according to the lower average characteristics of his race. Political rights cannot justly be withheld from these American citizens of an inferior or backward race who raise themselves up to the standard of citizenship which the superior race applies to its own members. . . . We can not afford to sacrifice our ideals of justice, of law and of religion for the purpose of preventing the Negro from elevating himself. If we wish to preserve the wide gap between our race and his in the onward progress of civilization, let us do it by lifting ourselves up, not by holding him down. If, as some predict, the

*Pamphlet copies may be had of the Augusta Chronicle-Press, Augusta, Ga.

Negro in the distant future must fall and fall by the wayside in the strenuous march of the nations, let him fall by his own inferiority and not by our tyranny. Give him a fair chance to work out what is in him.

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That a wholesome sentiment on the race question is rising in the South against the "nigger hating" mob spirit is evident from this splendid democratic deliverance by a typical Southerner of the best class at the highest seat of learning in the empire State of the South. Whether in the conflict sure to come at the South between those whose sentiments Mr. Fleming expresses and those who are truly represented by Gov. Vardaman, the true democratic spirit will triumph, no one can tell. But there need be no difficulty in deciding which ought to triumph. Vardaman is a type of the worst, Fleming of the best, that the white South has to offer to-day to civilization.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE ROAD WITH BRYAN.

Effingham, Ill., Oct. 17.—For the past month W. J. Bryan has almost eclipsed his famous speechmaking tours of 1896 and 1900, visiting nearly twenty States, and speaking from three to 10 or 12 times a day to large and enthusiastic audiences. Notwithstanding he stipulated with the various State committees, when accepting their invitations to assist in the campaign that he should not be billed for more than three speeches in a day, yet in many cases he was compelled to speak at eight, ten and twelve places, frequently travelling all night, in addition to receiving committees between the various towns where stops were made.

The final talk of one day was begun after midnight to an audience of several thousands which had waited for his belated train several hours. This was at Muscogee, Indian Territory, during the last week of September. At 7:30 a. m. the following day he began an hour's address at Vinita. During the same day he made nine other addresses in Indian Territory and Oklahoma, accompanied by Chiefs Rogers and Porter of the Cherokee and Creek Indian tribes. At Tulsa, the same day, he was introduced to an audience of eight thousand by a former Osage Indian chief. The day's work was finished by an hour's address in the evening at Guthrie, Oklahoma. On the 13th inst. he completed a four days' tour of Missouri by making ten speeches. His opening address of an hour and fifteen minutes was begun at 8:30 a. m., at Macon in the Court House grounds to an audience of 5,000 people. He next made a fifty minute address at Brookfield from a carriage in the business center of the town to an audience of four thousand. At Bucklin he spoke for ten minutes from the rear platform of the train to an audience of several hundreds. An audience of

nearly a thousand was awaiting his arrival at Marceline, and the train was held for ten minutes while he addressed it. At Carrollton he addressed an audience of 7,000 for an hour in the Court House grounds. Short addresses were made at Richmond, Lawson and Lathrop. From 4:30 to 5:30 he addressed an audience of 5,000 in the public parks at Cameron. The day's work was closed by an address of an hour at Maryville to the largest audience of the day, in the Court House grounds.

Before beginning the day's work at Macon, Mr. Bryan purchased a carriage horse and made arrangements for shipping it to Lincoln. Immediately after his speech at Maryville he took a train on the Wabash, arriving at Moberly at 3 a. m., where he was the guest of W. A. Rothwell, the Democratic National Committeeman from Missouri. Leaving Macon in the evening he arrived at Hannibal a little before midnight. Here he was met by a delegation from Illinois headed by Congressman Henry T. Rainey.

At five o'clock in the morning, (on Monday the 15th) he was called, and after eating breakfast in the depot restaurant left Hannibal at 6 a. m. for Illinois, where he made three addresses in the 20th Congressional district, beginning at Pittsfield, the county seat of Pike county, at 10 a. m., in Jacksonville in the afternoon, and at Carrollton at night.

The vast throngs at these meetings and the great enthusiasm displayed had a tendency to recall the meetings of the Presidential campaign of 1896. Mrs. Bryan is a native of Pike county, and lived here until she was married. She takes great delight in the fact that her native county gave the heaviest gain for Mr. Bryan of any county in the State, his vote being over 70 per cent. greater than McKinley's. In 1904 Parker received but one vote more than McKinley received in 1896; Roosevelt received 104 less than McKinley, while Parker received 2,203 less than Bryan. Another unique feature of Mrs. Bryan's native county is the fact that it owns a railroad, built by bonding the county. Two townships in the county receiving more benefit by this railroad, contributed a sum equivalent to the additional benefit derived. The road is six miles in length, and connects Pittsfield with the Wabash system, the latter leasing it from the county at an annual rental with a certain stipulated service.

Mr. Bryan's visit to Illinois was merely to help the candidates for Congress in the 20th and 23d districts. It was his intention to refrain from discussing State issues or referring to State candidates. However, he made an exception of the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Caroline Grote.

Miss Grote had a primary nomination which the State convention thought best to ratify, although the delegates from her home county were antagonistic to the dominant faction in the convention. Mrs. Bryan and Miss Grote were schoolmates in childhood and friends in young womanhood. After they had left school Miss Grote was teaching in their home town, Perry. She and Mrs. Bryan studied German together under the direction of Miss Grote's father, who was a fine German scholar, and who belonged to the strong middle class of German immigrants who have done so much to develop the mid-

dle West. When Miss Grote came to greet Mr. Bryan at Pittsfield he said: "This is Carrie Grote—Mrs. Bryan always speaks of you in that way." She replied that it delighted her to be called so by him. He added: "They tell me the band played 'Good Morning, Carrie,' when you were nominated." From every platform in Illinois Mr. Bryan endorsed Miss Grote's candidacy. On Tuesday Mr. Bryan addressed audiences at Vandalia, Centralia, Mount Vernon and Effingham, in behalf of M. D. Foster, candidate for Congress in this district.

All these meetings were so large and enthusiastic as to remind one of a Presidential campaign. It was to be expected that the meetings at Jacksonville, Mr. Bryan's college town and where he resided first after marriage, and at Centralia, in his native county, would be ovations, and they were; but the climax came at the meetings at Mt. Vernon, late in the afternoon, and at Effingham at night. Mt. Vernon is in the very center of "Egypt," and has the appearance of a very prosperous commercial town. Mr. Bryan was advertised to speak here at 4 o'clock. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon people had arrived by the thousands, special trains coming from every direction. For an hour before the time set for the speech ten thousand people packed in around the platform in order to be in a position to hear the speaker. It was an inspiring sight to Mr. Bryan to look down into these thousands of bronzed faces—a typical crowd of well-to-do farmers—and witness the intentness and eagerness with which they received his utterances. Although he had made two extended speeches earlier in the day, Mr. Bryan was at his best in addressing these farmers, and in all this vast audience there did not seem to be one dissident. Especially were his remarks on government ownership of the railroads applauded.

The meeting at Effingham at night, which closed the series in the State, was almost as great an ovation as the Mt. Vernon meeting. The election returns from the 20th and 23d Congressional districts will be awaited with interest on account of Mr. Bryan's visit in behalf of the candidates for Congress. At the last election Congressman Rainey, representing the 20th district was the only Democrat in the State elected to Congress, his plurality being 1,552. The 23d district was carried by the Republicans by a plurality of 808. The counties covered by Mr. Bryan in his tour of two days, Effingham, Fayette, Greene, Jefferson, Marion, Morgan and Pike, are distinctively "Bryan" counties. In these seven counties Roosevelt had a plurality over Parker of 1,574. Yet Bryan polled in 1896, 6,977 more votes than Roosevelt, and 5,900 more in 1900.

While the general tenor of Mr. Bryan's speeches are the same, all are varied somewhat, the limited time, at his disposal preventing a full discussion of all the issues. Only occasionally did he refer to the government ownership of railroads, and then only incidentally, but when mention was made of it great enthusiasm was evoked. He has not receded one iota from the position he maintained in the Madison Square Garden meeting, that all legislation for railroad regulation will prove futile to protect and safeguard the rights of the people.

D. S. LUTHER.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

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

Week ending Wednesday, October 24.

The Traction Controversy in Cleveland.

A halt in the so-called "Threefer" traction work in Cleveland (p. 655) has been caused by another injunction. It forbids the use by the "Threefer" of the "Concon" track for about 600 feet on Detroit avenue, a stretch of street that has for years been recognized as open or "free" territory. The injunction was granted by Judge Phillips. It is only temporary and is granted on the prima facie showing of the "Concon," the Judge holding that the burden is upon the "Threefer" to show that the legal right to joint use exists. Meanwhile the "Threefer" lines cannot reach the Public Square by this route.

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As part of the fight of the monopoly "Concon" to destroy the municipal "Threefer," the proprietors of the former are trying to invalidate the franchises of the latter upon the ground as they allege that Mayor Johnson has a financial interest in the "Threefer" company, and that therefore his signature as Mayor to the franchises is a nullity. In the preliminary investigation of this question on the 20th, Mayor Johnson testified. Having stated that he had guaranteed creditors and being asked who they were, he said: "I have not kept a complete record and the reason is that I consider myself morally bound to make good every dollar of loss that may be sustained by creditors, stockholders and property owners, whether I guaranteed them against loss or not. Further, I stand ready now to execute legal documents binding myself, my executors and assigns to guarantee every obligation of the Forest City Railway Co., ("Threefer") and the Municipal Traction Co., (the lessee of the "Threefer" in trust for the public)—to make good any losses that may be sustained by any creditor, including consenting property owners or subscribers for stock. If you can put that in stronger words I'll subscribe to it." Asked how much it would be, he replied: "It will amount to every dollar's worth of stock outstanding and every dollar the company owes—the whole difference between their assets and liabilities. I will guarantee the payment of the whole of that, whatever it may be. In round figures that guarantee now amounts to perhaps \$400,000." Further examined on the 23d, and asked what he had done to promote the interests of the "Threefer," he testified: "I did everything I possibly could to open the way for a competing company, except to place myself in a position where I would make a single penny. I got people interested, made arguments,

wrote to people and among other things gave my advice as to the best manner in which to dodge injunctions." He said he did not furnish a single cent of the \$50,000 deposit put up by John B. Hoefgen who got the first low fare franchise. He said that he did not know where the money came from but would have made it good if Hoefgen had in any way lost out. Asked as to why he obligated himself to the extent of thousands upon thousands of dollars without expecting a cent of profit or having any security, Mayor Johnson said: "I never for one moment believed I was taking any chance of losing a penny. And I am just as positive to-day that the low fare movement in Cleveland will win. And I am just as positive in saying I will never make a penny out of it personally."

* *

Traction in Detroit.

In Detroit the traction franchise question is to be voted upon indirectly through the choice of a mayor (pp. 422, 507) at the approaching election. Mayor Johnson of Cleveland spoke in the campaign on the 18th. He is reported to have been the drawing card at the meeting, some 5,000 persons crowding the auditorium despite the rainy night. He advised a straight 3-cent fare with universal transfers and a franchise revocable at any time; and he offered to guarantee to the extent of \$50,000 a corporation for this purpose with a view to municipal ownership as soon as legal authority is acquired; the stock to be open to subscription in Detroit and local and small subscribers to have the preference. His further conditions were that the books of the company shall be open, no bonds shall ever be issued, nor debts contracted, and only so much stock shall be issued as shall represent at a selling price 90 per cent. of par of cost of construction; that not more than 6 per cent. on par shall be paid in dividends, and that upon revocation, nothing shall be paid for franchise value, good will or construction paid for out of profits.

* *

Traction Progress in Chicago.

The Chicago traction companies have drafted a franchise ordinance in accordance, as their representatives state, with the terms proposed by Mayor Dunne (p. 585), and which the New York financial interests back of the Chicago traction companies are willing to accept. It grants the franchises to a new company, the Chicago Railways Company, which has been organized to take over all the traction interests, and is stated to be amply able to perform completely all obligations it may assume. It is understood that the new company will transfer to the city all present property at a much lower price than has heretofore been demanded.

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The trolleyizing of the system under the preliminary agreement with the city was completed at midnight on the 20th, but there is still great confusion and exasperating inadequacy of service.

* *

Prosecuting Trusts.

A verdict against the New York Central Railroad

and its traffic manager, Frederick L. Pomeroy (p. 225), for granting rebates was found in the Federal court on the 17th at New York. The rebates had been granted to the sugar trust in violation of the Elkins' law.

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Another trust conviction was secured on the 19th, this time at Findlay, Ohio, and in the State courts. The defendant in this case is the Standard Oil Company, and the charge on which it was convicted is conspiracy against trade in violation of the State anti-trust law.

* *

Storms, Floods and Earthquakes.

A terrific hurricane over a portion of Cuba, across the seas to Key West, and up the southeastern coasts of Florida, was reported on the 18th. For more than 36 hours communication from Havana was cut off. When reports came they described the storm as the most terrific cyclone ever known in Cuba. Twenty persons were killed and \$2,000,000 damage done in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces. But the greatest loss of life was off the Florida coast. Elliott Key, lying east of the lower end of Florida, and a little south of the city of Miami, was entirely submerged by a huge tidal wave on the morning of the 18th, and the 250 inhabitants of the island were all swept into the sea. Great loss of life is also reported from the wrecking of steamers and barges, in many cases carrying large numbers of workmen between the keys.

*

San Salvador in Central America has suffered from a dreadful tempest which had raged for ten days previous to reports on the 19th. It was estimated that 15,000,000 of tons of water had fallen during this time upon the little republic. Traffic was paralysed. The topography of various departments was changed, buildings fell, burying their tenants in the ruins, the iron bridges over the principal rivers were carried away and the rivers brought down the bodies of many dead. Whole towns are believed to have been swept away, one of them by a vast quantity of sulphur water which was thrown out of the Chulo volcano. Guatemala and Honduras also suffered severely.

*

The worst blizzard since 1882 was reported from New Mexico on the 21st, and the same storm swept the eastern and western slopes of the Rockies, as a windstorm in Utah, and a snow storm in Colorado and Wyoming. Much damage and slight loss of life were reported.

*

On the 19th a sharp earthquake shock was reported from Idaho; and on the 20th two shocks from Portland, Maine, and from other places in the same State, the climax to a series of tremors which had been noticed for two days along the New England coast from Clifton, Mass., to Kennebunk, Me.

* *

Change of Ministry in France.

M. Sarrien who had been President of the Council,

or "premier," since last March (vol. viii, p. 839), placed his resignation in the hands of President Fallières on the 19th. A collective resignation from his colleagues followed. On the 21st M. Georges Clemenceau, who had been minister of the interior, accepted from the President the task of forming a new ministry. On the 23d the complete cabinet was announced as follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior, M. Clemenceau; Minister of Justice, M. Guyot-Dessaigne; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon; Minister of Education, M. Briand; Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux; Minister of War, Gen. Picquart; Minister of Marine, M. Thomson; Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou; Minister of Commerce, M. Doumergue; Minister of Agriculture, M. Ruau; Minister of Labor, M. Viviani.

The press dispatches state that the new cabinet has a radical majority. The new portfolio of labor and public health brings the total membership to twelve. The new cabinet has six radicals, two independent socialists, Briand and Viviani; two members of the democratic left. MM. Thomson and Barthou, and one democratic unionist, M. Caillaux. This does not take into account Gen. Picquart, who is not a member of parliament. General Picquart as Colonel Georges Picquart, was the champion of Dreyfus, and was reinstated in the army and promoted to the rank of brigadier general at the time of Dreyfus' vindication (p. 370). Especial attention is being paid to M. Clemenceau's assumption of the reins of government as he is regarded as a man of marked initiative, and ambitious, and as he is known to hold anti-German views.

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Russia's Second Douma.

When the Emperor dissolved the first Douma in July he announced March 5, 1907, as the date for the second Douma (p. 393). It is now reported that the government has fixed on Dec. 30 for the elections to the new Douma. A circular has been sent to the various provincial governors, advising them of this decision and instructing them to bend all their efforts to secure the election of government candidates (p. 656). "Government candidates" are understood to mean at least "Regenerationists," and Constitutional Democrats are to be defeated. In view of the elections, doubtful points in the election laws are receiving governmental interpretation. Only actual resident house owners will be counted as peasant electors. Persons of peasant origin, who are no longer residents of the villages will not be permitted to vote. This will exclude educated leaders of the peasant group, like Alladin and Annikin, who have been considered to be peasants, no matter how long they have been absent from the paternal village. Such educated peasants are usually extremely radical. The new rulings will also disfranchise sons who are not heads of households, even if they have passed the qualifying age of 25. Thus in several ways the peasant suffrage will be restricted. Exiles will be held ineligible to stand as candidates. A similar ruling before the last Douma would have barred several prominent members. As a further limitation of the activity of leaders of the Alladin type, who travel from village to village educating the peasantry, Premier Stolypin has ordered the

local authorities to prohibit non-residents from speaking at or participating in ante-election meetings in the cities or villages.

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Japan's Foreign Relations.

A movement in San Francisco for more complete segregation of the Japanese and Chinese children in separate public schools has called out indignant protests from the Tokio press. According to accounts from San Francisco, before the earthquake and fire there were two schools in that city for the exclusive use of Chinese and Japanese students. Each school had a full staff of teachers, and each curriculum of study was the same as that in the regular public schools, with modifications made necessary by the character of the pupils. Since the disaster in April these two schools have been abandoned, and it is the mingling of orientals with the white children in closely crowded schoolrooms that remain intact, that caused a revival of the agitation in favor of confining the Chinese and Japanese to separate schools. This exclusion movement finds its largest support in the trades unions, which are now protesting against cheap Japanese labor, as in the past they have protested against cheap Chinese labor. This protest is becoming general in the Pacific States, but outside of San Francisco there has been no movement in the direction of educational segregation. The Japanese newspapers at Tokio seem to have obtained an exaggerated view of the school situation, and treat it as if the Japanese children were to be totally excluded from the San Franciscan schools. At a dinner held at the Imperial Hotel in Tokio on the 20th, attended by 150 bankers and business men, according to the Chicago Tribune, deep feeling was expressed that America should regard with indifference acts that they considered tantamount to a declaration of a racial war.

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News from Tokio by the way of St. Petersburg is to the effect that the Japanese are working quietly in India to foster a feeling of kinship between the two races, and to preach the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war. The Buddhists of the two countries are fraternizing and exchanging visits, and steps are being taken to encourage the coming of Hindoo students to Japan. Hindoo students now in Tokio are said to have published an address, in which they appeal to India to heed the call of "Asia for the Asiatics," and to rise and cast off the British yoke. Also Japanese merchants are reported as being in the endeavor to supplant British merchandise under boycott in India, with Japanese goods.

NEWS NOTES

—The British parliament reassembled on the 23d, pursuant to adjournment on August 4 (p. 441).

—The International Exposition to be held at Jamestown, Virginia, next year, is announced to open on April 26.

—The further performance of Dixon's "Clansman" at Philadelphia was prohibited on the 23d by Mayor

Weaver on account of its effect in arousing race feeling.

—Since terminating his speaking tour in the South and Southwest (p. 667), Wm. J. Bryan has been speaking in Indiana.

—James Gordon Bennett and the New York Herald were indicted by the Federal grand jury on the 22nd for mailing indecent advertisements.

—Dr. Andrew Fleming West, since 1901 Dean of the Graduate School at Princeton University, has been chosen President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

—Joseph Medill Patterson, lately commissioner of public works of Chicago (vol. viii, p. 822), has begun the publication of a daily paper at Chicago, called the Daily Socialist.

—The case of Mayor Rose, of Kansas City, Kansas, which was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States (p. 348) was dismissed in that court on the 22nd for want of jurisdiction.

—The peasants of two villages in the extreme southwest of Russia are reported as having decided to emigrate in a body to the United States. The men will come first and make homes for their families.

—As a result of an address on the 22nd by Lawson Purdy of New York before members of the Civic Federation of Chicago, that body contemplates steps in the direction of reforming methods of municipal taxation.

—The conviction of Senator Burton of Kansas (pp. 181, 228) having been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, he entered upon the service of a six months' sentence in jail at Ironton, Mo., on the 23d.

—A Yiddish theatre has been once more opened in Chicago by Ellis Glickman, this time at the International at Hubbard Court and Wabash avenue. The Yiddish version of "King Lear" is among the plays which are being produced.

—Vast deposits of copper ore, which it is stated may prove the richest and best in the world, are reported as having been discovered in Greenland, near Alanjarzsnak, by an expedition sent out from Copenhagen for mineralogical research.

—Baron E. Palmstjerna of Karlskrona, Sweden, has introduced a resolution in the city council of Karlskrona to the effect that it petition the Swedish government to investigate the propriety of putting a special tax on the unearned increment of land.

—William Scully, known as "Lord" Scully, the Irish owner of 200,000 acres of American farming land, died at Washington on the 18th at the age of 85. He bought most of his land at \$1.25, and drew annual rents from it ranging from \$1.25 to \$3 an acre.

—The naval recruiting station at Pittsburg has been abandoned, and the reason is reported to be because it is difficult to find in that smoky city where there are many metallic particles in the air, an applicant who is not troubled with defective vision.

—The Illinois State Federation of Labor in session at Streator, Ill., last week elected Edwin R. Wright of the Printing Trades' Council as president.

This was a victory over the Chicago labor "gang" which tries to make use of labor organizations for political patronage.

—A million school children in German Poland are on strike on account of the attempt on the part of the German government to compel the use of the German language in the schools. The children especially object to the use of German in the religious exercises and instruction.

—The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in session at Boston, on the closing day of their convention, October 20, elected the Countess of Carlisle, Castle Howard, York, England, as their president for the coming year, Lady Henry Somerset positively declining re-election to the office.

—The Syrian leper, George Rashid, who was hounded across three States and back during the summer, finally to be granted forced asylum in a lonely hut on a mountainside above Pickens, West Virginia, near where he had first been driven forth (p. 444), died on the 19th, it was reported from heart disease. After his death the county authorities cremated his body and his belongings by setting fire to the miserable hut.

—Sixty members of the Omaha Coal Exchange were indicted by the grand jury at Omaha on the 23d, on charges of maintaining an illegal organization to control prices and eliminate competition. The grand jury investigation was started by the testimony of Walter Mills, a former secretary of the Exchange, before Commissioner Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Union Pacific coal lands hearing, that prices on all coal marketed in Omaha were fixed by the Exchange.

—"It is no longer the care-free, merry Japan that it was before the war," said Mrs. Awdry, wife of the bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Tokyo, Japan, when in Chicago last week. "It has cares now that it never knew before. On the brows of the people the word 'responsibility' is written. There are firm lines now where dimples used to be. Japan after the war woke up to the fact that life was serious. The women, too, realize that they have their share of the work to do. They have learned much through suffering."

—President Roosevelt announced on the 23d these changes in the cabinet, to take effect on the retirement of Attorney General Moody at the end of this year and of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw on March 4 next: To be Secretary of the Treasury, George B. Cortelyou of New York, now Postmaster General; to be Postmaster General, George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, now ambassador to Russia; to be Attorney General, Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, now Secretary of the Navy; to be Secretary of the Navy, Victor H. Metcalf, of California, now Secretary of Commerce and Labor; to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Oscar S. Straus of New York.

—A band of Ute Indians who had been allotted lands in severalty in Utah, which in effect made them citizens of the United States, becoming dissatisfied with their lands which were in the arid region, for six months have been making their way overland northward, presumably to the Dakota "bad

lands" where they used to hunt. They have had trouble with farmers and ranchmen in Wyoming, where they have committed depredations, and on the 17th, upon an attempt on the part of the Indians to raid a cattle ranch near Gillette in that State, there was a battle between cowboys and Indians in which there were many injuries and a few fatalities. After the fight the Indians pressed hastily on northward. Being citizens, these Indians are outside of the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and the War Department has been called upon to take charge of the situation.

PRESS OPINIONS

GOOD ADVICE.

(Los Angeles) Municipal Affairs, Oct.—Advice to those about to enter politics:

1. Be calm.
2. Don't believe all you hear or read.
3. If you meet a man that "knocks," ask yourself "why."
4. Be reasonable; don't expect to accomplish everything at the very first go.
5. Remember that the right is sure to win in the long run, and with plenty of hard work it will win now.



THE SICK STRANGER.

The Chicago Chronicle (Rep.), October 21.—That unfortunate creature, George Rashid the Syrian leper, has at last found a blessed release from his sufferings. He lies dead at his lonely hut near Wheeling, W. Va. In this twentieth century of the Christian era, in a Christian country and in the midst of civilized people he was hunted from place to place like a wild beast until timid charity gave him a hovel on a barren hillside in which to die. Many hero medals were given out the other day, but among them was none for the succorer of the leper because there was none to succor him.



SOUTHERN RACE SENTIMENT.

Nation (Ind.), Oct. 18.—The better sentiment of the South is voiced again by William H. Fleming, former Representative from Georgia. In our issue of July 5 we commented on his able and temperate address at the University of Georgia on "Slavery and the Race Problem in the South." He has now written to the Augusta Chronicle a letter in which he discusses race troubles. He not merely declines to condemn a whole race for the crimes of a few degenerates, but boldly criticises some of his fellow citizens who have inflamed the mob spirit. Mr. Fleming points out that Hoke Smith "openly proclaimed upon the stump his purpose to subvert a portion of the Federal Constitution on the suffrage question by a fraudulent administration of the proposed State law, and gave his audience detailed explanations of how this fraud was to be perpetrated." As Mr. Fleming says, if Hoke Smith could thus spit upon the highest law of the land, why should the mob be blamed for defying the law against murder?



ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM.

The Chicago Chronicle (Rep.), October 21.—William Scully, who was not a lord but the son of a Dublin attorney, was not the worst example of absentee landlordism, but he typified the evil plainly enough. He produced nothing; he merely took toll of the land and the land advanced in value, not through his work, but by way of what the single taxers call the "unearned increment."

It is this which the followers of Henry George maintain is the great injustice of the existing system of land tenures. A man sits still and permits the growth of the community to increase the value of his property, but he makes no return to the community. On the contrary, he keeps the land out of employment in a great many cases. "Lord" Scully will point many a single tax moral.



HENRY GEORGE AND THE CHURCH.

Western Christian Advocate (rel.), Oct. 17.—It occasions surprise of something more than a mild order among the religious editors of America, when we find the Australian Christian World devoting a page editorial to a character sketch of the late Henry George, whom it styles "political economist, sage, and prophet." Evidently the Christian World believes that the single-tax principles are going to revolutionize society for the better. It speaks of George in this exalted strain: "Everywhere he was the same noble soul, filled with the convictions of the truth, cemented with knowledge and the logic of facts; alike inspiring and being inspired. The fires that the prophet of San Francisco lit can never be put out as long as organized society exists, and men have minds to think and hearts to feel. Radically misrepresented, he has never been answered. To-day his single-tax disciples represent the only political party who have the inherent power of truth wherewith to meet victorious socialism." It may be an illustration of a prophet being without honor in his own country, but, certainly, Henry Georgism or single-taxism has not met with any such endorsement in America by the Christian Church as it seems to have received in Australia.



HOW SITE VALUE GROWS, AND WHAT TO DO WITH IT.

Svenska Amerikanaren (The Swedish-American) (Chicago), Oct. 16. (Translated for The Public).—It is a well known fact that the value of building sites in rapidly growing communities, rises—yes, is often multiplied—without the owners doing anything to bring about the result. He reaps where he has not sown. And he need not be very smart, either, to do so. Any blockhead can play the trick, though in most cases the performer is a speculator. You have got possession of a number of building sites—it makes no difference if you have bought them for speculative purposes, or inherited them, or received them as gifts. The yearly tax on your property is insignificant. Along comes some enterprising individual and buys a lot and builds a house on it. He persuades others to buy lots in the same neighborhood and erect homes thereon. After two or three years the place is well settled, a railroad is extended through the town, and stores and schools and churches appear. But your lots are still vacant. You are in no hurry, the site value rises steadily and you have the opportunity of making a fortune. Your property has doubled in value many times. What is the cause? Answer: The work of other people. The remedy proposed by Henry George—a tax on the land large enough to absorb its yearly value—should be applied. This would make other taxes unnecessary and put a stop to the speculation in building sites (which has made so many men millionaires), and encourage enterprise instead of fining it.



SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

India (London), September 28.—Englishmen have, it so persistently dinned into their ears that the people of India are naturally devoid of all capacity for self-government, that some, at any rate, of them will learn with surprise of the existence of many States through the Peninsula, ruled and administered throughout by Indians, and perfect models of good and efficient government. Of such is the State of Baroda in Western India, and the neigh-

boring State of Gondal, in Kathiawar, also in the Bombay Presidency. Anglo-Indians have no time, it would appear, to devote to the education of their stay-at-home countrymen upon this head. Their energies are altogether concentrated upon the manufacture of sedition "scares," and the vilification of all who decline to worship things Indian as they are. Fortunately, Mr. Morley holds different views. "I sometimes think," he said in his Budget speech, "that we make a mistake in not attaching the weight we should to these powerful princes as standing forces in India." Mr. Morley is right. There could not be a greater mistake, but it is obvious at the same time that any admission in favor of the so-called Native States cuts away the ground from nine-tenths of the bureaucratic opposition to administrative reform on a general scale in British India. And that is why the mistake is made and why it is persisted in.

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POINT TO CUBA.

Auburn (N. Y.) Citizen (Dem.), Sept. 26, 1906.—The Cuban complications are having a somewhat singular, but not unnatural effect in the Philippines, it is stated. The Filipino newspapers comment freely on the Cuban disturbance, criticising American intervention and holding that the Cubans are capable of self-government. The American papers take occasion to lecture the native statesmen and to deprecate the innumerable political parties among the Filipinos. They also question the wisdom of inaugurating a Philippine Assembly next year. They argue that the Cubans are generations beyond the Filipinos and have had the freest opportunity to develop their republic, under the protection and guidance of America, but that they have proved themselves incapable of doing so. Therefore the American newspapers of Manila demand of Congress not to repeat the unwise experiment there.

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THE CUBANS VS. BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), October 18.—There is no evidence that the bulk of the natives of Cuba desire annexation; on the contrary, such evidence as there is points the other way. The crucial feature of Secretary Taft's policy in Cuba was also its most popular feature among the mass of the Cuban people. That was his assurance, supported from Washington, that American intervention was intended to preserve Cuban independence, not to undermine it. It was that assurance which enabled the intervening power to persuade the insurgent forces to disband. The attitude of the insurgent party leaves one in no doubt that they would have remained in the field and fought the United States, if there had been an intimation from our government that its program was the accomplishment of annexation.

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The Chicago Tribune (Rep.), October 22.—Every dollar invested in Cuba is another nail driven to hold down the lid of the coffin in which the Cuban republic has been placed. The greater the investment the greater the necessity for the United States staying in Cuba and allowing provisional to ripen into permanent occupancy. The United States has guaranteed Cuban peace. It can make its guaranty effective only by staying where it is and not exposing those whose interests it has guaranteed to the interference with industry of another office-seekers' rebellion.

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I have always thought our forefathers made a great mistake when they did not reserve the minerals to the nation. The question of the unearned increment will have to be faced. It is unendurable that great increments which have been formed by the industry of others should be absorbed by people who have contributed nothing to that increase.—John Morley.

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

MY SOUL AND I.

For The Public.

Like great Lord and Lady in state,
We gazed o'er our rich fief of land—
The bounteous acres spread out
To the sky line on our either hand.
To my Soul, in my pride, thus I spoke:
"See my reapers and tollers pass by;
See the wealth they have made coming in,
To pile my granaries high!"

Then Psyche smiled into my eyes,
As she turned her wan face unto me.
"You say they have made all this wealth;
Then why do they fetch it to thee?"
I frowned at my ignorant Soul;
"Is the land not mine own?" I replied.
"My titles are good; and my men
Are paid their full wages beside."
"But they have no land," Psyche said;
"Yet on land they must live or they die.
Were you made by a different God,
That their efforts your stores multiply?"
Then I bade my weak Soul to be still,
For she clearly lacked wisdom to see
That my prudent ancestor had made
This investment and gave it to me.

"His prudence!" she scoffed in a rage,
"He but idled, like you, in the shade!
The investment you boast of, you know
From the earnings of others he made!
Who gave your ancestor the right,
Until Gabriel blows his last horn,
To say you alone shall enjoy
What existed before he was born?"

"Fie, upon your pretensions," she cried,
"To the heritage given to all;
Should the air and the sunshine be free,
While the land your titles enthrall?"
Thus my poor simple Soul argued on;
She knew not how foolish it seems
To us wise men of earth, when we hear
Anyone giving voice to such dreams.

E. G. LeSTOURGEON.

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"HOW ABOUT BRYAN?"

For The Public.

At a Republican meeting held in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, on Thursday, October 18, the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, being the orator, the following dialogue took place between the Speaker and a Voice from the audience:

Voice: "How about Bryan?"

Cannon: "He is wasting his time going around the country speaking."

Voice: "He's the next President all right."

Cannon: "That is one man's opinion."

Voice: "Is it? Three cheers for Bryan."

This was followed by such cheers as my informant says he had never heard before.

WARREN T. LOWE.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Extract from a Letter Written by Abraham Lincoln to H. L. Pierce and Others, Springfield, Illinois, April 6, 1859—Reprinted from "Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln" Unit Book Publishing Co. 1905.

The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashing calls them "glittering generalities." Another bluntly calls them "self-evident lies." And others insidiously argue that they apply to "superior races." These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting of the principles of free government, and restoring those of classification, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us. . . . Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and, under a just God, cannot long retain it. All honor to Jefferson—to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that to-day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.

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PHILIPPINE NOTES.

Extracts from a Letter Written by Dr. D. J. Doherty from Manila, Under Date of June 8, and Published in the Springfield Republican of Sept. 13, 1906.

William Jennings Bryan blazed a wide trail in these islands. The Filipinos speak loudly in his praise, and build great hopes on his influence with the American people. If they were incorporated into the Union, as a State, they would to a man vote the Democratic ticket. Bryan's letters on the Philippines have been eagerly awaited, and his argument in favor of their independence is comforting to all Filipinos. During his railroad trip in Luzon, the Bryan party used two new coaches that had been ordered especially for the Taft Congressional visitors, but arrived too late to be used by them. The railroad officials tendered the free use of the coaches, but the Filipino Reception Committee, knowing Mr. Bryan's views on railroad passes, declined the tender and paid 300 pesos for his trip.

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The return of the Commissioners from their summer capital at Benguet has enabled the public to learn that the franchises recently granted to the railroads are perpetual. The Filipino people had hoped and prayed and protested against giving perpetual franchises, but in vain. They asked that the question should be left open until the Legislative Assembly meets; but their request was unheeded. So the Islands are now bound by a perpetual obligation and a government guarantee. On the other hand it

should be said that the franchise is not exclusive, and that the government reserves the power to regulate rates.

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THE TREND TOWARD DEMOCRACY.

From Mr. Bryan's Speech at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Aug. 30, 1906.

In several of the nations of Europe the legislative department of government is more quickly responsive to public sentiment than is our Congress. In England, for instance, where the ministry is formed from the dominant party, when an election is held upon any important issue the government proceeds to put into law the will of the people expressed at the polls.

While our system is superior in many respects, it has one defect, viz., that Congress does not meet in regular session until thirteen months after the election. During this period there is uncertainty, long drawn out, which to the business community is often more damaging than a change of policy promptly carried into effect. Would not the situation be improved by a Constitutional amendment convening the first session of Congress within a few months after the election, and compelling the second session to adjourn several days before the following election? Such a change would not only serve legitimate business interests and give the public the benefit of more relief through remedial legislation, but it would protect the people from the jobs that are usually reserved for the short session, which is now held after the election, and when many of the members feel the less responsibility because of their defeat at the polls.

In all the countries which I have visited there is a demand that the government be brought nearer to the people. In China a constitution is under consideration. In Japan the people are demanding that the ministry, instead of being chosen by the Emperor from among his particular friends, shall be selected from Parliament and be in harmony with the dominant sentiment; in India there is agitation in favor of a native Congress; in Russia the Czar has been compelled to recognize the popular voice in the establishment of a Douma, and throughout Europe the movement manifests itself in various forms.

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THE COLOR LINE BELTS THE WORLD.

A Portion of an Article by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Which Appeared in Collier's Weekly for October 20, 1906.

The tendency of the great nations of the day is territorial, political, and economic expansion, but in every case this has brought them in contact with darker peoples, so that we have to-day England, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and the United States in close contact with brown and black peoples, and Russia and Austria in contact with the yellow. The older idea was that the whites would eventually displace the native races and inherit their lands, but this idea has been rudely shaken in the increase of American Negroes, the experience of the English in Africa, India and the West Indies, and the development of South America. The policy of expan-

sion, then, simply means world problems of the Color Line. The color question enters into European imperial politics and floods our continents from Alaska to Patagonia.

This is not all. Since 732, when Charles Martel beat back the Saracens at Tours, the white races have had the hegemony of civilization—so far so that "white" and "civilized" have become synonymous in every-day speech; and men have forgotten where civilization started.

For the first time in a thousand years a great white nation has measured arms with a colored nation and has been found wanting. The Russo-Japanese war has marked an epoch. The magic of the word "white" is already broken, and the Color Line in civilization has been crossed in modern times as it was in the great past. The awakening of the yellow races is certain. That the awakening of the brown and black races will follow in time, no unprejudiced student of history can doubt.

Shall the awakening of these sleepy millions be in accordance with, and aided by, the great ideals of white civilization, or in spite of them and against them? This is the problem of the Color Line. Force and Fear have hitherto marked the white attitude toward darker races; shall this continue, or be replaced by Freedom and Friendship?

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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IN OREGON.

C. E. S. Wood in the *Pacific Monthly* for August.

The woman suffrage amendment to the constitution was snowed under. The good men and women worked hard against it because only the bad women would vote—the good women would be too modest. And the bad men and women voted against it because the good women would always be in majority (thank God) and would want to reform things (God forbid). So the "liquor vote," whatever that hateful animal is, worked against it lest Portland be made too good, and the Ladies' Association for Preserving Civic and Female Virtue (I forget the true title) worked hard against it because woman-ridden Denver is a wicked city, and they feared the woman vote would make Portland—vile as she is—still worse, and we are too near the earthquake belt and the personal wrath of God to risk that. For did he not ruin San Francisco because of its sin? Not sparing even his own temples and his own followers. This fate has been spared Portland—thanks to the defeat of woman's suffrage. Portland will not now become a metropolis whose sin would make Sodom and Gomorrah seem like rustic villages, as innocent as Eugene or Salem—woman shall not corrupt the purity of our ballot.

She is good enough for the washtub and the factory, but not for the polling booth. She is intelligent enough to read the stars, write our poetry and our novels, manage colleges and keep books, but not intelligent enough to understand the mysteries of masculine politics so clear to any man, even when he is a babe in arms—or an imported article. She is good enough to be the mother of men, but she is not expert as an admiral or a general—and war is the real occupation of man and the process by

which he acquires all his wealth and comfort and civilization. I say, though it is a foolish thought, we may remark that admirals and generals are rarely the mothers of men.

But woman suffrage has been badly beaten. Womanhood has been saved. Purity of the ballot has been saved. The Republic still lives.

Meanwhile, ye stern matrons of the crusade, let me once more whisper in your ear—"Begin with the girls." "Teach the women." When the women know what they want they will get it. They know now. They want that sweet helplessness, that winsome ignorance, that unalloyed femininity which marks the ladies of the Orient.

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THE PASSING OF AUTOCRACY.

Editorial in the *Chicago Tribune* of Oct. 9, 1906.

The feudal Empire of Japan has become a limited constitutional monarchy, the White Czar has begun the experiment of summoning his people to take part in his deliberations; and now Persia is about to enter upon an era of representative government. The approach of Russia from the north, England from the east, and Germany from the west has made clear that the days of oriental despotism dependent upon isolation have ended. The Empire of Persia must be bound together by a patriotic sentiment, a feeling of pride in a common country, or the land will be divided among the great powers. The most effective way to rouse this national sentiment seems to be to give the people a voice in the conduct of affairs, and the shah has proclaimed the law by which a parliament is to be chosen.

Every male Persian between the ages of 30 and 70 who can read and write and has not been convicted of a felony may cast a secret ballot for a member of parliament if he lives in the Teheran district or for a parliamentary elector if he lives in one of the twelve other districts into which the Empire is divided. Parliament will consist of the sixty members of the Teheran district, chosen directly by the voters, and ninety-six members chosen by the twelve electoral districts. The members are elected for two years and are to be paid salaries at a rate fixed by parliament itself. The limitations of parliamentary authority are not fixed with great definiteness, but the natural tendency of such a body will be to encroach gradually upon the imperial prerogative and to become more and more powerful if Persia is at all fitted for self-government.

It has been frequently asserted that the oriental character is such that an arbitrary form of government is the best for Asiatic nations. The startling progress of Japan towards a democracy is considered an exception. The Persians, however, belong to the Aryan race as truly as the Germanic nations. They are not oriental in the same sense as the Turks, the Tartars, the Chinese, and the Malays. With a fair opportunity, and with some allowance for the blundering inevitable at the beginning, the Persians ought to develop a capacity for self-government. The experiment cannot fail to have the best wishes of the civilized nations of the world, among which Persia ought to take her rightful place instead of lingering among backward barbaric despotisms. Under autocracy Persia is prey for the spoiler; under parlia-

mentary government Persian independence should be assured.

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THE SKY-SCRAPERS OF ANCIENT ROME

"How an old Roman would laugh if he should suddenly pop in here and hear us talk about the apartment house as a product of modern civilization," said the scholarly appearing man with glasses as he squinted at a very ornate apartment building which was in process of erection.

"Get up to date," he would probably say. "Why, we had apartment houses as early as 455 B. C., and big ones, too, some of them sixty and seventy feet high. Why don't you think of something new?"

"Those apartment houses were called 'Insulae' (islands), and a very appropriate name it was, considering that they house a floating population. And the tenants had their troubles, too, just as they have to-day.

"There was the same hue and cry then about the height of the buildings, and in the time of Augustus there was a law restricting the height of dwelling houses to seventy feet, but this law was evaded with all the impertinence of the twentieth century. And the offenders went unpunished, for there were in Rome at the time of Augustus over 1,500,000—which was crowding the city some—and, of course, the natural tendency was to build up rather than out.

"As for sky-scrappers—well, those old Romans knew something about them. The pediment of the Temple of the Sun rose about 260 feet above the Campus Martius, in which it was situated. The palace of Septimius Severus rose to a height of over 225 feet above the arena of the Circus Maximus.

"Another thing that would make an old Roman howl with delight is the enthusiasm with which we call attention to the glorious future in store for concrete. We point out that houses of great excellence are to be built of it, that roads are to be paved with it, that it is to enter widely into manufacturing processes, that it has properties of endurance never before dreamed of in a building material.

"An old Roman would probably shout: 'The future of concrete? My dear fellow, don't you know that concrete has a glorious past, and that it was the agent that made Rome an eternal city? Don't you know that, although all the rest of Rome decayed and crumbled away, its wonderful concrete structures remain to-day as substantial as when they were built?'

"The stories of the destruction of temple after temple of magnificent marbles, brilliant mosaics and massive foundations always conclude with: 'Only the concrete base remains.'

"Now, the Roman temples were set on high foundations of this cement, called podiums. The podium consisted of four stone walls, forming a box, into which concrete was poured even with the top. These podiums you will see now in Rome, but nothing but ruins remain of the magnificent structures which were set on them."

The scholarly looking man settled his spectacles a little more comfortably on his nose.

"There is nothing which will so take the wind out of the sails of our boasted up-to-dateness as a little

contemplation of ancient Rome," he said as he dodged into his own insula.—Washington Post.

* * *

THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Translation of a Letter Written by the Organization
Committee of the Philippine Independence Party
to the Anti-Imperialist League
of America.

Mr. Moorfield Storey, President of the Anti-Imperialist League:

Sir:—We, the undersigned, members of the Organization Committee of the "Independence Party" of the Philippine Islands, whose political ideals limit themselves to—

"obtaining the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands in order to constitute said Islands as a sovereign, free and independent nation, with the understanding that through the intermediation of the United States of America an international treaty be brought about, by means of which the perpetual neutrality of the Islands shall be established and guaranteed,"

in meeting assembled on the twenty-first day of March of the present year, have unanimously resolved to send to the Anti-Imperialist League of America the present message of the deepest gratitude for the campaign it is carrying on in behalf of the immediate independence of this nation, to which we all aspire.

From revolution to revolution, from sacrifice to sacrifice, we have reached the present indefinite condition in the Philippine Islands, and being fervent worshippers of the ideal of enjoying a fatherland of our own, an ideal always cherished both in the sad days of war, and in the serene time of peace, our conscience, as Filipinos who love their own national welfare, impels us to express to you, Mr. President, to the Secretary of our esteemed League, to our true friend, Mr. Fiske Warren of Boston, to General Nelson A. Miles, and to all your illustrious companions, our heartfelt thanks for the great work undertaken by you to help us in our honest political aspirations.

And if it be permitted to us to assure you of the ineradicable conviction of the truth of the ideals that we pursue, we will say here that we are fully confident of the final triumph of the cause that we advocate, the cause of national justice, symbolized by the tricolored cockade when its birth was announced to King Louis XVI by Lafayette.

We have also confidence in its triumph as it is upheld by the Anti-Imperialist League, because we belong to those who stand for the preservation of the racial character of the nations, for the preservation of their natural territorial limits, because we belong to those who, with Leroux, believe that the slave who has once tasted liberty becomes more restless day by day, and, finally, because we belong to those who maintain, with William J. Bryan, ex-candidate for the Presidency of the United States, that the imperialism which augments the territory of a nation, does so at the cost of the welfare of its own citizens.

Before closing, permit us, Mr. President, to assure you that the same motives which have thus far guided us in our untiring labors for the speedy and immediate

ate realization of our political emancipation, will also guide us in the future, and while we shall always confine ourselves to proceedings of absolute lawfulness, we hope thus to see, with you, the fulfilment of our ambition to have a free and great fatherland, and of the aspirations of your League in the realization of the most noble ideals which it pursues. In this hope we confide in the sacredness of our cause guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, that new gospel by which Washington called into life the great Republic of the United States of North America.

Manila, Philippine Islands, March 28, 1906.

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Reply of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Gentlemen:—We have received with much satisfaction your letter of March 28, which breathes a spirit befitting a great cause devotedly maintained through many sacrifices. This spirit is the same that animated our own nation at its birth, and that inspires the efforts of our league to-day. Without for one moment questioning the motives of others who seek the same goal of independence, less openly or by more devious routes, we believe that there is especial use and value in a party, which, like yours, avoiding subtleties and nailing its colors to the mast, proclaims its faith in unmistakable terms, and we beg to assure you that your courage will be respected as cordially by the citizens of the United States as by your own patriotic countrymen. The independence of the Philippines, for which you and we stand outright, for which Cleveland and Harrison and some of the greatest publicists of both political parties have pleaded, has been favored directly or indirectly by an ever-increasing number of our fellow-citizens. The chief obstacle to it is the unreasonable assumption by many that our nation's previous acts have committed us to another course and that it is easier and safer to continue a mistaken policy than to retrace our steps.

In the confident belief that your movement will be conducted wisely and by peaceful agitation, and that it will hasten the day when the principle that government must rest in the consent of the governed will triumph once more; that principle for which our forefathers fought and died and for which your own heroes, Rizal, Mabini and so many others have suffered, With high respect,

THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE,

Per ERVING WINSLOW, Secretary.

Boston, August 13, 1906.

* * *

A PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE PARTY.

A Portion of an Editorial in the Boston Herald of Aug. 27, 1906.

A really noteworthy development in the progress of the Filipinos is the formation of a political party pledged to work peacefully for the independence and self-government of the islands. This party was openly and formally organized in Manila early in the last month. It does not intend any violent revolution. The purpose is to urge and persuade the United States government to recognize the fitness of the people to manage their own affairs, and to trust them to do it, under conditions honorable to both

countries and securing the islands from foreign molestation. The gentlemen who are interested in the movement represent several important cities and towns, thirty of them representing Cavite. After the selection of temporary officers a platform was adopted and signed by those present. More than \$400 was immediately contributed for the purpose of extending knowledge of the purposes of the party, and a list of persons in various places who had committed themselves to join it was read, the reading, it is said by the Manila Renacimiento, requiring "some hours."

The principal object of this new party is summarily set forth as follows: "To obtain the immediate independence of the Philippine Islands, so that they can constitute themselves as a sovereign free and independent nation, protected through the intervention of the United States of America by an international treaty which shall establish and guarantee forever the neutrality of the islands." The word "immediate," as it is here used, must be interpreted to mean as soon as practicable. And it is apparent that it does not contemplate any violent insurrection, for the assistance of the United States is relied upon for securing such an international agreement as will prevent the islands from attack by any of the "world powers." One of the arguments most commonly advanced in this country for refusing to recognize the independence of the Philippines is that they would not be safe from seizure, and the archipelago would soon fall a prey to the Imperial aggression of some other nations.

To meet and nullify this argument the plan of neutralization of the islands by an international agreement of the powers has been broached, and it has won much favor among the Anti-Imperialists of this country. Their neutralization would be a following of the precedent already established in the case of Switzerland. It is by no means a novel or fantastic scheme. Nor is it probably impossible of accomplishment if the United States, now in possession, would exert its great influence to win the consent of the powers to an international agreement of this nature. In that case no need of a formal protectorate by this country would exist. If this service to the Filipinos should be rendered, there would be no question of their gratitude and friendliness. They would owe to us a great debt, and would doubtless cancel whatever grudge they may cherish on account of what to them seems our duplicity and cruel oppression in the war of conquest that was prosecuted after Gen. Otis was sent there with an army. They are not yet contentedly submissive to our alien government, but it is within our power to induce their forgiveness of wrongs done in the past if we shall in good faith and speedily secure for them the independence which has long been the dream of their patriotic leaders.

This new party does not confine its aspiration and design to the one subject of independence. It aims at promoting meanwhile the conditions that will be a training for self-government. Without denying or interfering with its leading purpose, it pledges its members to work for the establishment of two legislative chambers, both to be elected; for provincial and municipal autonomy; for the realization of the ideal to which President Roosevelt has professed his allegiance, that the present government shall be

converted into "a government by Filipinos assisted by Americans"; for the reorganization of the civil service on a juster basis. It would not be easy for a reasonable American to quarrel with any of these purposes. They are every one in the direction of that self-government for which our authorities profess to desire to qualify the islanders, but which we display our unwillingness to carry into practical effect. Always reasons for delay are put forth. We suspect that the unacknowledged governing reason is that we do not desire to establish anything more than the semblance of autonomy until it seems certain that the spirit of independence is dead. According to all reports that seem trustworthy, that time will be far in the future, if it is ever reached. We are teaching the Filipinos the English language with the purpose, presumably, to make them love their rulers. It will not accomplish that; it will only make them love English liberty and desire the like for themselves free from subjection to foreign dominion.

* * *

A WHITE RACE THAT HAS STRUGGLED AND LOST.

This Account of "The Hairy AINU," the Aboriginal Race of Japan, Is Taken from "The AINU Group at the St. Louis Exposition," by Professor Frederick Starr—Published by the Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.

The physical characters of the AINU and the Japanese differ profoundly. The AINU present a peculiar and strongly marked type. On the whole they are short; Batchelor gives 5 ft. 4 in. as the average stature for men and 5 ft. 1½ ins. or 5 ft. 2 ins. as the average for women. It is true, however, that stature varies considerably with locality—the men of Shiraori being relatively tall and well built, those of Piratori medium, and those of Ishikari smaller and badly developed. The AINU skin, though dark, is white, not yellow or brown; the color appears darker than it really is because the AINU rarely bathe. The hair is abundant both on the body and the head, and is wavy; the color is commonly black, though it may be dark-brown or even reddish; like wavy hair everywhere, it presents an elliptical, not a circular, cross-section. The beard in males is strong and abundant. The features are those of the white race rather than the yellow; the nose is prominent and well formed, the mouth is strong, the lips firm. The eyes are brown, sometimes even light-brown. Mark these characters well; compare them with those of the Japanese. How profound the difference. The white skin, abundant body-hair and beard, and hair wavy and of elliptical section, the horizontal eye full of expression and fire, the features combined into a strong relief—these are in strong contrast to the yellow-brown skin, hairless face and body, straight and round hair, oblique eyes and flat face of the Japanese. In all these respects in which the AINU differs so profoundly from the Japanese, he resembles us, the whites of European race.

They are often called "the hairy AINU" and we consider the term just. It is true that their proximity to the smooth-bodied yellow Asiatics has made their

hairiness conspicuous by contrast. It is true that many writers, who have spoken of "fur" and "missing links," have overstated facts; but it is also true that notably hairy bodies are the rule among the males. Individual Russians are no doubt common, who are as hairy as the average AINU, but we believe firmly that taken en masse the AINU are more hairy than the Russians, and probably the hairiest people on the globe. Of course, the Ghiliaks, living on the Asiatic mainland and undoubtedly related with them, present the same peculiarity. Hitchcock gives a lot of excellent data in regard to AINU hairiness.

As different are the Japanese and AINU in language. Years ago, Basil Hall Chamberlain drew up a detailed comparison between the two, pointing out fifteen points of difference, and he might have extended the list indefinitely. Nor are the differences he indicates of trifling significance. On the contrary they are vital and concern the most important constructional matters. Thus, in the AINU, verbs have true passive forms like those of European languages, the Japanese in its most earnest effort to express a passive cannot get rid of an active viewpoint; the AINU has many reflective verbs, the Japanese has none; "AINU pronouns are used at every turn like the pronouns of modern European languages;" Japanese has no real and simple pronouns; in AINU "honorifics" are lacking, in Japanese they abound. Mr. Batchelor's little "Grammar of the AINU Language" is interesting reading, even if it does not convince the reader that AINU is an "Aryan language." Years ago the Japanese government of the Hokkaido published Mr. Batchelor's "A Dictionary of the AINU," now long out of print. During the time that has since elapsed he has added enormously to the work and his present manuscript represents the labor of a quarter of a century. It is now complete and ought to be printed without delay. As long as it remains in manuscript it is in danger; once lost, it could never be replaced, even by the author, for the use of AINU as a speech is passing.

Who are the AINU? Where did they come from? What is their past? They are surely a white people, not a yellow. They are more our brothers, though they live so far away, than brothers of the Japanese, to whom, in place, they are so near. That is not to say that all men are not brothers; our meaning we think clear. We, white men, are fond of assuming an air of great superiority, when we speak of other peoples. We take it for granted that all white men are better than any red ones, or black ones, or yellow ones. Yet here we find a white race that has struggled and lost! It has proved inferior in life's battle to the more active, energetic, progressive, yellow people, with which it has come in contact. It may be that the AINU are but a little fragment of a once widespread Asiatic white race. The Ghiliaks, the Mao-tse ("hairy") of China, some small populations of southeastern Asia and the curious non-aggressive Todas of India, with their great beards and strange customs, may be other fragments of that same old population. We cannot assert it; study and comparison will be necessary before the assertion would be warranted; but we believe such comparison may prove what we suggest. Should it do so, that old white race was broken and submerged by a great flood of active yellow Asiatics, who pressed eastward from their old home, perhaps in Mesopotamia.

BANDE MATARAM!

The National Song of India, Translated by an Englishman
of the Bengal Civil Service. From the London
New Age of October 4, 1906.

My Mother-land I sing,
Her splendid streams, her glorious trees,
The zephyr from the far-off Vindhyan heights,
Her fields of waving corn,
The rapt'rous radiance of her moonlit nights,
The trees in flower that flame afar,
The smiling days that sweetly vocal are,
The happy, blessed Mother-land;
Her will by seventy million throats extolled,
Her power twice seventy million arms uphold,
Her strength let no man scorn.

Thou art my head, thou art my heart,
My life and soul art thou,
My soul, my worship and my art;
Before thy feet I bow.
As Durga, scourge of all thy foes;
As Lachmi, bowered in the flower
That in the water grows;
As Bani, wisdom, power,
The source of all our might.
Our every temple doth thy form enfold.
Unequaled, tender, happy, pure.
Of splendid streams, of glorious trees,
My Mother-land I sing;
The stainless charms that e'er endure;
And verdant banks and wholesome breeze,
That with her praises ring.

* * *

MR. O'FLAHERTY ON SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

(With Apologies to Mr. Dooley.)

From the September 6th Issue of the New Age of London.

"Ye don't undershtand the quistion, Doolan. This yere self-gov'mint is a ver-ry thricky problim.

"Ye see, 'bout wan hunderd an' fifty years ago, we goes over to Injer ('avin' larnt they was blacks wid no guns, an' therefore in want av civvilsation), an we ses, 'Look 'ere,' we ses; 'we can plainly see as 'ow ye're one av those counthries wid gold-mines an no proper national anthim.'

"'Oh!' they ses.

"'Yis,' we ses, 'so we'll teach ye 'ow to dig up yer country, an' teach ye as well wot's best to sing for yer national anthim. We've got a lot,' we ses, 'twinty-foor a pinny, an' all different; so there ye are.'

"'No, thanks,' they ses. 'Ye see,' they ses, 'we dont sing at all out here; we dances. An' we'd like to show ye a shtep or two, if ye'd only go back to yer boats.'

"So the Field-Marshal in char-r-ge av th' Navy that we've sint out ses, 'Well,' 'e ses; 'it's plainly a case av a White Man's Bur-r-den.'

"So, after a lot av fightin' an' takin' their jools away (in case they gits used to goin' to th' pawnshop), we civv'lises 'em. An' later on we promises 'em all sorts o' things; an' we sends Viceroy's out to 'em (so as they can spend their pockit-money in payin' 'im an' 'is staff more wages than they'd iver git anywhere else if they was to wor-r-k for it), an' Civv'l Sarvants an' Lieutenant-Governors (wot couldn't git a seat in Parlymint), an' all th' people wot's got sons who's too wise to sit in th' 'Ouse av

Lor-r-ds an' too lazy to go in th' Army, an' famine-makers, an' irrigation specialists, an' famine-breakers, an' schoolmasters (who's lost their app'intmints as correspondints owin' to there bein' no war on fer a month or two); an' we issues Proclamations prom- isin' 'em all they wants; an' we prints th' Proclama- tions wid iver-changing ink, so's when they looks at th' date they finds it ten years arter what they thought we'd told 'em. An' all that sort av thing.

"Ye see, Doolan, that's what ye call Deplomassy; commonly known as th' 'Divide an' Rule av Three Hunderd Millions.'

"But they ain't satisfied.

"'Look yere,' they ses. 'We wants self-gov-mint.'

"'Wants what?' ses th' Viceroy. 'Who taught ye that big wor-r-d?'

"'Oh,' they ses. 'We larnt it off av one av th' Proclamations what ye give us about fifty or sixty years ago. We've bin studyin' it,' they ses, 'an' we're just able t' undershtand it.'

"'Who's bin tellin' yer this?' ses th' Viceroy. 'I know what it is; ye've bin listenin' to some av thim Russian agents.'

"'No, we ain't,' they ses. 'We only wants to be able to govern oursilves.'

"'What!' ses th' Viceroy. 'Want to do what?'

"'We wants to govern oursilves in a small way,' they ses. 'We've 'ad a Congriss; an' we've come to th' conclusion that we can app'int our own judges at our own ixpinse; an' be afraid av Russia at our own ixpinse; an' divide up th' country at our own ixpinse (an' satisfaction, maybe); an' take th' roads up an' lave 'em up almost as well as you do—wid a little practice. An' we reckons we can do away wid a famine or two a year, maybe. An', after all, it 'ud only mean givin' you a rest from th' bur-r-den what we carries for ye, an' a lot more satisfaction an' less ixpinse for us.'

"'Good Hivins!' ses th' Viceroy. 'It's treason what ye're sayin'. We knows ye've got a conspir-rassy on to dr-r-ive us into th' sea. This is all th' thanks we git fr' our kindniss! What was ye whin we fust come acrost ye? Nothin' but a crowd av un-civvillised heathins, wid no guns nor nothin'—only rice to eat. An' look at yersilves now. Look what we've done for ye: 'lictric trams (which we don't let you ride in as we wants to keep 'em a bit classy), an yer railway trains (which we let's yer princes ride in th' third class whin there's any room); an' the motor cars, what we brings over here for ye to have a look at an' run behind. Where would ye be with- out us?'

"'An' then ye talks av yer famines. What about 'em? Don't they put some av ye into wor-rk? S'pose there's half a million dyn' a week, don't it put some av ye in wor-rk to bury 'em? An' while ye're dyin' of famine ye're not dyin' of anythin' else; that's what ye've got to think av. But it's no good me talkin' to ye. I can see ye're absolutely treasonable. Ye wants to kill th' King an' me, an' th' Commander-in-Chief (not that I minds that much), an' iv'rybody.'

"'No, we don't,' ses th' Injuns. 'We're loyal enough, an' we'll show ye in a bit, if ye don't mind trustin' us.'

"'What!' ses th' Viceroy. 'Why, we couldn't hear av it. What am I goin' ter do, an' all my relations what's livin' on your relations? An' what's th' Com-

mander-in-Chief goin' ter do, an' who's he goin' ter quarrel with when I'm gone?"

"Well," they ses, 'we don't mind 'avin' a row with 'im, but 'e won't speak to us.'

"Look 'ere," ses th' Viceroy. 'It's sedition what ye're talkin'—nothin' more nor less. An' ye'll all go to prison for ten years, the lot av ye.'

"So they all goes to prison. An' them what ain't accidentally hung sends a petition to Parlymint whin they comes out, askin' for a trial.

"An' whin a new Gov'mint comes into power they gits it; an' the Judges what tries 'em ses that they ain't guilty av th' crime for which they've done ten years, an' he discharges 'em without a stain on their character.

"An' it's all through these yer Injuns bein' 'dis-satisfied.'

"Ah," said Mr. Doolan.

"Yis; it's a terrible thing, this White Man's Bur-den. There's no thanks."

+ + +

MY ARIZONA BEDROOM.

O, my Arizona bedroom
Is beneath the Milky Way,
And the moon is in its ceiling,
And the star that tells of day,
And the mountains lift the corners,
And the desert lays the floor
Of my Arizona bedroom,
Which is large as all outdoor.

O, my Arizona bedroom
Is ventilated right;
Every wind that's under heaven
Comes to me with blithe good-night—
Comes to me with touch of blessing
And of ozone one drink more,
O, my Arizona bedroom
Which is large as all outdoor.

O, my Arizona bedroom
Has the lightning on its wall,
And the thunders rap the panels,
And their heavy voices call;
And the night birds wing above me,
And the owl hoots galore
Through my Arizona bedroom,
Which is large as all outdoor.

O, my Arizona bedstead,
It sometimes seems to me,
Is afloat in middle heaven,
With each star an argosy;
And the tide that turns at midnight
Drifts us down the morning's shore,
Floats us, stars and bed and bedstead,
On the ocean of outdoor.

O, my Arizona bedroom
Is beneath the splendid stars,
And the clouds roll up the curtains
And the windows have no bars,
And I see my God in heaven
As the ancients did of yore,
In my Arizona bedroom,
Which is large as all outdoor.

—From "Songs of the Desert," by J. William Lloyd.

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It will be remembered that Judge Taft took a Congressional party to the Philippine Islands last summer. Senator Dubois, of Idaho, on his way home after returning from the Philippines with the Taft

Publishers' Column

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party, said: "My candid judgment is that there was not more than one member of the entire party who was not sorry that we own the Phillipine Islands. The exception was Secretary Taft himself. I believe that he conscientiously entertains the view that the islands were placed in our hands by Providence, and our occupation and control of them are for providential reasons."—James H. Blount, before the General Assembly of Georgia.

+ + +

"How much did he make out of that latest graft scheme?"

"A clean million."

"You mean a million."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

+ + +

Berzelius, the Swedish chemist, made most of his experiments in the kitchen, with his cook as his only assistant. "What is your master?" asked one of his neighbors. "Oh, he is a chemist." "What's that? What does he do?" "Well, I will tell you. He has something in a big bottle, then he pours it into a smaller one and then again into quite a tiny bottle." "Well, and what then happens to it?" "Oh, then I throw it away."—Chicago Chronicle.

+ + +

Retiring Statesman (preparing to leave his office for the last time): "Let me see, John, have the railroads paid up?"

Secretary: "Yes, sir."

Retiring Statesman: "Has the Meat Trust settled their bit?"

Secretary: "Yes, sir."

Retiring Statesman: "And all those other trusts and corporations, have they squared?"

Secretary: "Yes, sir."

Retiring Statesman: "Well, I guess that is all. I haven't forgotten anything, have I?"

Secretary: "You haven't sold your testimonial to the medicine companies yet, sir."—Puck.

+ + +

"Where did you spend the summer, Mrs. Gotta-lotte?"

"On the coast of Maine."

"Do you expect to remain here during the winter?"

"Oh, no. We have a winter home in southern California, you know."

"I shouldn't think you would care to keep up your splendid place here."

"We wouldn't, only it is so nice to be able to have things comfortable when we wish to stop over in the spring and fall. Dear me. Isn't it awful the way people grumble nowadays? It seems to me folks don't half appreciate the blessings they have any more. Everywhere I go I hear complaining. If it isn't about the help, it's about the cost of living, or the climate, or something like that. Really it's a sin the way people go on. I can't see why they do it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

+ + +

Before visiting the Philippines I advocated independence on the broad ground that all people are capable of self-government—not that all people, if left to themselves, would maintain governments equally good, or that all people are capable of par-

Special Notice to the Progressive Men & Women of Chicago DINNER ON NOVEMBER 2

The Single Taxers of Chicago and their friends will dine at the Washington Restaurant, N. W. Cor. Wabash Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago, on the evening of Friday, November 2nd, at 6 o'clock. The dinner will be table d'hôte, price 50 cents the plate.

On this occasion Mr. Raymond Robins, of the Northwestern University Settlement, will address those present on "Opportunity." All interested are invited.

This is one of a series of informal dinners occurring regularly on the first Friday evening of each month. For particulars communicate with the committee at 1202 Ashland Block, Chicago. Telephone Central 925.

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THE SINGLE TAX By George A. Briggs

An address before the Elkhart Society of the New Church.

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ticipating upon equal terms in the maintenance of the same government, but that all people are endowed by their Creator with capacity to establish and maintain a government suited to their own needs and sufficient for their requirements. . . . Since becoming acquainted with the Filipinos I can argue from observation as well as from theory, and I insist that the Filipinos are capable of maintaining a stable government without supervision from without.—Wm. J. Bryan.

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One Detroit man has evolved an idea in pockets, unique and useful.

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BOOKS

THE TERRESTRIAL CATACLASM.

The End of the World. By Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. Translated by Margaret Wagner. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr.

The lurid title of this little blue book might suggest a theological forecast of impending doom. But Dr. Meyer is giving us only the scientific facts relative to the formation and destruction of terrestrial bodies; and the fate of our earth, still in the bloom of early youth, appears prefigured in the burned-out craters and cracked surface of her satellite, the moon. For "the moon is made of the same material as the earth. It was originally a part of the earth, and therefore the two bodies resemble each other in the character of their development as do mother and daughter. Whatever has happened to the moon may also happen to the earth."

Dr. Meyer makes an interesting study of earthquakes, from which we learn to "distinguish between the volcanic earthquakes and those that are neither caused nor accompanied by any volcanic phenomena whatever. The latter are described as 'tectonic,' that is, upbuilding earthquakes because they help to build up the structure of the earth." The various causes of earthquakes are clearly explained, with illustration of their local effects; but these are treated rather lightly, while consideration is given to the cosmic forces that might bring about the dreaded catastrophe of a ruined world.

It is the wandering and erratic comet that really threatens the beauty and order of our dear old earth. "It is merely a question of time." Catast-

More Evidences

Additional comments from the readers of the press indicate the interest which continues to be awakened by Hon. Frederic C. Howe's new book, **THE CONFESSIONS OF A MONOPOLIST**:

It is a vitally written book with the merit of being also a scholarly performance, and well worthy of a place in the library of democracy.—*William Hard, Editor Ridgway's, Chicago.*

The story might be that of any one of a score of "captains of industry" whose names have become household words during the last decade. It lays bare many secrets of the work done by the monopolists of today to extend their political and commercial power, and the whole forms a story of timely interest. . . . This volume should be read by all who strive to keep abreast of the discussion of the monopoly question, and especially by young men who are looking forward to a business career.—*Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb.*

A work that every man, who aspires to good citizenship should read, for it lays bare many of the existing evils in our business and municipal systems and shows in their true colors the deplorable results of monopoly. . . . The book is one bound to be widely discussed by all classes of thinking men.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Interesting, amusing, and instructive. In a light vein the writer shows the perpetual fountain of privilege, and depicts the way great fortunes are sequestered from the public till.—*Echo (Oregon) Register.*

Mr. Howe's book is not of the "muck rake" variety. No personality is indulged in, and if any individual feels personally aggrieved, Mr. Howe may well reply: "whom the shoe fits," etc. . . . Primarily, however, the book is an arraignment of special privileges, and the lesson it teaches is that herein lies the source of most of the existing corruption. The motive is well told in the dedication: "This book is dedicated to those to whom justice is the law of life, monopoly the creature of legislation, poverty the product of privilege, and liberty a living inspiration."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Confessions of a Monopolist.
By Hon. Frederic C. Howe. 12mo.
cloth, 170 pages, \$1.00 (postage 8c.)

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trophic destruction, such as is described, may break at any instant over the earth without an instant's warning. We hold our breath. But, "the end and the beginning of the world are two extremes that touch each other." We breathe again. The writer of "The End of the World" promises us another volume—"The Making of the World"—and we wait with hope and trembling.

Meanwhile here is this high comfort in his concluding paragraph: "Everything that is subserves the All. Disaster, and in the highest degree, death, are things necessary and salutary in the evolution of the world. In higher knowledge death is more and more stripped of its terrors."

Even so.

A. L. M.

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VEGETARIANISM.

The Logic of Vegetarianism. By Henry H. Salt, author of "Animals' Rights," considered in relation to Social Progress. 2nd edition, revised. Published by George Bell and Sons, London.

By a logical and exhaustive interpretation of history and science, this volume aims to establish the validity of vegetarianism against all the current objections to it. Mr. Salt derives vegetarian from "vegetus," meaning "vigorous," not an eater of vegetables, but "one who aims at vigor," by abstaining from the flesh of animals and living mainly or exclusively upon vegetable food. The argument, developed by alternating discussion and debate with an imaginary but typical opponent, is enlivened by anecdote, quotation and colloquy. Among the epigrams we have, "Vegetarianism is not asceticism, but aestheticism"; "vegetarianism is ethical and ethical"; "as a man eats, so is he"; "ignorance is the best sauce of the epicurean flesh-eater"; "reform and self reform, not reform or self reform"; "it is a pity that the 'squeak' of the pig is not 'canned' for its phonographic effect at polite supper-tables." Food reform is affirmed to be part of the progressive movement of the times, and a comprehensive statement upon this point from "the New Charter" is quoted in approval: "By humanitarians, socialists, vegetarians, anti-vivisectionists, teetotalers, land-reformers, and all such seekers of human welfare, this must be borne in mind—that each of their particular efforts is but a detail of the whole work of social regeneration, and that we cannot rightly understand and direct our own little piece of effort unless we know it, and pursue it, as part of the whole." The volume presents in a concise and compact form all the logical sanctions, all the information or its sources upon the mooted question of vegetable diet, and with its convenient index should prove an excellent manual for the militant vegetarian.

W. H. STACKPOLE.

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A LOST WHITE RACE.

The Ainu Group at the St. Louis Exposition. By Frederick Starr. Published by the Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago. 1904.

The former inhabitants of all Japan, and even perhaps of Asia, not yellow, but white men, kin not to the Japanese but to us in habit, language and feature—this is the people of which Professor Starr

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"LOOKS GOOD!"

(Reproduced by the courtesy of the Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, from a proof of the Plain Dealer's Cartoon for October 3, 1906.)

tells us in his little book on the nine Ainu whom he persuaded to come with him from far-off Yezo—the northern large island of Japan. Merely a simple narrative of the author's trip to Japan after the Ainu for the St. Louis Exposition, is what the book professes to be. In reality it is, like all Professor Starr's "narratives," a scientifically accurate description of people and habitat. And here and there are comments upon their religion and tribal history which carry us far away from self and now, into the wide world of continental space and racial time—a living vision of the march of peoples, of our own share therein, a breath of fresh air before we are pent up once more in our own selves and our little tasks.

The abundant illustrations from photographs by the author, add distinctly to our pleasure in reading; but for those of us who failed to see the Ainu themselves almost add poignancy to our regret.

ANGELINE LOESCH.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- White Fang. By Jack London. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. 1906. Price, \$1.50.
- The Economy of Happiness. By James Mackaye. Published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass.
- Conversation and Effectual Ready Utterance. By William E. Watt, A. M., Ph. D. Revised Edition. Published by the School Weekly, Chicago, 1903. Price \$1.00.
- Organized Democracy. By Albert Stickney. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

1906. Sold by the Public Publishing Co. Price \$1.00 (postage 10 cents).

—Physics. By Charles Riborg Mann of the University of Chicago, and George Ransom Twiss of the Central High School, Cleveland. Published by Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago.

—Liberty, Union and Democracy—The National Ideals of America. By Barrett Wendell. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906. Sold by The Public Publishing Co. Price \$1.25 net (postage 12 cents).

—The Lion and the Mouse. By Charles Klein. Novelized from the play by Arthur Hornblow. Published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. Sold by The Public Publishing Company, Chicago. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

PERIODICALS

The shock of the broadside of the Dreadnought, the new British battleship, the London Speaker tells us, would instantaneously kill an army of men if they were exposed to it unsheltered. The men who fire the guns will be behind raised steel walls, with ears filled with cotton wool, and even at that the ears of most are expected to run blood. "If a man put his head out of a port-hole when the broadside was fired 'he would instantly be a shapeless corpse.' Such are the realities of modern warfare." One could find it in one's heart to comment with stronger language.

A. T. P.

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J. Max Barber, the editor of The Voice of the Negro, and the author of the letter from Atlanta

telegraphed to the New York World of September 27, in which the cause of the Atlanta race riots was exposed, has written a brief account of the riots from the Negro's point of view, which has been published in leaflet form. Mr. Barber was forced out of Atlanta because of his letter to the World, and is now re-establishing The Voice of the Negro in Chicago. The Magazine has hitherto been interesting and able. The subscription price is \$1.00 per year. Subscriptions beginning with the November issue, which is announced for some time in November, will run for fourteen months for the annual price. J. Max Barber, 110 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

A. T. P.

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That beautiful piece of typography, The University Digest (Auditorium Bldg., Chicago), is doing a unique work. In addition to other serious departments in each number, it has a "book digest department." In the October number the book "digested" is Ernest Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe." Sixteen solid but very readable looking pages give us in condensed statement the purposes and line of reasoning of this practical work on the philosophy of nature. From the last paragraph of the digest we quote this in regard to education: "The chief aim of higher education up to the present time, in most countries, has been a preparation for the subsequent profession, and the acquisition of a certain amount of information and direction for civic duties. The school of the twentieth century will have for its main object the formation of independent thought, the clear understanding of the knowledge acquired, and an insight into the natural connection of phenomena."

A. T. P.

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"The Awakening of China," written by a Japanese gentleman, Mr. K. K. Kawakami, for the North American Review of October 5, throws new light on the history of the moment. For one thing, Mr. Kawakami explains that the new cry, "China for the Chinese!" means something quite different from the Boxers' slogan, "Root out the foreigners!" He also tells us that there is a greater difference between the Chinese and the Japanese languages than appears on the surface. Though a Chinaman may recognize Chinese characters distributed through the written Japanese sentence, he will be unable to grasp the collective sense; and neither Chinese nor Japanese can understand a spoken word of the other's language. More than this, he thinks that "it would, perhaps, require as much time and labor for the Chinese to learn spoken Japanese as to acquire any modern language of the west, although written Japanese would be acquired somewhat more easily." This is of course interesting in view of the probable future nearer affiliation of these two great peoples. Mr. Kawakami's observations on his own language are also enlightening. "Compared with European languages and their literature," he says, "our language is poor, not allowing of easy and free expression of ideas with their developed inflections." He adds that "it is doubtful whether the Japanese language is sufficiently capable of development and modification to satisfy the requirements of a higher intellectual culture."

A. T. P.

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THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TAXATION. By David A. Wells. An able discussion of the principles and methods of taxation, with especial consideration of the experience of the United States. Reviews the experiences of other ages and nations, and discusses the object and sphere of taxation, its rightful rules and maxims, its nomenclature and forms, and the existing and the best methods; with a statement of the law of the diffusion of taxes, and practical instructions as to what should be taxed and how it should be taxed. Published 1900. 12mo, cloth, 648 pages, including index, \$2.00, postpaid.

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THE SINGLE TAX. By Louis F. Post. An explanation, with colored charts and illustrative notes, of the land, labor, and fiscal reform advocated by Henry George. Clearly and graphically defines and explains the single tax on land values and its value both as a fiscal and a social reform, showing that this tax falls in proportion to benefits received from government and conforms to all the sound principles of taxation. Contains answers to typical questions and objections concerning this tax. Third Edition. Published 1906. 12mo, 102 pages. Cloth, 50 cents, postpaid. Paper, 25 cents, postpaid.

THE VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAXATION. By W. A. Somers. An explanation of a new and scientific system for arriving at the value of real estate for purposes of taxation. This system is to some extent now in effect in St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn., Duluth, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, and Camden, N. J. Published 1901. 8vo, paper, 34 pages, illustrated with diagrams, 25 cents, postpaid.

THE BURDENS OF LOCAL TAXATION AND WHO BEARS THEM. By Lawson Purdy. A brief, clear statement of the general principles of the incidence of local taxation of personal property, tangible and intangible, and of real estate, improved and unimproved. Published 1904. 12mo, 48 pages. Cloth, 25 cents (postage 5 cents). Paper, 15 cents (postage 2 cents).

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