

ing too courteous or too humane. It would also have been advantageous to us if the earlier ending of the war on terms acceptable to our government is to be reckoned an advantage. This advantage, as the correspondence now published shows, has been thrown away, and the ministry's record of having always chosen, as between the two alternatives presented to it during the war, the one more likely to prolong it, remains unbroken.

London Daily News (Lib.), Feb. 5.—What is now wanted is a clear statement from the British government as to the authorities with whom they are willing to negotiate, and the removal of the doubt which will now, we fear, form a sufficient excuse for inaction on the part of the Boer delegates.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), Feb. 15.—No doubt the House represents a large majority of the people in this vote, and the Senate cannot refuse longer to submit such an amendment to the states without appearing intent upon thwarting the popular will.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), Feb. 20.—The Senate presumably will not concur in the joint resolution for the submission of this amendment. Its members favor the present method of electing Senators. They are familiar with it. It has put them where they are. They are inclined to believe that their prospects for reelection are better under the present system than they would be under that of popular election. This is undoubtedly true except as to a man of commanding ability and considerable popularity.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Los Angeles Daily Times (Rep.), Feb. 15.—Women can do more good by teaching their sons to vote right than by going to the polls themselves.

Providence (R. I.) Journal (Rep.), Feb. 15.—"Where is the gain of doubling the vote without increasing its quality?" This objection has never been fairly met by the suffragists. Another point is the capacity of women to exercise the right of suffrage judiciously. To object to conferring the right on this ground is not necessarily to impeach their intelligence. It is true that thousands of men voters are unintelligent and constitute a menace to the nation. But comparing men as a whole with women as a whole, the average of political capacity is higher with the former.

STREET CAR FRANCHISES.

Chicago Record-Herald (Rep.), Feb. 15.—Chicago is to be congratulated on the adoption of a referendum clause as the one settled feature of any ordinance passed in extension of street car franchises.

Chicago Daily News (neut.), Feb. 14.—No thoughtful citizen can fail to realize the great significance of this action. It closes the door on the "boodler" and takes the people into full partnership on vital questions affecting their comfort and their welfare as a community.

AUSTRALASIAN TAXATION IN COLORADO.

Denver Post (Ind.), Feb. 11.—The Denver Post, never neutral, but always independent on live topics, has its decided opinion of the measure. It is unequivocally against the Bucklin bill. It desires its prompt repeal. It believes that it was unwise legislation and that its withdrawal from the statutes would be in the interests of the common people.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Chicago Record-Herald (Rep.), Feb. 12.—Unless the writ is reserved for great emergencies in which there is no other recourse, the danger of "government by injunction" is not the imaginary creation of a party platform but a very real danger which should not be tolerated by the people.

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. 35 of that publication.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 10-15, 1902. After some miscellaneous business on the 10th, consideration of House bill 5833, the Philippine tariff bill, was resumed (p. 1554), and in the course of the debate amendments with reference to the Philippine seditious law and the future of the archipelago were offered. Before resuming consideration of this bill on the 11th, the senate took up Senate joint resolution No. 2, for altering the date of the beginning of Presidential and Congressional terms (p. 1569), and after amending (p. 1590) adopted it. The Philippine bill was then proceeded with, its consideration being continued on the 12th (p. 1671), when a memorial from the Federal party of the Philippines was introduced. The memorial is printed in full at page 1674. Debate on the same subject proceeded on the 13th, bringing out the text of the reconcentration order issued by Gen. Bell (p. 1714), but was interrupted on the 14th by consideration of the permanent census bill (pp. 1770, 1778), being House bill No. 10308, which gave way later in the day to private pension bills. On the 15th consideration of the permanent census bill was resumed (p. 1826) and continued through the day, though without final action.

House.

Consideration of the oleomargarine bill, House bill 9206, was resumed on the 10th (p. 1561); and on the 11th, after a vote of disagreement with Senate amendment to the pension appropriation bill and the appointment of conferees (p. 1599), it was proceeded with until the committee of the whole voted to report it back to the House with amendments and recommend its passage. This was done, but the House did not act upon the bill until the 12th, when a motion to recommit with instructions was rejected, 118 to 161 (p. 1679). The remainder of this day was devoted to private bills, and only minor business was done on the 13th, while the 14th was devoted to private pension bills. In this connection Representative Wheeler severely criticised (p. 1732) the administration for unrepresentative conduct in connection with the coronation of Edward VII. of England and the visit of Prince Henry of Germany; and Representative Grosvenor replied (p. 1807), drawing out a rejoinder from Mr. Wheeler (p. 1810). Adjournment was taken to the 17th.

Record Notes.—The following measures of general interest were introduced: In the Senate, joint resolution No. 53, woman suffrage amendment (p. 1552); 54, future of Philippines (p. 1588); bill No. 3899, metric system of weights and measures (p. 1769). In the House, bill No. 11,221, for payment of interest on moneys of United States on deposit in national banks (p. 1627); 11303, to put wood pulp on free list; 11308, to encourage sale of domestic manufactures (p. 1749).

The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill (H. bill 9315) is printed at pages 1548 and 1562; and the text of Hoar's bill on labor conspiracies appears at page 1667.

The following speeches on the respective subjects named appear at the pages indicated: Reciprocity with Cuba, by Representative Newlands, p. 1543; legislative, etc., appropriations, by Representative Bell, p. 1579; Philippine islands, by Representative Turner, p. 1631; oleomargarine bill, by Representatives Shellenberger, p. 1587; Braulty, p. 1584; Snook, p. 1653; Richardson, p. 1661; Tomkins, p. 1662; Jackson, p. 1664; Wooten, p. 1699; Clavton, p. 1703; Feely, p. 1707; Mondell, p. 1755; Henry, p. 1759; Lever, p. 1818; Selby, p. 1820; and Thompson, p. 1821.

"My father is a broker," said one little girl. "What's yours?"

"He's one of the people who get broke," answered the other.—Washington Star.

MISCELLANY

RECONCENTRATION.

For the Public.

Condemned by the American People,
1898.
Sanctioned by the American government,
1902.

All this appears from a long report to the war department just published. The reconcentration order [of General Bell] is dated at Batangas, December 8 last. It provides for the establishment of a zone around the garrisons, into which the friendly inhabitants are to be required to come under penalty of confiscation and destruction of their property. (Daily papers of January 21, 1902.)

So we must doff our caps to Weyler now,
Whom late we railed at as a fiend accursed—

Of tyrants' tools the vilest and the worst.

We've wronged thee, Weyler, shamefully,
I vow.

Thy cruel eyes, thy sullen angry brow,
Deceived us, hiding thy deserts, at first;

But now, through all disguise thy merits burst,

And to 'thy talents and thy worth we bow.

Thus have we loathed, what now we imitate;

Thus have we cursed, what now we justice call.

So high we seemed to stand, so low we fall.

Was it illusion, or the hand of fate?
Have we in truth loved liberty at all?

Or did we flatter her, to hide our hate?
BERTRAND SHADWELL.

IMPERIALISM AND MONOPOLY THE LEADING ISSUES.

Editorial in Buffalo Daily Enquirer of Feb. 11.

Erving Winslow, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist league, with headquarters in Boston, has just returned from a visit to Washington, where he has been mingling with members of Congress. He made the interesting, if not important, announcement that Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, will be the next Democratic candidate for president. Mr. Winslow's forecast is not new, as many prominent Democrats have made the same prediction, but this one is significant in that it is evidently the result of a canvass of the party representatives at the capital.

Mr. Johnson's recent victories in Ohio, where he carried two Republican counties upon the definite issues of reform for which he stands, seem to have opened the eyes of practical politicians to the fact that genuine democratic principles are really popular with the people. At any rate, the leaders throughout the country apparently see in the aggressive mayor

a promising possibility for Democratic success in 1904.

There can be no doubt now that imperialism and monopoly will be the leading issues in the next national campaign. Monopoly is a general term, and has been used in campaigns in a more or less vague sense, but Mr. Johnson has given it a significance so definite in his political battles that those who profit from it have a wholesome fear of him. He knows where the roots of privilege are, hence his remedies for the injustices and oppressions which come from the evil are certain to be effective.

Our un-American policy of conquest by the force of arms is merely an outgrowth of the monopoly which Republican policies have nourished. To discuss it fully is to discuss the legislation and degeneracy of that party for the last 30 years. Tom L. Johnson has all of the essential qualifications of the logical candidate two years hence, assuming that the Democratic party wants to be democratic in belief and aim as well as in name.

NEWS AS SHE IS WROTE.

From the San Francisco Star of Feb. 1, "Special ten minutes after 5 o'clock edition."

London, Feb. 1 (by Our Special Correspondent).—I learn on the best of authority that King Edward ate two Irish potatoes at dinner to-day. He has never been known to eat more than one except on state occasions before. The potatoes were unusually large, but his majesty devoured them, jackets and all. The impression is widespread here that the king will make a public pronouncement in a few days in favor of home rule for Ireland. There is intense excitement, and the lord mayor of London has ordered out the preserves. I shall visit Westminster to-day, and will seek a private interview with the cook. Meanwhile, it will be well for the American people to delay forming any positive opinions. If the matter goes any further I will cable when the next batch of potatoes is served.

Constantinople, Feb. 1.—The latest news from Miss Stone is that she is alive and well. There is some doubt as to the first item, but that she is in good health is certain. She is disguised as a merchant, and is doing a rushing business. She has been closely confined in a harem, and it is reported has become a Mohammedan. The brigands have all turned Christians through her influence. They

will accept any price for her release now, but not a cent short of the whole amount asked. Her capture was accidental, and was the result of a shrewd and masterly political plot. The sultan, who was at the bottom of the affair knew nothing of it and is much upset over it. Nothing has pleased him so for years. Miss Stone dines with him every day. She may be expected home now any day, but not for several months yet.

UNCLE SAM'S LETTERS TO JOHN BULL.

Printed from the Original Manuscript.

Dear John: With the Boers digging your gold out of the Bank of England at the rate of five million a week, you must feel a little like I do about the Filipinos. The digger is being digged. I swan, John, it does seem to me you might take a hint and quit! Are you really waitin' for a modern Dutchman to stop fightin' of his own motion? I believe you are.

You make history sometimes, John; but did you ever read it? Ever read about the Dutch Republic? Lothrop Motley told us of it. Get a copy at Mudie's and read it up. Read it to Ed! Ed thinks the war will be over for his coronation. Read him how Philip of Spain licked the Dutch in his day. Sent fine armies agin 'em—long lines of warriors in blue steel, finest in the world, and great silken banners of Castile and Aragon, and he kept on a sending 'em year after year, and they whipped the Dutch scandalous; morning, noon and night, breakfast, supper, and nooning spell, they slaughtered them incessant. The Dutch couldn't fight; they could only resist. They were a sort of human mule on two legs—grew up out of the sand and water of Friesland, and they wouldn't go. And, as the Dutch wouldn't go, why Philip had to, and his great empire with him; and the Dutch, they are there yet, except some went to Africa and learned how to shoot. That's the party your empire is up against, John; and they are running you over the same broad highway that Phillip traveled, it seems to me.

And you are going the pace! You'd be surprised to know, John, how little a Boer thinks of quitting while you are there to shoot at. They have the same notion the ignorant old Boer had at the beginning of the war. People jeered him. "You can't whip the British. They

could fight you twelve years, and then some," they said.

"What!" said the poor old Boer, aghast. "Must I keep on shootin' Englishmen for twelve years?"

Take the advice of a man up a tree, John, and quit. Get right out of the Boer hen-roost, and whistle, and pretend you never was there. And quit monkeyin' with republics! You never did make anything at it; always got your fingers burnt. And John, here is a point worth noticing about friendship: When you are a friend to republics, then—I am,

Yours to command,

UNCLE SAM.

WOMEN AND OFFICE HOLDING:

It is said that if women vote, they must hold office. A lawyer once remarked that he attached no weight to the common objections to equal suffrage; carried to their logical conclusions, he said, they would all disfranchise men. "But," he added, "what troubles me is this: Suppose the mother of a young family should be elected to congress, what is going to become of her children?" And he gazed solemnly at the woman to whom he was speaking, as if he had before his mind's eye a dreadful vision of half the homes in the state left desolate because the mothers had been elected to congress. It did not seem to occur to him that not one person in a thousand can go to congress in any case, and that no one is obliged to go there against his will. The mother of a young family would not be likely to be asked to run for congress; she would not be likely to consent if she were asked; and certainly other women would not be likely to vote for her if she allowed herself to be a candidate under such circumstances; but she might have a very definite idea as to what sort of man she wanted to send to congress, to represent her and her children. Is there any good reason why her opinion should not be counted, along with that of her husband and father and brothers? A good many profligate and drunken congressmen might be weeded out if the mothers in their districts had votes.

When we say that women would be eligible to office, what do we mean? Simply that if a majority of the people in any district would rather have a woman fill a certain place than anybody else, and if she is willing to serve, they shall be allowed to elect her. Women are serving as officials already; some of the