

play, and free trade. I believe in freedom.

In 1820 the merchants of London revolted against the protective system and presented their famous petition to "buy where we like, and sell where we like." In this petition they said: "But foreign commerce is conducive to the wealth and prosperity of a country by enabling it to import the commodities for the production of which the soil, climate, capital and industry of other countries are best calculated, and to export in payment those articles for which its own situation is better adapted." "That freedom from restraint is calculated to give the utmost extension to foreign trade, and the best direction to the capital and industry of the country." After these principles were adopted, British trade leaped from a level line to a steadily climbing upward one.

It is said the trusts have an expanding commerce, Why not? They sell abroad at the expense of the buyer at home. But the expansion is not for the merchants and citizens of this country, nor for the trade in general. It is all for the trusts. I am told by experts that the real balance of trade, so far as the people are concerned, is against us.

I am writing too hastily to condense, and this letter is already too long. My views are pretty well known to you and my fellow citizens. When in doubt as to my position, anyone can safely resolve his doubts by considering that I believe the earth was made for the inhabitants thereof. I believe in freedom wherever possible, and in all things. I oppose governmental interference in private enterprise, and I oppose all special privileges. Again let me urge that we take no special thought about the success of to-day, but strike out some deep principles which we believe in as we do in life itself, and hang to them until they win. If they be truth, they will win in time, and if they be not truth they ought not to win.

I would not regard our party's defeat in the next national election as an unmixed sorrow, for we will soon be on the eve of another "hard times" epoch which will surely be laid at the doors of the then existing administration. It will be largely the result of Republican inflations and subsidies, and tariff and speculation, and it would be hard for the Democratic party, now that it is so much needed, to be wiped out by the effects of the very evils it seeks to remedy.

Again thanking, through you, those fellow citizens who have shown their

confidence in me, I am, yours very truly,

C. E. S. WOOD.
New York, Apr. 21, 1902.

IN OUR HUMAN HIVE.

This much at least is certain; our "little black specks" would not reveal the vast moral direction, the wonderful unity that are so apparent in the hive.

"Whither do they tend, and what is it they do?" he would ask, after years and centuries of patient watching. "What is the aim of their life or its pivot? Do they obey some God? I can see nothing that governs their actions. The little things that one day they appear to collect and build up, the next day they destroy and scatter. They come and they go, they meet and disperse, but one knows not what it is that they seek. In numberless cases the spectacle they present is altogether inexplicable.

There are some, for instance, who as it were, seem scarcely to stir from their place. They are to be distinguished by their glossier coat, and often, too, by their more considerable bulk. They occupy buildings ten or twenty times larger than ordinary dwellings, and richer and more ingeniously fashioned. Every day they spend many hours at their meals, which, sometimes, indeed are prolonged far into the night. They appear to be held in extraordinary honor by those who approach them; men come from the neighboring houses, bringing provisions, and even from the depths of the country, laden with presents. One can only assume that these persons must be indispensable to the race, to which they render essential service, although our means of investigation have not yet enabled us to discover what the precise nature of this service may be.

There are others, again, who are incessantly engaged in the most wearisome labor, whether it be in great sheds full of wheels, that forever turn round and round, or close by the shipping, or in obscure hovels, or on small plots of earth that from sunrise to sunset they are constantly delving and digging. We are led to believe that this labor must be an offense, and punishable. For the persons guilty of it are housed in filthy, ruinous and squalid cabins. They are clothed in some colorless hidé. So great does their ardor appear for this noxious, or at any rate useless activity, that they scarcely allow themselves time to eat or to sleep. In numbers they are to the others as a thousand to one. It is remarkable that the species should have been able to survive to this day under

conditions so unfavorable to its development. It should be mentioned, however, that apart from this characteristic devotion to their wearisome toil, they appear inoffensive and docile; and satisfied with the leavings of those who evidently are the guardians, if not the saviors of the race.—From "The Life of the Bee," by Maurice Maeterlinck.

PARODIES YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

JINGOISM.

With undiminished respect for the memory of Sir Walter Scott.

For The Public.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said:

"Let's grab some nation's native land!"
Who hath not massacred and burned,
Wasted and ruined, ere he turned
From robbery on some foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well!
He makes no water tortures swell;
High though his talents, wide his fame,
Patriot his soul as wish can claim—
Yea, be he Honor's second self,
His worth and intellect we'll shelf,
And make a hero of some clown,
Who bawls: "Let peacemakers go down
To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
All drawn, all quartered, and all hung!"*

BERTRAND SHADWELL.

* Or words to that effect. He said "hung." I know it ought to be "hanged." I am not responsible.

"I suppose that the Filipinos are very deceitful," remarked the imperialist, as he saluted the flag.

"Oh, they are," exclaimed Lieut. Returne; "they deceive without shame. Why, I have actually seen Filipino mothers swear up and down that their grown up children were not ten years old."

G. T. E.

Ever stop to think that someone has to go around and pick up and straighten out after the easy-going, good-natured people?—Atchison Globe.

It is time for Spain to reciprocate and interfere with our Philippine business "in the interests of humanity."—Helena Independent.

BOOK NOTICES.

WATSON'S NAPOLEON.

Of course everyone who has had the good fortune to read the Story of France will read this third volume. In real understanding of Napoleon—whether as a politician, as a statesman, as a commander, or especially as a man and, in spite of his imperialism, as a humanitarian—this life seems to me to surpass all the histories of Napoleon that have ever been written.

To understand a man as great as Napoleon it takes time and it takes sympathy. The life must be written by one who can enter into the arcanum of his hero's ideals and purposes. Mr. Watson, himself a "lib-

eral" in the best sense, seems to me to have succeeded in doing this.

I used the word humanitarian advisedly; for Napoleon was this, in the sense of wishing well to all men, rather than to a caste or class. He understood and resisted the whole Bourbon brood with its dogmas of divine right and special privilege. No man that ever lived ever did more for democracy than he. The tragedy of his life was that he stopped short, that he did not have enough faith in democracy. The mismanagement of the revolution and the attitude of all the institutional forces, which he had seen in his young days, had impressed him too deeply. In his last desperate days in France the masses would have rallied to him, had he said the word. He stopped short of the sublime height of seeing that the salvation of democracy is more democracy.

Why did his almost superhuman genius fail to see this? The failure lay in the very human weakness of selfishness. The thing that dragged him down was the selfish desire to found a dynasty. The glamour of kingship poisoned his ideals. He longed to perpetuate his line. This is shown in his great desire for a son and in his repeated care for the interest of the son. Each time he abdicated he made an effort to stipulate for the succession of this son. With this purpose always in view he feared to put himself at the head of a real social revolution, and thus to alienate forever the higher powers and institutions at home and abroad.

How the people believed in him, loved him! Had he only trusted them, called upon

Home Rule and Tax Reform in Colorado.

Advocates of home rule in taxation should be interested in and lend their aid to the campaign now in progress in Colorado, for a constitutional amendment allowing counties desiring to do so to adopt land value taxation for local purposes, as is done in New Zealand and elsewhere in Australasia. The resolution submitting this amendment to popular vote passed both houses of the Colorado legislature by a two-thirds majority. An attempt subsequently made in the interest of land grant railroads and other speculative real estate interests to repeal the resolution was defeated by a close vote. The same special interests are now canvassing the state against the measure. They are spending money freely for this purpose, while the friends of the measure have but little to spend. As usual, what it is everybody's business to pay for nobody pays for. That should be remedied. It is to the interest of the whole country that this Colorado amendment be adopted, for its adoption would surely be followed by the adoption of similar measures in other states. We therefore call upon the people of Illinois to help the friends of home rule and just taxation in Colorado. Money is needed to send speakers through the state and to supply the people with explanatory literature. For the purpose of raising such a fund by national subscription a National Australasian Tax Reform association has been organized. Hon. James W. Bucklin, of Grand Junction, Col., is president. Lawson Purdy, of New York, is secretary, and August Lewis, of the same state, is treasurer. An Illinois branch of this association has been formed, which will receive contributions, either in bulk or in monthly installments, and forward them to the national treasurer. The amendment is to be voted upon at the Colorado election in November next, and funds are needed NOW. Send contributions to U. A. H. Greene, secretary, 138 Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN,
Chairman Illinois Committee for the Promotion of the Australasian Tax System.
U. A. H. GREENE, Secretary.

them to stand by him in wiping out every vestige of the old regime, perhaps liberalism would not have suffered its great setback.

Mr. Watson's clear and vivid style, shown to perfection in the second volume of the Story of France, is fully maintained in this last volume. With the exception of Froude and Flske, no modern historian possesses to as high a degree the quality of being interesting. This life of Napoleon carries one on like a novel. One ceases to watch the number of the page and is sorry when the last is turned.

On page 667 there is a common lapse from good English; but in such a book as this one feels almost ashamed to notice so trifling a matter. It is like criticising Napoleon on spelling and penmanship.

J. H. DILLARD.

PERIODICALS.

—The International Socialist Review (Chicago) begins in the May number a history of the United States in its economic epochs, from the standpoint of historic materialism.

LOST—One Full Dinner Pail marked "McK-H-Rlt. W." The finder may keep the Contents for his honesty, and no questions asked; the advertiser wishing only to recover the Pail for a memento of his folly. Address: Workingman "No. 10,171," care of The Gold Brick Manufacturing Co., Washington, New York, Chicago, St. Louis or San Francisco. Labor papers please copy and send bill to the nearest Republican Committee.

Volume IV of The Public

Complete Volumes, including index, sent post paid at Regular Subscription price, \$1.00.

BOUND VOLUMES NOW READY.
PRICE, \$2.00.

Express charges to be paid by consignee. Address,
PUBLIC PUBLISHING CO., Box 687, Chicago.

VOLUMES II AND III.

We have on hand a limited number of volumes II and III, bound in the regular half leather style of THE PUBLIC at \$2.00 per volume. Express charges to be paid by consignee.

PUBLIC PUBLISHING CO., Box 687, Chicago.

BINDERS FOR THE PUBLIC:

Emerson Binding Covers in which THE PUBLIC may be filed away week by week, making at the end of the year a reasonably well-bound volume, may be ordered through this office. Price, 30 cents, postpaid.

The Public

is a weekly review which prints in concise and plain terms, with lucid explanations and without editorial bias, all the news of the world of historical value. It reads the daily papers and tells its readers what they say. It is also an editorial paper. Though it abstains from mingling editorial opinions with its news accounts, it has opinions of a pronounced character, based upon the principles of radical democracy, which, in the columns reserved for editorial comment, it expresses fully and freely, without favor or prejudice, without fear of consequences, and without hope of discreditable reward. Yet it makes no pretensions to infallibility, either in opinions or in statements of fact; it simply aspires to a deserved reputation for intelligence and honesty in both. Besides its editorial and news features, the paper contains a department of original and selected miscellany, in which appear articles and extracts upon various subjects, verse as well as prose, chosen alike for their literary merit and their wholesome human interest. Familiarity with THE PUBLIC will commend it as a paper that is not only worth reading, but also worth filing.

TERMS.

Annual Subscription	\$2.00
Semi-Annual Subscription	1.00
Quarterly Subscription50
Trial Subscription (4 weeks)10
Single Copies05

Free of postage in United States, Canada and Mexico. Elsewhere, postage extra, at the rate of one cent per week.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
1641 UNITY BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL.

All checks, drafts, post office money orders and express money orders should be made payable to the order of THE PUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.

Payment of subscription is acknowledged up to and including the first issue of the month printed on the wrapper. The figures following the month, refer to the year in which the subscription expires.

Subscribers wishing to change address must give the old address as well as the new one.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS:
THE PUBLIC, BOX 687, CHICAGO, ILL.

ATTORNEYS.

Chicago.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ESTATES, CLAIMS, PATENTS,
614 Hoanoke Building, Chicago.

Houston.

EWING & RING,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Presley K. Ewing. Henry F. Ring.

New York.

FRED. CYRUS LEUBUSCHER,
COUNSELOR AT LAW,
BENNETT BLDG.,
90 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan,
Tel. Call, 1283 Cortlandt. Rooms 1011-1012.
NEW YORK.

THE PUBLIC WILL BE SENT **ON TRIAL**
for the purpose of introducing it to new readers, for the term of four weeks for .
10 CENTS.