

of the people of the State at large. In no other way can we secure for Cleveland the unobstructed right to establish the kind of system we ought to have and which our constituents clearly demand.

Meanwhile, however, it is fully within our power to begin anew the important work in this connection of establishing a system of low fares. To prevent this consummation a revolution in the judicially-approved practice of half a century of municipal government in Ohio was precipitated. Cleveland was thus divested of its admirable charter and placed for nine months virtually under the government of the Supreme Court. But the day of our city's deliverance is at hand. All the legislative precautions of monopoly lobbyists and party "bosses" have been set at naught by popular vote. The people of Cleveland have spoken, and the duty of their officials is clear.

These are but suggestions of the larger and perhaps more difficult duties before us. Other duties and other problems will unite with these to make our labors arduous and the necessity for our vigilance constant. Doubtless we shall often meet with difficulties that will try our patience and encounter obstacles to tax our resources. Even in the most favorable circumstances it is no easy task to execute with intelligent fidelity the delicate trusts which the people of a modern city, with all its marvelous complexity of public and private interests, repose in their officials. The severity of such a task is intensified as new municipal problems naturally press forward for solution. It is greatly aggravated when in addition the whole structure of the municipal government is suddenly altered by hasty legislation, undigested and unconsidered by the law-making body, and dictated by conflicting private interests having little or no regard for the public good. But I venture the prediction that the officials of Cleveland will prove equal to their peculiarly delicate and difficult task.

Working harmoniously together, without regard to party, with malice toward no man and injustice to no interest, but in response to a lively spirit of fair play to all, whether rich or poor, I believe that the members of this new city government will overcome every obstacle, those that are designedly thrown in their way as well as those that naturally arise, and so triumphantly achieve the beneficent results they have been elected to secure. Upon you, gentlemen of the city coun-

cil, I trust we may depend for a courageous and untarnished record and wholesome local legislation. From you, gentlemen of the various administrative departments, I am sure we may expect industrious, sensible and faithful service. For myself, I pledge again my best abilities and my sincere devotion to the work we have in common to do—to this great work of making our city a model municipality.

What greater honor could any of us desire? What object could there be more worthy of any man's ambition than to succeed in giving strength and tone and exalted character to the municipality of which he is a citizen? to succeed in effectively cooperating in the work of establishing in his own city municipal self-government upon the basis of equal justice, and thereby setting an example of practical democracy to the civilized world.

Perhaps we cannot wholly succeed. Be that as it may, let us firmly resolve, each for himself in his own sphere of official duty, and all of us together, that at any rate we will deserve to succeed.

"ME AND MY FRIENDS."

Mr. Baer says that coal will advance in price again. Asked why the price had not been reduced, he said: "Because you and your friends have succeeded in raising wages and getting up the cost of necessities, so that profits are less."

You and your friends had to come and stick your old proboscises
Into all our business and criticise its processes;

Had to come and quiz us on our dealings carboniferous,
Then go saying wicked things in language most vociferous—

Now, see what me and my friends
Do to you and your friends.

You and your friends had to go and utter things calorified—
Things about our deals that left me and my friends horrified;

Had to egg our workers on until there was no pleasing them
Other than to make their wages suit them by increasing them—

Now, see what me and my friends
Do to you and your friends.

You and your friends spoke of our divine rights disrespectfully,
Treated all our edicts and all our rules neglectfully.

Now it's our turn—wait until winter time's frigidly;
Prices will be climbing up with intense rapidity.

Then see what me and my friends
Do to you and your friends!

—The Chicago Tribune.

The day after President Loubet arrived in Tlemcen (Algeria), which had suffered long from drought, there was a heavy fall of rain. This was attrib-

uted by the natives to the President's visit—with as much reason as our present prosperity is attributed by many to the Republican policies of protection and expansion.—The San Francisco Star.

Dickey, five years old, the son of a well-known minister, reports the Commercial, has not advanced sufficiently in his studies to take up physiology, but that the subject may appeal to him, perhaps, is revealed in a dialogue between himself and his brother Teddy, seven years old, which occurred at luncheon the other day.

"I'm so hungry, I wish I could eat everything on the table and fill my stummick from here to here," said Teddy, indicating what he thought was the "stummick's" location by pointing his finger to either side of his little body.

"Huh, you don't think your stummick goes so far, do you?" questioned Dickey.

"Why not?" asked Teddy.

"Well, you've got a gizzard and a soul; where're they?"—The Red Wing (Minn.) Argus.

Smart Aleck—Once upon a time there were three little children. Half of them were boys an'—

Dumb Delia—Why, Aleck! How could there be one and a half girls?

Smart Aleck—There weren't. The other half was boys, too.—London Tit-Bits.

The rich man is the trustee of humanity. In this way, you see, humanity's money is kept profitably invested, instead of being spent for food and drink and other frippery.—Puck.

A PRIMER OF RIGHT AND WRONG.

This attractive little volume, by J. N. Larned (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 70 cents), seems to me the best of its kind. It is easy, interesting reading to grown-up people; whether it will prove to be so to "young people in schools and families," for whom it is by its title page intended, is another matter. It ought to be. It is written simply, though not childishly; concisely, though not without some grace of style.

But it is hard to prophesy what the average child will take to willingly. The little girl who said she had received as Christmas presents three books for improvement and two to read, was doubtless very serious in her criticism, and meant no joke. Among

the books for improvement I should say that Mr. Larned's would at any rate come as near being a book to read as it would be easy to make on this subject.

A happy feature is the addition of examples and opinions at the end of certain chapters, especially the examples. It strikes me that the author might well have added more of these. The concrete, as we know, counts for most both in interest and in effectiveness with children—and, for that matter, with 99 per cent. of the grown-up people.

Turning for a moment to the author's real treatment of the subject. I think it will be found to be in the main very clear and satisfactory. In chapter V., where he speaks of the "mischievous notion" of accepting the laws as standards of sound morality, he should perhaps have made some further distinction in his strictures. For there are laws which one may by no means believe in, and yet he cannot do otherwise than live in accordance with them. Here the morality comes in in trying to change them. And this suggests a failing in all books of this kind. They instill no spirit of aspiration and enthusiasm for improving social relations by standing up for juster laws and better institutions. The young love enthusiasm, and where the atmosphere is healthy they are naturally radical. What a pity that the enthusiasm for social justice is not more frequently aroused and steadily fostered in them by their books and teachers.

J. H. DILLARD.

M'CUTCHEON'S CARTOONS.

It seems almost impossible to say so much that is often wise and almost always funny, with hardly a word of letter press, as John McCutcheon says in the collection of his cartoons which McClurg & Co., of Chicago, have re-

produced in book form. Included in this collection is the series of serio-comic drawings, caricaturistically true, of a country boy's life in Spring time, in Summer time, in the Fall and in the Winter. To regular readers of the Chicago Record-Herald these cartoons will all seem familiar, but they will lack no interest on that account. McCutcheon's is the kind of gentle fun-making that one can enjoy over and over. It depends much less upon exaggeration for its comical effects than upon a true touch here and another there. These touches in such cartoons as those of the boy and the seasons will infallibly awaken ludicrous recollections in the memory of anyone who has ever been a boy, especially a boy with a dog or two. Others than Record-Herald readers are

to be envied. Not only will the book afford them cosy enjoyment; it will furnish them the delightful sensation of enjoyment of a new kind. McCutcheon's pencil is original in its wit, and deliciously faithful. A well considered introduction by George Ade adds interest to the volume.

PERIODICALS.

Some time ago we called attention to an article in the Westminster Review on the startling increase of insanity in England. In the April number of this Review will be found another article on the same subject, from which it appears that on January 1, 1859, there were 36,762 insane persons in England, and on January 1, 1902, 110,713. Another striking contribution to this number is an article entitled, "Why English Literature Is Dying." The writer's chief point seems to be that our education has been increasing in extent rather than in depth. He laments "the appetite for sensation, the widespread and inane habit of reading only scraps and paragraphs, and

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Dated at Chicago, Illinois, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1903.
M. B. BECKER, President.
H. D. COOK, Secretary.
JAY D. MILLER, Attorney, Attest.