

the refusal of the employers, members of the foundry-men's trust and acting under its direction, to make an increase in wages, and further that the strike has been carried on by the workmen in a peaceable manner.

—The teachers of Chicago who brought successful suit against the Board of Education to compel the payment to them out of the proceeds of their suit against the tax dodging corporations (vol. vii, pp. 321, 328), of sums deducted from their salaries five years ago, received their money last week at the office of Mr. I. T. Greenacre, Chicago, the attorney who has represented them from the beginning of their long contest.

—Violent earthquake shocks from the 15th to 20th did great damage in the Rio Grande valley. Socorro, N. M., suffered 52 shocks and was practically destroyed. More than 2,000 of the inhabitants were reported on the 19th as encamped in the plains surrounding the town, and many had fled to other towns. It is believed that the adjustment of rock strata in the rugged Ladrone and Madalena mountains was the cause.

—A reciprocity treaty with Spain was concluded on the 22d, according to dispatches from Washington, by the American minister at Madrid. It provides for the admission into Spain of American exports at the tariff rates granted by Spain to the most favored nation, the United States agreeing in return to a reduction of 25 per cent. on Spanish brandies, champagnes, vermouths, still wines, argols, paintings and other works of art.

—The Japanese government is about to enter into experiments leading to the nationalization of some of the larger industries, if reports from the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington are correct. The movement includes, in addition to the nationalization of the railways, the protection, supervision and development of various lines of business, such as the manufacture of cotton textiles, matches, cement, beer, and so on, designed for export to Manchuria and Corea, and the exploitation of mines and forests in Manchuria.

—Disorders continue on the Island of Leyte, in the Philippines (p. 300). On the 22d a force of 600 Pulajanes, near Burauen, drove back a detachment of American troops under Lieutenant Williams. Lieutenant Worswick, twelve privates and Civilian Scout McBride were killed, and the Pulajanes secured fourteen rifles and two revolvers. On the following day the Pulajanes were routed by a detachment of the 24th Colored Infantry. Governor Ide has requested to have more troops sent him, in order to "punish" the Pulajanes.

—The 10th annual congress of the League of American Municipalities, composed of municipal officials of municipalities in the United States, is to meet at Chicago on the 26th, 27th and 28th of September. A local management committee, authorized by Mayor Dunne, was organized on the 23d, of which Z. P. Brosseau is chairman and Alderman Young secretary. The chairman of the finance committee is Walter H. Wilson, of the entertainment committee Joe Belfield, and of the reception committee Judge Grosscup. Among the distinguished persons on the program for addresses is Lawson Purdy of New York,

who is to speak on the subject of municipal taxation.

—Dispatches from New York of the 23d told of the sale by the city of Glasgow of its municipal telephone plant which was established six years ago to compete with a private company. The dispatches explain that the municipal plant was not a profitable venture and that the City Council therefore decided to sell it to the postoffice. British papers give the more reasonable explanation that the telephone business has been found to be more closely related to the postoffice service, a national institution, than to the municipal service.

—Major Alfred Dreyfus, vindicated and reinstated in his place in the French army, with the promotion he would have attained to if he had not received his unmerited degradation (p. 371), received on the 21st the cross of chevalier of the Legion of Honor in the presence of a distinguished military assemblage in the courtyard of the Military School on the very spot of his degradation twelve years ago. Major Dreyfus has announced that he will not seek to be retired and will not take a vacation, but will enter immediately upon active service.

—Single taxers will be interested in learning that Gov. Warfield of Maryland has just appointed Mr. Alfred S. Niles of Baltimore to the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench of the State which has been caused by the death of Judge Baer. Mr. Niles has always been a Republican but for many years has been well known in Baltimore as a pronounced advocate of the single tax doctrines of Henry George. The Baltimore News of the 21st describes him as "a man of clear intellect, sound learning, varied legal experience, and the utmost rectitude and earnestness of character."

—Mayor McClellan's lawyer has taken steps in the Supreme Court for the destruction of the contents of the ballot boxes used at the election for mayor last Fall, doing so upon the theory that William Randolph Hearst, his adversary at that election, has been finally denied his claim to a right to have the boxes opened and the ballots recounted (p. 373). Mr. Hearst's lawyer states his intention to oppose this movement by Mayor McClellan, because even though the present legislature has refused to enact a recount law it is probable that the next legislature may enact one.

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## PRESS OPINIONS

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### THE CZAR'S BLUNDER AND RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

Chicago Record-Herald (Ind. Rep.), July 24.—In vain does one turn to the "explanatory" manifesto for light on the astonishing act. Nothing can be weaker and more shallow and insincere than the attempted justification. The Douma, the manifesto says, instead of applying itself to "productive legislation," indulged in "comments on the imperfections of the fundamental laws," undertook illegal measures, "such as an appeal to the nation" on the agrarian question, and strayed into a sphere beyond its competence. The manifesto goes so far in its sophistry and shuffling as to attribute the peasant disturbances to the "anomalies" in the course of the Douma, which, forsooth, had deprived them of the hope of relief. All this is too grotesquely insincere to deceive any man of

ordinary intelligence in Russia. It is true that the Douma said and did certain things which, under the bureaucratic "fundamental laws," were beyond its competence. But in critical and revolutionary times strict parliamentary etiquette is hardly expected. The Douma felt in duty bound to inform the court and the people that pacification and orderly development were impossible under existing conditions—with an irresponsible and distracted ministry, tyrannical satraps running amuck in the provinces and instigating massacre, the government organ publishing "black hundred" appeals to the Czar to treat the Douma as a rebellious body, and resistance to adequate economic reform. As to the work of the Douma, in the nine weeks of its existence it debated at length the difficult agrarian problem, the questions of free assembly and freedom of conscience, and the question of capital punishment. It passed a bill abolishing such punishment, and another appropriating millions for peasant relief. It discussed the Bialystok massacre and its causes. It discussed the questions of civil and political equality. Certainly these matters were not beyond its competence, and such "comments" on the fundamental laws as were made during the debates were made for the purpose of demonstrating the need of revision of such laws. Criticism of laws and executive action is as much a function of a deliberative assembly as the passing of bills. The Douma was dissolved because the court clique could not control it, because it had proved itself too radical, too independent, too bold. The Czar had the legal right to terminate its career, but what has he gained? Will the next Douma be less radical, more tractable? There is no reason whatever to think so. There is every reason to think the contrary. Meantime bloodshed and anarchy threaten the Empire, and the future is dark. What may not six months of despotism and martial law bring forth? The bureaucracy is taking desperate chances.

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#### BRYAN'S RADICALISM.

Columbus (O.) Press-Post (Dem.), July 17.—May the good Lord help Mr. Bryan or any other citizen of the United States if he is not more radical to-day than in 1896; for if what history reveals is worthy of consideration, the issues of the campaign at that time, viewed in the light of to-day, were amazingly mild. . . . There is no doubt now as to who was responsible for all the tumult of that memorable campaign, neither is there any doubt as to what brought success to the Republican standard. Tom Lawson has made everything clear in that respect.

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Wall Street Summary (financial), July 13.—Mr. Bryan is still a believer in shackling the courts in dealing with labor-union rioters, in the establishment of arbitrary hours of work to the detriment of the free expansion of business enterprise and the fullest opportunity of labor to earn and to better its condition, in more or less of the principles of government ownership of transportation and telegraph lines and even many sources of industrial production, in anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws even more drastic than those advocated by Mr. Roosevelt, in throwing away the Philippine Islands and in many minor economic heresies. . . . Mr. Roosevelt is immeasurably preferable to Mr. Bryan.

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#### RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE.

Omaha World-Herald (Dem.), July 14.—A true conservative must be radical to just the extent that the society in which he lives falls to be true to its own ideals. He is conservative in his devotion to the ideals; in his desire that they be retained, unimpaired and undiminished. He is radical in his efforts to remove obstacles and overcome evils that stand in the way of their approximate attainment.

#### THE WEIGHT OF FEDERAL TAXES.

Clinton County Democrat (Wilnington, Ohio) (Dem.), July 19.—Here's a simple calculation conveying an idea of the cost to each family of the increased expenditures incurred by the last Congress: Assuming that a family consists on the average of five persons, it will cost every family in the United States \$55.10 to pay the debts contracted by the last session of Congress. Congress appropriated a sum equal to \$11.92 per capita on the 80,000,000 people in this country. It was not a property tax, but an indirect, insidious, dishonest tariff and internal revenue tax, equivalent in its operation and effect to a poll of about \$33 on every adult in the country.

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#### PROF. ZUEBLIN'S MARRIAGE VIEWS.

Chicago Examiner (Dem.), July 20.—An incorrect version of Professor Zueblin's views on marriage has caused a storm of criticism to hover over the University of Chicago. The professor's views on marriage were misquoted. The misquoting was not done by a "yellow newspaper," but by one of the safe, sane and conservative newspapers. Misquoting is a little weakness safe, sane and conservative newspapers have. Yellow newspapers have to be more careful, because they are held to stricter accountability by the public. In an interview with one of the careful reporters of the Chicago Examiner Professor Zueblin gave his views on matrimony, which as we understand are about this: He believes that people rush into matrimony too hurriedly. As a remedy for this he would have an engagement license. In other words, when a couple are engaged to marry the same should be made known. Then they could study one another for six months, and if they concluded at the end of the six months they should enter into the married state the ceremony is performed. In the meantime, between the engagement period and the married period, there is no marital relation. The professor is teaching an old custom.

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## RELATED THINGS

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPRINT

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#### WHEN LOVE PASSED BY.

I was busy with my plowing  
 When Love passed by.  
 "Come," she cried, "forsake thy drudging;  
 Life's delights are few and grudging;  
 What hath man of all his striving,  
 All his planning and contriving,  
 Here beneath the sky?  
 When the grave opens to receive him  
 Wealth and wit and honors leave him—  
 Love endures for aye!"  
 But I answered: "I am plowing.  
 When with straight and even furrow  
 All the field is covered thorough,  
 I will follow."  
 Love passed by.

I was busy with my sowing,  
 When Love passed by.  
 "Come," she cried, "give o'er thy tolling;  
 For thy mow thou hast but molling—  
 Follow me, where meadows fertile  
 Bloom unsown with rose and myrtle,  
 Laughing to the sky;  
 Laugh for joy the thousand flowers  
 Birds and brooks—the laughing hours  
 All unnoted fly!"  
 But I answered: "I am sowing.  
 When my acres all are planted,