

Though Fame nor Fortune guerdon thee,
Still must thou strive in cheerfulness,
And offer up thine all for Truth and Right,
without reserve.

Thy happiness is doing;
Nor be thou laggard in the Cause, nor
timorous;
Dauntless, dispel all fear, O striving Soul,
And be thou Pioneer!

W. C. GUELS.

FARM WAGES.

A recent report on the wages of farm laborers in the United States, by the agricultural department, possesses some interesting and suggestive features. The highest average wages reported for a state is Montana, \$32.12 a month, with board. Nevada pays nearly as much, or \$31.76, and the other far western states and territories pay from \$28 to \$30. In North Dakota the average is \$21.82, in South Dakota \$20.41; Minnesota, \$19.98; Iowa, \$19.32; Wisconsin, \$19.20. Going east the average declines to \$13.27, in Ohio; \$14.31 in Pennsylvania; and then rises to from \$18 to \$18.75 in the New England states. These figures are for 1899, and include board in every case. The average for the whole country that year was \$14.07; the average being reduced by the low wages in the south, being as low as \$7.34 in South Carolina. This is the highest average since 1869, when it was \$16.55. Whenever differences are shown in wages in this country and Europe the higher wages here are attributed to the protection given labor by our tariff. But wages for this kind of labor in the south do not average half as high as in the north, though the same tariff covers and protects both regions. It may be said in explanation that labor is not as efficient south as north, and that the first gets all it is worth. This may be true; and the same may be said of European labor. At all events, the figures show that there are elements other than tariff that influence the wages of labor.—Farm, Stock and Home for Nov. 1.

MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

In the future when plumbers and others want to tear up a street for any purpose they will have to make a deposit at the city to cover the cost of relaying the pavement in a proper manner. The city will do the repairing and the cost will be deducted from the deposit made. If there is any balance it will be returned to the man making the deposit.

During the past street after street has been ruined by the careless work

of private concerns tearing them up to make water or gas connections or for some other reason and failing to relay the paving properly. Director of Public Works Salen has decided to appoint a man in his department with whom all deposits must be made, and without whose permit no street can be torn up. It will be the duty of this clerk to see that the pavements are relaid as they should be.—Cleveland Plain Dealer of October 28.

"Mr. Johnson," began a well-known Democrat, as he entered the mayor's office yesterday, "there are two men in the workhouse that I want to talk to you about. They are out there for simple intoxication, and they ought to be pardoned."

"Who are they?"

The caller named the men. "I know about them," said the mayor. "Somebody spoke to me about them a few days ago. I think they ought to be pardoned."

"Thank you, Mr. Johnson. These men are Democrats, and they are dead crazy to vote our ticket. They quit work the first registration day to register and they have never missed voting the straight Democratic ticket in 20 years. It would break their hearts if they were not able to vote this time."

"Is that so?" replied the mayor. "Well, we will pardon them the day after election."

"Wha—wha—what's that!" stammered the caller.

"I said we'd pardon them the day after election," and the mayor turned on his heel and walked away.—Plain Dealer of November 1.

HOW TO RENDER A NATION UNFIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

For The Public.

When a nation professing Christianity is confronted with the difficulty of reconciling the Christian religion with a war of conquest and robbery, the excuse commonly set forth by the supporters of such a war is that the nation to be subjugated is "unfit to govern itself." The motive of the war, as opposed to its excuse, will invariably be discovered in some desirable object, which is to be secured by the conquest of the weaker race, such as gold mines, valuable harbors, or commercial advantages.

Of course everybody knows that there never was such an anomaly as a nation "unfit to govern itself." Every nation is fitted, by the very

fact of its existence, to govern itself in exactly the manner which the character of its people requires, and in no other. To assert the contrary is to deny the laws of nature. I will even advance a proposition parallel to the above, which is that no nation is fit to govern any other nation, or, to put it more fully, no nation is capable of giving to any other nation exactly the government which the latter requires.

But although all nations are accurately endowed by nature with the faculty of self-government, they may be made to lose that faculty if the proper means be applied, that is to say, if they be deprived of the privilege of self-government for a very long period. There seems to be no doubt that a nation governed by another nation will eventually become incapable of governing itself. This follows a universal law: All organs, senses and faculties which remain unused become atrophied, and in the course of many generations disappear altogether. Again, organs and faculties are strengthened by their use; so that it must be accepted as a truth that a nation can advance in its powers of self-government only through the exercise (the full and complete exercise) of self-government, and must eventually lose such powers if deprived of their exercise.

BERTRAND SHADWELL.

A POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCE OF THE CRIME AGAINST POLAND.

An extract from a sermon delivered in the Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, November 3, by Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow.

I believe that it is more than a mere coincidence that one of the most frightful crimes of the century against the government should have been committed by one of the offspring of a people who have been the victims of the blackest crime that was ever committed in the name of Government—the partition of Poland.

The mills of the gods grind slowly. It may seem a long way from Warsaw to Buffalo. Yet we are all members of one body. The iniquities of the fathers are visited upon the children. The crimes of one nation are atoned for by another. Ignorance, brutality, hate—these are Oppression's ugly brood. Men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles. Neither do they gather anarchy from equitable social conditions, nor sedition from free political institutions.

With overwhelming armies Russia was crushing the national life of Poland while our forefathers were de-

fending theirs against the invading armies of King George. In 1830 the spirit of liberty flamed forth from the ruins of the little state, but only to invite the return of the avenging armies. Polish patriots were banished to Siberia. The little children of Warsaw were snatched from the arms of parents and carried away to military institutions in the heart of Russia, that they might be taught to forget their home and their religion. Then it was that the French minister announced to the chamber of deputies: "Order reigns in Warsaw."

In 1863 Russia celebrated the suppression of the last uprising by hanging a thousand patriots, by deporting to Siberia 300,000, and by imposing upon the remaining population a fine of \$20 for each word that they dared to speak in their mother tongue. The waves of the Atlantic have washed the wrecks of this Polish state upon our shores. This is the social retribution which Europe rains upon America.

With pity for the victims of this oppression, with hatred for the false ideals which led Europe and may lead us astray, let us work to make the conditions of life so just that the scars of old Europe may be speedily effaced here, that those who come to us may not have to live in slums and send their children to factories, that there may be more opportunity for the growth of morality and intelligence.

ABATEMENT OF THE SMOKE NUISANCE IN CLEVELAND.

During the months of March and April of this year observations were made on nearly all the chimneys by the smoke inspector's department on the east side of the river for the period of eight hours, there being 100 readings taken from each chimney, the smoke being graded by an experienced observer.

During the past month readings have been taken in the same way from quite a number of the above-mentioned chimneys. Comparison of these averages for September, with those made six months previously, shows some gratifying improvements.

There is a group of factories on the Pennsylvania tracks, near Cedar avenue, which shows a marked improvement. The averages are as follows:

Chandler & Price, March, 20 per cent.; September, 12 per cent.; General Incandescent Lamp Co., March, 16 per cent.; September, 4 per cent. Warner & Swasey, March, 18 per cent.; September, 3 per cent. I. N. Topliff, March, 22 per cent.; September, 8 per cent. Taylor-Boggis foundry, No. 2, March, 6 per

cent.; September, 3 per cent. Standard Tool Co., March, 5 per cent.; September 2 per cent. Grant Machine Co., now the Cleveland Cap Screw Co., March, 9 per cent.; September 1 per cent.

The Eighth ward near the foot of Alabama street, has been a very smoky locality. Improvement here is also very marked the change being principally due to the work done by the master mechanic of the L. S. & M. S. R. R.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. carpenter shop, March, 24 per cent.; September, 6 per cent. Locomotive shop, March, 28 per cent.; September, 11 per cent. Car shop, March, 41 per cent.; September, 11 per cent. Car shop No. 2, March, 32 per cent.; September, 6 per cent.

On St. Clair street, in this same section of the city, a great change for the better is noticed. Several firms in the Ninth ward on the lake shore have given this matter attention and effected a gratifying change.

These changes are due in some cases to the installation of improved furnaces or stokers, and in others to putting in order the equipment already in place, while in a few instances the improvement is due solely to more careful methods of firing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer of Oct. 5.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

Published in the New Age of London, for October 10.

Sire—More than a hundred years ago your great-grandfather, George III., was at war with the American colonies. The wisest men of the time condemned the war. They had striven to the utmost of their might to prevent it, and while the war was running its disastrous, its fatal course, they used every effort to stay it and to bring about an honorable peace. All warnings, all efforts were in vain. Your illustrious predecessor had been grievously deceived. At the beginning of the revolt his incompetent ministers had assured him that four regiments would suffice to crush the colonies; the next year an army of 10,000 men would infallibly complete the task; the year following this saw 70,000 men engaged. In vain; all Britain could do was to hold "just so much of the country as she could occupy, or command with the mouths of her cannon." The struggle grew more and more savage: it continued amid the execrations of the civilized world, which shuddered at the barbarities inflicted on a people of our own race—barbarities growing more barbarous as the prospect of reducing a handful of brave people to submis-

sion grew less and less. It was openly charged that when conquest had evidently been impossible, the destruction of the people was sought. Farms were burnt, tribes of savage Indians were let loose on the Americans. "It looked," said a great statesman, "as if there were an intention not to conquer the Americans, for that seemed impossible, but to exterminate them; for while there was a guinea in Britain, or a man to go for a soldier there seemed to be a resolution to carry on the war, even until Britons and Americans should mutually fall by each others' swords." Men asked in despair whether this great country, the home of freedom, was to "establish desolation on system, and, to gratify an impotent resentment, deal fruitless destruction on the wives and children of an enemy we could not conquer."

Ministers were told: "If you would make peace with America upon equal and fair terms, foreign powers, instead of despising us for our folly, and lying in wait to take advantage of the wasting of our strength, would stand in awe of the powers of this country when conducted upon the principles of wisdom and justice." But "unconditional submission" was the first and last word of the king's advisers; every failure was followed by fresh assurances of conquest and subjugation. The nation was told that the enemy was destitute of munitions of war; his forces were reduced to 5,000 starved and half-naked men. More than half—the ministers said four-fifths—of the colonists stood by the mother country; traitors, bought over by the British, abounded. Never did a contest seem more unequal. But the colonists were made of stern stuff; to them liberty was so precious a possession that they thought little of life without it. They had entered on the war without seeking to break the bonds uniting them to Britain; their demand for independence was forced on them.

The most solemn warnings to the king availed nothing. "How," said Fox, "will it sear the eyeballs of the prince to see the decline of the empire date from his accession and its fall completed within his single reign! His private virtues will in the lapse of time be forgotten; the character of the man will be lost in the character of the monarch, and he will be handed down to the latest posterity as the loser of his empire."

The end, long foreseen by the wisest men of the empire, came at last; Amer-