

that the German government has any such intention.

Pittsburg Post (Dem.), Dec. 31.—When the whole matter comes to be looked into by impartial judges, the war menace of Germany appears to be nothing less than an effort to collect a big sum, partially fraudulent, at the cannon's mouth. Out of this, if Germany persists in her hostile purposes against the South American state, it is easy to see complications may arise in the United States.

Boston Herald (Mass.), (Ind.), Jan. 5.—The Germans are not likely to set at open defiance the decrees of the Monroe doctrine, unless the conditions singularly favor them; but there is little doubt that if the United States became involved in a foreign war . . . which necessitated the putting forth in a thoroughly energetic manner all of our resources, Germany would find in the preoccupation of the American people its opportunity to seize and finally possess itself of a considerable part of the continent of South America.

Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.), Jan. 3.—The more the German claim against Venezuela is looked into the more it appears to be a deliberate swindle, which it is proposed to compel a weak power to pay by cannon and ball, by the temporary seizure of territory, and asserting the right to collect and apply to the swindling debt the customs revenues of the weak power. . . . It is claimed that Germany wants a territorial foothold in the South American state with the intent of starting a great movement of its surplus population in that direction. It could readily induce an immigration of a million, to the great betterment of German trade and an increased political influence and power on American soil. If this goes on, the United States will be sure to be involved.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Manchester Guardian (Lib.), Dec. 18.—It is much easier to talk about the duty of identifying oneself with every passing passion of a people than to perform the duty of withstanding it to its face when for the moment it is wrong. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has chosen the hardest part, and he has the beginnings of his reward in the enthusiasm which his name now arouses at every gathering of Liberals.

Toronto (Ont.) Sun (Goldwin Smith), Jan. 1.—The attempt of the Liberal-Imperialists to oust Campbell-Bannerman from the leadership of the Liberal party and put Lord Rosebery in his place has failed. How could it succeed when the Rosebery platform was tendered in a speech of which each alternate sentence practically contradicted the one before it?

London Speaker (Lib.), Dec. 21.—Lord Rosebery advises the Liberal party—as a man who no longer holds its principles—to renounce its past. We do not think that advice will be listened to, or that his intervention will distract the party from its loyalty to a leader who has courageously faced the tumult and the odium of the hour, and added one more example to the record of Liberal honesty and Liberal courage.

London Daily News (Lib.), Dec. 17.—The Liberal party are much obliged to Lord Rosebery, but they passed through the period of convalescence, which is a process not a result, while he was making up his mind whether he would speak at Chatterfield or not. Under the guidance of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who is rising every day in public honor and esteem, they have regained their pristine vigor, and are quite ready to attack the government when a month hence they get the opportunity.

ANARCHY LAWS.

Baltimore, American (Rep.), Jan. 5.—The national congress, in the press of other business, must not forget the trag-

edy at Buffalo, but must enact laws that will prevent the introduction of more anarchists in this country and enable the authorities to deal with greater severity with those already here.

Free Society (An.), Jan. 5.—"Anarchy must be stamped out," hysterically shriek the daily press. Well, Russia has been "stamping out" nihilism for a few decades, but somehow those principles continue to "bob up serenely," with uncomfortable frequency in the czar's dominions. The American imperialists might profit by the experience of Russian autocracy.

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.), Jan. 6.—Probably no new legislation on the subject is necessary, but if any should be seriously undertaken it is to be hoped that there will be enough genuine Americanism in both houses of congress to make it clear not only in the written law but in the minds of a liberty-loving world that in providing penalties for murder and incitement to murder we are not sacrificing freedom of speech nor setting up a czarism at Washington such as the old Federalists of 1798 had in view.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Chicago Record-Herald (Rep.) Jan. 7.—Congress might indicate that it has no use for "crown colonies," and that it proposes to exercise the authority vested in it to bring the government of the Philippines into conformity with our territorial governments as soon as order is restored. That would tend of itself to reestablish peace, and the policy is one which the Democrats might press upon congress with some hope of benefiting by it.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.), Jan. 8.—It is now admitted even by those who voted for the measure that the House blundered in Passing the Philippine tariff bill. . . . The senate should insist that the Philippines be treated as fairly as was Porto Rico in the Foraker act. (Jan. 9). The bills for the government of the Philippines introduced by Senator Lodge and Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, are examples of constructive statesmanship in refreshing contrast with the Philippine tariff bill evolved by the Hon. Sereno Payne's ways and means committee. The Payne bill is legislation of, by and for the beet-sugar clique. The Lodge and Cooper bills are legislation in the interest of the whole American people.

RECIPROCITY.

Chicago Record-Herald (Rep.), Jan. 4.—Selling to Europe and buying nothing of Europe is not reciprocity. We have got to a point where that policy will not expand our foreign market.

Chicago Chronicle (Dem.), Jan. 5.—Mr. Roosevelt's half-hearted and non-committal utterances on this subject are not characteristic of a bold and righteous man; they smack in every word and sentence of timidity, retreat and surrender. He is as completely under the influence of the tariff masters as Mr. McKinley was when he entered the White House for his first term.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), Jan. 13.—The New York Chamber of Commerce is to be heartily congratulated upon its clear, unequivocal, emphatic declaration for the policy of liberalism and freer trade, for reciprocity without emasculating its and butts. . . . The West demands reciprocity, and its influence in congress is negligible quantity. But it is gratifying to have the support of so powerful and enlightened a body as the New York Chamber of Commerce.

THE ZIONIST AGITATION.

Jewish Exponent (Phila.), Jan. 3.—It has, after five years' work, according to the testimony of its trusted leader, secured from the sultan of Turkey a positive and emphatic declaration of friendship for and interest in the Zionist cause. It is, of

course, easy to sneer at achievements such as these—easy to assert that in the western world the men of influence and position are holding aloof from the movement, and therefore it cannot succeed. "Arguments," such as these can do the Zionist cause no harm; for the fact remains that Dr. Herzl and his devoted band of workers have accomplished more to promote the solidarity and to exalt the idealism of Israel in five years than their predecessors accomplished in many centuries.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Dun's Review (com'l), Dec. 23.—If any evidence was needed of the unparalleled prosperity with which this nation has been blessed during the past year, the expenditure for Christmas gifts and decorations should be ample.

Commercial and Financial Chronicle (Wall st.), Dec. 23.—The tone at this moment is strong and the surroundings are promising. But were we to contrast today with 12 months ago we should have to say that nearly every department of manufacture, except iron and steel and some of their allied products, was less active—and that the greater activity of even iron and steel is mainly, if not wholly, because producers, through a strike and later through a car shortage, have got behind in filling their orders.

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.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1902.

Senate

Upon reassembling after the holiday recess the Senate adjourned for the day (p. 428) out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Sewell, of New Jersey.

House

After transacting unimportant business upon reassembling after the holiday recess the House adjourned for the day (p. 428) as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Sewell. The following bills on general subjects were introduced: No. 7628, bankruptcy; 7646, legal-tender notes; 7647, national bank branches; 7650, army canteen; 7670, postage on books, &c. (p. 431); 7673, immigration (p. 432). The speech of Representative Shafroth on the Philippine tariff appears at page 419.

MISCELLANY

DESPAIR'S DEFEAT.

For The Public.
Keen is the dagger of despair,
But greatest souls
In solid phalanx go;
Whereat the appalled foe
Knows all his weapons vain; and sheathes
His sword in smiles.

Laura Earle.

MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

"We will have to do this year to a small extent what we did last year; borrow from the city hall fund," said Mayor Johnson at the meeting of the council appropriation committee yesterday.

"The situation is this," he said. "Last year we borrowed over \$160,000 out of the so-called city hall fund. This will be repaid by the special levy made for that purpose, which will come in one-

half at each of the two tax collections for the year. We are short in every department except that of police, which has not been increased during the past year, much as it needs to be.

"We have this hope. The very unfair distribution of taxes at the present time may be straightened out by somebody. I think the republican legislature will give us some relief along this line. I do not want to make a political speech or a taxation speech, but this is not a matter of politics; it is a matter of business. The main difficulty is not that we do not have money enough, but that large interests in the city are not paying their share. If the steam railroads bore their just share of the taxes we would have \$300,000 more money available for the use of the city.

"But we will have to do this year to a small extent what we did last year; borrow from the city hall fund. Of course, this borrowing of Peter to pay Paul cannot go on forever and I do not think it will. Next year if our hopes are realized and we can collect taxes on a fair basis, we can have the large police force, the street cleaning system and all of the other improvements that we need."

Mayor Johnson's remarks were greeted with vigorous applause by the committees of business men who were present at the committee meeting from the chamber of commerce and the retail merchants' board. As these gentlemen left the room after their own hearing had ended they filed by the mayor and each one warmly shook his hand and expressed commendation for what he had said.

"We want clean streets, such streets as we have had recently," J. H. Danforth told the members of the appropriation and finance committees yesterday during their session. Mr. Danforth was one of a delegation that appeared before the committees to represent the chamber of commerce and the retail merchants' board. His remarks on clean streets was the keynote of what they had to say to the councilmen in regard to what the business men of Cleveland want at the hands of the city government during the coming year.

Each member of the delegation had warm praise for Director Salen for his work in cleaning the streets during the past year. The delegation came before the council committees to suggest that whatever else they did, they should, for the good of the city, see that the shortage in the street cleaning department was relieved as far as possible in

order that there should be no falling off in the work already done.

E. C. Higbee explained the purpose of the delegation in appearing before the committee. "We all feel that high praise is due the administration for the work on the streets that has been carried on during the past few months. We feel more than satisfied with the work of the white wings system and we want that system continued for the good of the city; continued and enlarged, if possible. We feel that this is necessary, but we are not familiar with the conditions as are you gentlemen, on whom the obtaining of money for street cleaning depend. We are here to urge a continuation of the work, but we leave it to you gentlemen to tell us how this can be done."

"We want clean streets," said Mr. Danforth. "Such streets as we have had recently. Let us keep them in the same shape in the future that they have been kept in since the white wings system was inaugurated."

"We are very well satisfied with what has been done so far," said George Williams. "We want it continued."

"We have never had clean streets until the past year," said C. W. Whitmarsh. "It seems that with the growth of Cleveland and the advertising the city is receiving it will be a great mistake if we do not do at least as well in the future."

"I would like to see more white wings put on the streets," said Webb C. Ball. "We have had better streets during the past year than at any time since I have been in Cleveland. There isn't anything more important than clean streets."—Cleveland Plain Dealer of January 4.

IF ONE SOWS TARES.

"You have my full permission," said Mrs. Dillingham.

"Whatever it is, I shall be delighted," I managed to get that far.

"Say anything you please, I don't care what you say. Abuse him all you want to. I was never so disappointed in anybody in my life—oh, I think it was perfectly abominable."

"Surely you do not mean—"

"I don't care if he is president. He had no right to do it. That dear old man with his lovely white hair and his face red like a baby's and then to scold him like a schoolboy—oh, it was outrageous."

From which, with a little mental agility, I infer that President Roosevelt's reprimand of Gen. Miles does not meet the lady's approval."

"Approval? You are just as bad as

he is. It was contemptible; it was cowardly."

"It does seem a little bit bumptious. But then the president is commander in chief of the army, and discipline must be preserved."

"Brr, what tepid words you use. It was brutal. It was inexcusable. If I had been Gen. Miles I would have told him what I thought of him right there."

She would, too. No doubt about that.

"Perhaps it was brutal and cowardly. The army is a brutal institution. It is an organized tyranny. Tyranny implies cowardice.

"The soldier is not supposed to think. The volunteer soldier never quite gets that into his head. He remains more a man and less a soldier to the end of his term. The regular has it drilled into him until it becomes second nature to obey orders and ask no questions. Possibly the American soldier never gets completely over the habit of having a mind of his own. Gen. Miles has been in the army all his life and he so far forgot himself as to express an opinion when he had been told to keep his mouth shut. He went so far as to say that Dewey was all right and he had no sympathy with attempts to defame a brave man. And he got a scolding for it.

"President Roosevelt is a gentleman, and cannot be anything else. The commander in chief of the army is liable to be a bully. He can't hold his job without being a tyrant."

"Nonsense. You're just talking. Our soldiers are the bravest men in the world."

"Our American soldiers are the bravest soldiers in the world. As mere fighters I am told the Turks and the mahdists take the prize. But our volunteer regiments are incomparable as men under arms. Our regular army is not made of the same sort of material. Still, Mrs. Dillingham is right. Our army, even our regular army, is made up of brave men. Yet the army is a bully and a coward.

"Pick up the worst brute you can find in Red Wing or Goodhue county. Tell him to drive a woman and her children out of her cottage and burn the cottage. Tell him to drive off the cattle and kill any man he can find lurking about whether he is armed or not. Give him leave to gather up any valuable property he can find.

"There isn't a man in this county, not one in the state, who would do it. But we have several thousand men do-