

Payne there is no difference, except that Vilas is a Grover Cleveland Democrat, while Payne is a Mark Hanna Republican; and this difference as a rule is only skin deep. Democrats of the democratic variety in Wisconsin will serve their party best by voting for La Follette for governor. A democratic Republican is always preferable to a plutocratic Democrat; and if Peck has any claims to being a democrat, except the party label, he has kept the secret well.

There are signs of a resuscitation of the anti-protection work of the Reform Club of New York. The tariff reform committee of this club did splendid work in the early '90's; but with an injection of protection sentiment into the club, the club deteriorated and its free trade work languished. The only unfortunate thing about the proposed revival of the work is the persistence of the name, "tariff reform." Free traders look askance at this name because they were buncoed by it once; and protectionists, of course, are not to be caught with a name which, though it might mean reformation favorable to protection, is associated with the activities of such doubtful protectionists as John De Witt Warner, Charles S. Fairchild, Henry de Forest Baldwin, Charles Biggs, Robert Grier Monroe, P. J. Mosenthal, Franklin Pierce, Henry B. B. Stapler, Anson Phelps Stokes, Calvin Tompkins, Seth Sprague Terry, and Louis Windmuller. These gentlemen, free traders all, will strengthen their work immeasurably by coming out squarely and fairly for the fullest measure of free trade the Constitution permits—a tariff only for revenue. "Tariff reform" is a back number, with the reputation of a humbug; "a tariff only for revenue" suggests a policy to command respect and it is distinguished by a name that inspires confidence.

From the altitude of an offer to convict the Colorado labor leaders of moral responsibility for the Colorado outrages, before a jury

composed of the leaders of the decent labor organizations of the country, down to a bare assertion that his charges "have already been made good to the satisfaction of nine-tenths of the people and press," Walter Wellman makes a somewhat precipitous descent. This is his reply, however, when challenged by the Chicago Federation of Labor to make his offer good.

In Denver a "Peabody Law and Order League" has been organized. What kind of law and order is that?

At a banquet on the occasion of a national convention of dentists last week, one seat was reserved for a Chicago dentist of large practice, exceptional professional ability, and undeniable personal charm, who happens to be a Negro. Against his presence at that banquet there was a protest, some of the other dentists announcing that they would not attend if this their fellow-worker appeared. He heard of it and stayed away. Which of all these, say you, was the gentleman?

THE INSPIRATION OF THE CANDIDATES.

According to an article by Walter Wellman in the Record-Herald of Sunday, Sept. 4th, the favorite poem of both the Democratic and the Republican candidates for the Presidency is John J. Ingalls's "Opportunity," which runs as follows:

Master of human destinies am I,
Love, fame and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise,
Before I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And those who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death. But they who doubt or hesitate—
Condemned to failure, penury and woe—
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.
I hear them not, and I return no more.

Mr. Wellman states that this is the inspiration of Judge Parker's life, he often reciting the lines aloud; while "an autographic copy

of it, by Mr. Ingalls himself, hangs within a frame upon a wall of President Roosevelt's office at the White House."

If our poetic tastes are an index to our philosophy of life, to our ideas of morality, to our ideas of the relation of society to the individual and of the individual to society, as I think they are, the views on these subjects which the candidates must logically entertain are not complimentary to them.

The only analogy to an admiration of "Opportunity" I can think of, is the worship, in pagan days, of the Goddess of Fortune; or the belief of Napoleon in his lucky star, which is another phase of the pagan conception.

The doctrine of Ingalls's sonnet is an assertion that chance and accident are the essence of the universal scheme, and that all-prevailing, immutable, but beneficent law has no place therein.

For why, from the nature of things, should any choice outside of ourselves have a whit to do with our being successful in the true sense of that word? Why may we not be successful by simply "laboring in the sweat of our brow," physically or intellectually, and observing the dictates of morality, of which every normal person is innately conscious? And, since every normal person may of his own free will labor and practice morality, why should success not be simply a matter of his volition to do these things? Who has had any authority to amend the natural law, that nothing can come except by the exertion of labor, and nothing lack with it, by adding, "if the time and circumstances be favorable, and the individual act then and only then, he may have the good things of life"?

... But they who doubt and hesitate—
Condemned to failure, penury and woe—
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.
I hear them not, and I return no more—

runs the verse. Why hasn't one a right to doubt and hesitate? Why should he be "condemned to failure, penury and want," if he labors, tho' he do as much doubting and hesitating as he pleases?

It is the melancholy fact that natural law has been amended by men by introducing the element of opportunity; melancholy, because the disturbance of natural har-

mony has "condemned to failure, penury and woe," thousands who might otherwise walk with their eyes to the sky.

The element of opportunity may cause "love, fame and fortune" (especially fortune, since the most loved and famous have in many cases been unsuccessful, from the point of view of the sonnet), to wait on the footsteps of the cunning, the strong and the unscrupulous; but it also causes thousands of men to feel with Omar Khayyam:

We are no other than a moving row
Of magic shadow-shapes, that come and
go
Round with the Sun-illumed Lantern
held,
In midnight by the master of the show;
But helpless Pieces of the Game He plays
Upon this Chequer-board of Nights and
Days;

Hither and thither moves, and checks and
slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Roosevelt and others who are churchgoers and still find an inspiration in "Opportunity," think they believe in an overruling Providence; but they are really fatalists, for fatalism is the only logical deduction from a belief in man-made laws, which violate God-made laws.

While these men continue infatuated with such catch-words as "the strenuous life," "opportunity," "the man of the hour," etc., there are many other men, mostly lowly and unheard of, whose confidence in God-made law is so great that the heart of their religion lies in the verse of Joaquin Miller:

In men whom men consider ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot,—
I hesitate to draw the line,
Between the two, when God has not.

While its meter and rhyme are perfect and it is a "finished literary product," Ingalls's sonnet cannot be compared to Miller's lines. The sonnet is like the perfect-looking apple which conceals a worm.

ABRAM E. ADELMAN.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Sept. 8.

According to the latest advices from the seat of the Russian-Japanese war (p. 30), the Russians have suffered disastrous defeat in

one of the most stupendous battles of the world's history. The fighting around Liaoyang, mentioned in a general way last week, and in which nearly 500,000 men have been engaged (p. 31), has continued ever since and is terminated now by the retreat of the Russians.

Liaoyang was evacuated by the Russians on the 1st. They crossed the Taitse river, to the north of Liaoyang, and were pursued by the Japanese. After this retreat and pursuit began the dispatches were conflicting, affording no basis for any trustworthy conclusions. The latest authentic report up to the 7th was a dispatch of the 5th from Gen. Kouropatkin stating that the Russian—

army is advancing northward. It has extricated itself from the dangerous position in which it was placed, being threatened by the enemy and having a narrow front. The Japanese throughout the day cannonaded our rear guard, especially its left flank, but without much effect.

Although the wires between St. Petersburg and Mukden were working, no word came from Kouropatkin after the above dispatch of the 5th, and anxiety was felt at St. Petersburg lest Kouropatkin's retreat to Mukden might have been cut off. Later in the day of the 7th, however, authentic reports were received that Kouropatkin had reached Mukden. But these are followed by reports that he cannot make a stand at that point, and is pushing on to Tieling, about 30 miles farther north, still pursued and harassed by the Japanese. A battle with his rear guard before Mukden is said to have begun.

No trustworthy estimate of casualties in the great battle preceding this retreat is yet at hand, but the slaughter and destruction are described as appalling. Even the work of the Red Cross was almost as dangerous to nurses and surgeons as the fighting to soldiers. Many bearers and their assistants were killed or wounded in attending to the injured under fire. Among the killed was a Sister of Mercy and an Associated Press correspondent.

The Japanese movement upon Port Arthur (p. 341), although

overshadowed in the dispatches by facts and surmises regarding the northern campaign, has neither been abandoned nor stayed; but no pronounced results are reported.

Publication on the 4th at Tokio, of the treaty between Japan and Korea (p. 118), signed at Seoul on the 22d of August, pursuant to a protocol of February 23 (vol. vi, p. 743), shows the treaty to be in substance as follows:

(1) The Korean government shall engage as financial adviser to the Korean government a Japanese subject recommended by the Japanese government, and all matters concerning finance shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

(2) The Korean government shall engage as diplomatic adviser to the department of foreign affairs a foreigner recommended by the Japanese government, and all important matters concerning foreign relations shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

(3) The Korean government shall previously consult the Japanese government in concluding treaties and conventions with foreign powers and in dealing with other important diplomatic affairs, such as the granting of concessions to or the making of contracts with foreigners.

Under the first article of this treaty, Mr. Megaly, director of the Japanese revenue bureau, is to succeed J. McLeavy Brown, an Englishman, as financial adviser of Korea; while Durham White Stevens, an American and legal adviser of the Japanese legation at Washington, will become, under the other articles, adviser of Korea as to concessions and grants to foreigners in the sphere of commerce and industry.

A battle in the Uruguayan civil war (p. 341) was reported on the 6th from Buenos Ayres. It is said to have lasted three days, to have involved the loss in killed of 2,000 and in wounded of 4,000, and to have resulted in the defeat of the government forces under Gen. Vazques, the minister of war.

The first election since the Presidential nominations in the United States (p. 341) came off in Vermont on the 6th. The September election in this State is usually regarded in Presidential years as indicative of the result of the national election. Not that the na-