

through the education of ourselves and others in the knowledge of the cause of the unequal distribution of the resources of nature. Let our "Mrs. Wiggsses" be educated in this knowledge, rather than encouraged in an ignoble content with injustice, and they will soon cease to bar the way to their own and the general progress.

To allow ourselves to believe that "happiness is the one door which to him that knocks is never opened;" the one thing which, if we openly and directly seek, we shall never find, is to distrust the natural order and to let ourselves into a quagmire of sophistry. We may seek for happiness and miss it by seeking it through the acquisition of things which have no power to impart it. This does not prove, however, that we must not seek it; but that in order to seek it successfully, we must know what things have power to impart it.

To imagine that we must efface self, that we must put ourselves out of our own thoughts, or put ourselves last in the order of thought, is to take from under our feet the foundation stone of service to others. "Know thyself." "To thine own self be true." "As ye would that others should do to you." These maxims of wisdom call for the profoundest self-consideration, to the end that we may justly and truly consider others.

If intelligently read and consciously indorsed, therefore, no book is better adapted to retard the progress of the world than this seemingly "little" story of the life of "the Cabbage Patch."

LIZZIE NYE NORTHROP.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Dec. 12.—In the search for a Democratic presidential candidate the eyes of Democrats have, at last, been turned towards Rhode Island. To-day's New York Times, Louisville Courier, Journal, and other newspapers state that Governor Garvin's name has been under serious consideration for several days by a number of Democratic Congressmen and that the speech of Congressman Granger, of Rhode Island, yesterday was but part of a plan to formally launch a boom for Governor Garvin.

The reasons publicly advanced in his favor are:

First—"He is the only Democrat, except Judge Parker, who has carried a

Northern or Eastern State since Bryan was first nominated for President."

Second—"While Rhode Island's electoral vote is small, if Governor Garvin is satisfactory to the State he may be supposed to be satisfactory to New York and other Eastern States," and it might be added that the Democrats have never before carried Rhode Island twice in succession.

Third—"He is conspicuously identified with the issue of anti-graft, and if the Democratic campaign cry for next year is 'Turn the rascals out,' he will be a platform in himself."

Fourth—"He has always been regular and should be satisfactory to the West and the South."

It could also with equal truth be pointed out that both in 1902 and this year when he was the Democratic candidate for governor he ran way ahead of every other candidate, last year receiving 4,000 more votes than the candidate for lieutenant governor, 5,000 in excess of the candidates for treasurer and for attorney general, 6,000 in excess of the candidate for secretary of state, and 4,500 more than the combined vote of the Congressional candidates in the two Rhode Island districts.

It is gratifying to observe that at last attention is being directed towards him as the logical candidate. The issues that L. F. C. Garvin has made his own in Rhode Island are those which should particularly commend him to the so-called conservative element of the party. His fight has been one against the shocking debauchery of the suffrage which has made Rhode Island almost a by word, while he has also exposed the grossly unequal and unjust apportionment under which the legislature of that State is elected.

If the conservatives really want a "safe" candidate it would seem that Gov. Garvin should fill the bill. In the extremely conservative State of Rhode Island (whose conservatism is shown in the failure of the people to rise as one man and unanimously demand that its infamous apportionment which continually nullifies the popular will shall no longer continue), he has been elected either to the Assembly or the Senate 13 times, was the Democratic candidate for Congress on four successive occasions, and has finally been twice elected Governor.

On the other hand, L. F. C. Garvin having for a score or more years upheld in season and out of season the standard of human liberty, of equal rights, and of opposition to special privileges, would be a candidate whom every progressive Democrat in the nation should feel proud to work for, conscious that if he were elected a steady progress would be made towards the ideal which radical Democrats have in mind—the complete extirpation of monopoly through the repeal of every statute law which favors the few at the expense of the many and

denies the Jeffersonian principle of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

It would seem the latter class in particular should be delighted at the consideration which is being given to Gov. Garvin as the Democratic presidential candidate, and should be willing to do all that is possible to acquaint the people of their respective communities (by letters to their leading newspapers and by enlisting the support of prominent Democrats of their locality—all of whom want a candidate who has demonstrated his vote-getting capacity) with his characteristics and his record, laying special emphasis upon the fact that his opposition to the grosser forms of political corruption and debauchery has in two successive years brought to his support thousands of men who did not vote for any other Democratic candidate. The defeat of Tom L. Johnson, in Ohio, discouraging as it was, will not have so depressing an effect on progressive Democrats when they realize that the governor of Rhode Island, an exponent of the same principles, is seriously considered as the Democratic nominee for the presidency.

That many people are groping around to discover the means of reserving for actual home seekers the small amount of the public domain which the great land and cattle companies have not yet fraudulently acquired, is shown in a bill introduced by Senator Hoar (by request), providing for the appropriation of a billion dollars and the setting aside of one hundred and forty million acres of the best public land to "provide homes and employment for the homeless poor and to make them self-sustaining home owners."

Meritorious as the purpose of the bill is, it discloses an entire lack of comprehension of the reasons why, even in so called good times, hundreds of thousands if not millions of able bodied men are unable to find work. At the same time it exhibits the paternalistic instinct to a remarkable degree, the author evidently being imbued with the idea that the government must act as a stepfather to everyone desirous of establishing a home on public lands. Nor has the author any doubt of his ability to arbitrarily decide in advance what proportion of the 140,000,000 acres should be devoted to various uses. With wonderful prescience he has determined that exactly three-fourths of this land must be of the best quality arable lands; 32,000,000 acres (not 33,000,000 or 35,000,000) must be of the best timber land; 1,000,000 acres (no more nor less) to contain coal deposits sufficient to supply 20,000,000 people (no more nor less) with coal forever; an equal number of acres to supply "stone" forever, and a third million acres to supply all the needed "metals" forever.

That the homeseekers could deter-

mine for themselves whether they were better adapted to putting "arable," "timber," "stone," "coal," or "mineral" land to the best use never occurs to this, paternalistic individual.

That the homestead and other land entry laws afford unlimited opportunities for fraud recent exposures of land frauds show, but no one other than Republicans and socialists (both paternalistic) assumes that any government possesses the wisdom to allocate the identical one-quarter section and the identical quality of land best adapted to the capacities of varying individuals—even if justice could be done in such a manner. That the existing laws require amendment in the direction of securing to every applicant equal opportunity, there can be no doubt. Whether a bill can be framed which will insure this is not quite clear, but it is hoped that the best equipped minds on this subject, those most fully informed thereon, will endeavor to formulate a bill which will mitigate the evils of the existing system, more especially the preventing of the corraling of immense tracts under one ownership—whether of an individual or a company. One of its provisions should probably provide for a reappraisal of the land every fifth year; and also, should any territory containing land so rented to individual homeseekers paying an annual rental value of say four per cent., based upon such five-year appraisements, be admitted to the Union, that the constitution of the newly admitted State shall provide for a continuance of this method of land tenure, thus insuring the perpetuation of the system after the State is formed. One of the suggestions is that a small loan should be made by the general government to each homeseeker repayable in ten equal annual payments.

A glance over the bill drawn by ex-Commander Richmond P. Hobson, to appropriate an aggregate of \$2,500,000,000 between now and 1925 shows that I missed the real motive underlying this measure. Two of the reasons enumerated are "to establish its supremacy upon the navigable waters of the world in order to promote the welfare of the United States . . . and advance everywhere the cause of peace and justice among the nations of the earth." The latter is a most laudable object.

In order to aid in promoting the welfare of individuals in the United States, I am considering the advisability of introducing a bill appropriating \$750,000,000 for the purchase of a rapid fire rifle of the latest model, two self-acting revolvers, a bowie knife, and the requisite ammunition, for every adult male in the country; my idea being, that if the best way to promote the welfare of the United States among the nations of the world is by the expenditure of two and a half billion dollars for the navy, it must be equally true that it is the most effica-

cious way to promote the welfare of individuals. Therefore, no expense, not even \$750,000,000 is too large a price to pay for private weapons to advance the cause of peace and justice among our eighty millions of people. In order to insure the very best results the measure should provide that heavy penalties be imposed upon those who fail to carry these messengers of peace on any and all occasions.

How strange that the meek and lowly Jesus did not think of this plan to advance peace and justice. Perhaps he was deterred by its cost! They did not have billion dollar congresses in those days. The Sanhedrin, however, doubtless would have welcomed such a Christian plan. How fortunate the United States is in having this young Richmond spring up with so simple a plan to establish universal peace and justice. Some foolish people have said "the pen is mightier than the sword." It is, but only when wielded in a cause like that which has inspired Hobson to formulate so magnificent a solvent of international jealousies—and then only because it inspires people to turn their ploughshares into swords and their steam-engines into gatling guns.

ROBERT BAKER.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, Dec. 17.

Public hearings on the traction question (p. 567) have continued during the week before the local transportation committee of the Chicago city council.

These hearings relate to the tentative ordinance proposed by the sub-committee for granting a 20-year charter to the Chicago City Railway (the south side system), which is owned by local capitalists, in settlement of all franchise claims, including the claim to a 99-year grant.

The interests of the Union Traction Co. (controlling the north and the west side systems), which is owned by Eastern capitalists, have come to a hearing in the Federal court before Judge Grosscup, upon application of the receivers of the company (p. 535) for permits to change the character of their motive power. Argument began on the 10th. At its close on the 11th Judge Grosscup announced that he would not consider the 99-year grant at this time, but would defer that point until the termination of the truce, January 16 (p. 535), when, in view

of the magnitude of the interests and the importance of the questions involved, he would ask another Federal judge to sit with him. It is inferred that this judge will be Associate Justice Day, of the Supreme Court. On the minor question Judge Grosscup preserved decision.

NEWS NOTES.

—The Panama junta on the 12th convoked a constitutional convention for January 15.

—William L. Johnson, brother of Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, died at Detroit on the 13th.

—The body of Herbert Spencer (p. 568) was cremated on the 14th, Leonard Courtney, M. P., delivering the funeral address.

—Wm. J. Bryan, in the course of his tour abroad (p. 568), was received in private audience by Pope Pius X on the 13th.

—Dr. Frank Burr Mallory, of Harvard Medical school, is credited with discovering that the germ of scarlet fever is of animal and not of vegetable origin.

—The German reichstag, which convened on the 3d (p. 568), took a recess on the 15th until January 1, after an acrimonious debate on Socialistic politics.

—On the 12th William R. Hearst added to his New York, Chicago and San Francisco daily newspapers one at Los Angeles, Cal.—the Los Angeles Examiner.

—At a meeting of the national committee of the Prohibition party on the 16th it was decided to call the national convention to meet at Kansas City June 29.

—The London Daily Mail reported on the 14th the invention of a successful combination of the telephone and the phonograph, whereby telephonic messages are automatically recorded.

—The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished writer and Unitarian clergyman of Boston, has been appointed chaplain of the United States Senate and has accepted the appointment.

—At the municipal election in Boston on the 15th Mayor Patrick Collins was reelected by 48,851 to 22,286, or 26,565 plurality, the largest plurality ever received by a mayoralty candidate in the history of the city.

—The first national conference of building contractors was held at Chicago on the 10th. It organized the National Building Contractors' Alliance. In framing the constitution the "open shop" policy was voted down.

—By a vote of 57 to 18 the bill to carry into effect the Cuban reciprocity treaty (p. 537) was adopted by the United States Senate on the 16th. This bill having been adopted by the House at