

and when there seemed a fair prospect that McKinley would meet with a reverse unless some unusual circumstance should intervene to renew his fading prestige. The Boxer uprising and the spectacular rescue of the legation offered the required diversion. Nothing more mischievous in the foreign policy of the United States has been witnessed even under Roosevelt and Taft than the attitude they are now assuming toward China. . . . It is boldly avowed that no effort is being made to conceal the purpose of this government to mass armed forces at the very threshold of the Chinese empire as a threat against that friendly power on the strength of the feeling which has been engendered among the people of that country against America and American goods. Apparently no genuine effort has been made or is to be attempted to allay this feeling by a conciliatory attitude. The position assumed by this country is little short of a formal declaration of war and it can hardly have any other effect than still further to increase the growing tension between the Chinese and the United States.

LANDLORDS AND LAND TAXATION.

Manchester (Eng.) Guardian (Lib.), Feb. 9.—Deer give ever so much less trouble than men. True, they pay no taxes and fight no battles, but that is not his [the landlord's] affair. If he had to hold his land by the strong arm, as landlords once had, he would have less use for deer and more use for men, but he has the community to do that for him. The community that does that has surely the right to ask its price.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of Congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 4 of that publication.

Washington, Feb. 19-24, 1906.

Senate.

The pure food bill having been considered on the 19th (p. 2686), 20th (p. 2770), and 21st (p. 2804), was passed on the latter date. On the 22d, after listening to the reading of Washington's farewell address (p. 2871), and considering and passing bills for the purchase of coal lands in the Philippines (p. 2884) and against hazing at the naval academy (p. 2886), the Senate adjourned to the 26th.

House.

A bill to prohibit gambling in Territories (p. 2715) was passed under suspension of the rules (p. 2719) on the 19th. The House adjourned on the 20th upon receiving notice of the death of Representative Castor, of Pennsylvania, (p. 2789). On the 21st the army appropriations bill was taken up (p. 2830), and considered on that day and the 22d (p. 2865). The Senate joint resolution for investigating railroad discriminations and monopolies (p. 2926) was amended and passed (p. 2930) on the 23d; and on the 24th—without having done any business of general interest, the House adjourned to the 26th.

Record Notes.—Speech of Representative Hepburn on railroad rate bill (p. 2648). Speech of Bourke Cockran on same bill (p. 2669). Text of Senator Stone's resolution for an inquiry into the action of the postal department in discriminating as to second-class mailing rights of college publications (p. 2686). President's message on lock or sea level for Panama canal (p. 2690). Speech of Representative Shackelford on railroad rate bill (p. 2768). Text of memorial of Independent Refinery association presented in Senate by Mr. Tillman (p. 2877). Text of Townsend amendment in House to Senate joint resolution for inquiry by Interstate Commerce Commission into railroad discriminations and financial interests in objects of transportation (p. 2820).

RELATED THINGS

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

REPRESSION.

For The Public.

I.

In nature's realm the ordered plan provides
What liberty creation may require
To answer life's unmeasured, swift desire
That splendidly through all the ages rides.
Wherever heartless tyranny abides
The loyal elements with vengeance dire
Destroy with sweeping famine, flood or
fire,

The pride of might, and all his strength be-
sides.

The ordered plan provides the season's
course,
Nor foolish pride obstructs their ceaseless
force.

The night, the day, and all the songs they
sing

Uncensored go, where mystic portals
swing.

And ocean tides a king would soon unseat,
Whose scepter sought their progress to de-
feat.

II.

In human hearts a need implanted long
Sometimes *must* speak. In various
tongues it pleads

Its dying-thirst, nor chains of coward
creeds,

Nor power's yoke, nor royal rage are
strong

To throttle it. Repression is the wrong
For which the love of freedom gladly
bleeds

Till tyrants fall, and liberty proceeds
To sing of unrestraint a sacred song.

When thought is taken by some stealthy
law

And thrust within a dungeon's waiting
maw,

Night overspreads the land ashamed to
weigh

Its crimes of conscience in the open day.
And destiny, with sad, approaching tread,
Unfolds a shroud to wrap the nameless
dead.

GEO. E. BOWEN.

HOW THE FILIPINOS FEEL ABOUT THE EXHIBITION OF THE IGOROTTES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Igorottes are still being exhibited in parts of the United States as specimen Filipinos. A group of them were not long ago on show at San Francisco. The native Filipino papers express a very natural indignation at this unfair representation of their people.

"As Americans may have no better sources of information, they believe that the majority of the Filipinos are like them. There are many of our students and countrymen who have been asked the following questions from badly informed Americans: 'Since when have you used coats?' 'Do your shoes hurt your feet?' and whether there are many Filipinos who wear

clothes, etc., etc. And as the United States government maintains that its mission is one of education, the belief grows that we Filipinos are savages whom the *nepheus* of Uncle Sam are here to civilize.

"When the exposition was held at St. Louis, we energetically opposed the exhibition of non-Christian tribes; the effect on the opinion in the United States verified our fears. Again we opposed the sending of them to Portland. We were equally unsuccessful in this.

"It does little good to send honorary commissioners, delegates, students, etc., to America; the general opinion continues that they are exceptional samples and that the masses are still 'savages.' Congressional delegations and travelers like Bryan may come; but what are these drops in the midst of that ocean of American impression formed by the sight of these non-Christian tribes? Besides this, those who come here and return to America are not all sincerely actuated by wishes for the highest good of the Filipinos. How then can the truth be established which political interests are interested to conceal?

"It is high time that the government (if it be within its power) and those interested in maintaining its prestige hinder this vile exploitation which sacrifices on the altar of a degrading mercantile enterprise the rights of truth and human sentiments."

IN THE AIR.

Every reform has its "dervish" stage when its advocates make a noise out of all proportion to their influence. Then the "cranks" leave it for the next fad, and the few loyal souls seem hopeless in their minority. But if the idea has merit, it will not be lost. The sentiment that was uttered on the street corner will be echoed in the university, and grave professors and statesmen will begin to appropriate the very phrases of the neglected reformer. As the times ripen for the idea, it will begin to break out everywhere.

Read the speeches of Liberal leaders in England who are being swept into Parliament with overwhelming majorities. They are but repeating the phrases of Henry George.

For years Single Tax men, as they have been called, have objected to the proposals of the tenement house reformers. To those who busied themselves collecting fresh air funds, or

inventing meddlesome legislation for the erection of tenements, or urging socialistic schemes for municipal lodgings—to all such, the single tax men have said: "Congestion is caused by land monopoly. Transfer the burden of taxation from houses to land values."

Their solution was too simple. Their advice was not heeded. But now the Prime Minister of England asks, as though the answer were apparent to everybody: "What is the housing problem but a land problem?"

For years single tax men have vainly pointed out the obvious fact that as wealth production consists of labor applied to land, a system of taxation which may make it more profitable to hold land out of use than to use it, operates to restrict the opportunities of capital and labor, and aggravates the problem of the unemployed. Now the Prime Minister of England is declaring on the hustings that the problem of the unemployed is simply the problem of colonizing their own countrysides, and that by a tax on the lands of the lords he proposes to open the door of opportunity to England's beggared sons. The Glasgow Herald quotes him as saying: "I am at any rate, convinced that a moderate application of the principle of site value taxation would appreciably reduce the burdens, and at the same time lighten rents and diminish the evils of over-crowding which disgrace us to-day, and give us a fresh outlet for employment."

And the example of this movement in England is rapidly bringing the idea into vogue in America. The Cincinnati Volksblatt, a German paper in high favor with conservative elements, said in a recent editorial:

What England needs is an industrial reform especially in the disposition of ground rent which constitutes a heavy burden for the people, and, what is more harmful, turns away capital which should be invested in industry and thereby causes a lack of employment. As soon as it shall be ordered that the increment of land values created by society shall be paid back to society in the form of taxes, an enormous amount of capital which is now being invested in land will be turned in another direction and secured for the benefit of industry.

HERBERT S. BIGELOW.

Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, O., February 18, 1906.

AN "ANTI-CRIME" MEETING IN A CHICAGO CHURCH.

For The Public.

A mass meeting of the churches and citizens of a North side neighborhood in Chicago was held at the North

Shore Congregational church on the 25th of February. As usual at similar meetings, held all over the city, the attendants were of a conventional type, and the clergymen were amiable. One of the leaders at this meeting was ex-Judge Sears, whose law firm is counsel for the gas trust, which holds up gas consumers. Judge Sears made a speech. He told the people that what they wanted was another mayor [the present mayor has not worked in harness with the gas ring], a mayor who would do the people's will by enforcing immediate law and order instead of trying for immediate municipal ownership. "Not I. M. O.," he said, "but I. L. O., is what Chicago needs most." After this the ministers jollied one another with reminiscences of their denominational experiences. One told how he had gone to an Episcopal Sunday school, was converted at a Presbyterian revival, studied at a Methodist college, and preached two years in a Congregational church. Then there came a speech not down on the programme. A hard-headed, straightforward Scot of the name of Canning, president of the Bible class of the church in which the meeting was being held, got the eye of the chairman and spoke substantially as follows:

"I don't know what significance these biographical sketches have, but to follow suit, I will state that I was born and raised in Scotland, married in the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, had three children baptized there, and, last but not least, I have been sitting at the feet of Dr. Ainslie for the last four years in the North Shore Congregational church. If there is one note in Mr. Ainslie's teaching stronger than another, it is his insistence that we place the emphasis on the larger, not the lesser, things of life. I say this to those who may be strangers to the teaching of this pulpit morning and evening, year in and year out. Another piece of biography I forgot. When I landed in this country I went to live in Missouri. You know they are noted for their curiosity in Missouri, and I must have acquired a habit which prompts me to ask how the remedies or resolutions suggested here are going to suppress crime? How, for instance, is a higher saloon license going to prevent a thief from stealing a pocketbook or assaulting a citizen? If I am going to be robbed or assaulted and can choose my assailant, I prefer a drunken one to a sober one any day. I think I'd stand a much better chance.

"If we are going to be successful in this crusade against crime, we should be very careful how we go about it. We should see to it that we begin at the proper place and attack causes, not effects. If, as Mr. Ainslie has been teaching us all these years, we put the emphasis on the right thing, we will be successful; but if stealing a pocket-book is a crime, how much more heinous is the stealing of a street. And yet Judge Sears says we must get rid of Dunne and I. M. O., and substitute therefor another man, and I. L. O.

"However, I am heartily in favor of anything to suppress crime where and when we can, for if this thuggery is not nipped in the bud these fellows may become powerful enough to get their representatives into the Council and legalize their graft. They may steal enough to hire high-priced counsel to justify their crime, and then we will be up against it."

MURRAY F. TULEY.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Delivered by S. S. Gregory, Esq., representing the Chicago Bar Association, at the Memorial Meeting at the Abraham Lincoln Centre, Chicago, on Sunday afternoon, December 31, 1905. Mr. Gregory is a former president of the Illinois Bar Association, and one of the acknowledged leaders of the Chicago bar.

Murray F. Tuley was, in a just and high sense, a great judge.

Soon after his first election to the bench, which occurred in June, 1879, he began to exhibit that remarkable grasp and profound apprehension of the fundamental principles of equity which proclaimed him a great master in that high domain of jurisprudence. A court of equity is a court of conscience. The principles upon which it proceeds and on which it grants or withholds relief, are based upon the highest and most strictly ethical considerations known to any system of human law; and never was there an equity judge who more deeply appreciated this fundamental truth than did he whom, for many years, we at this bar have, by common consent, called the Chancellor.

He never permitted the voice of judicial conscience to be stifled by technical rules, nor smothered in a mass of ill-digested authority. He realized that equity was the science of principle and not the creature of precedent.

He investigated, with an industry that never faltered and a patience that never tired, the facts, however complicated, of every case that came before him, and then applied to those