

forms and blankets, were destroyed by the Americans. Another fight occurred in Batangas on the 25th, at San Jose. The Filipinos attacked the American garrison there, and after a hard fight burned the town. On the 25th the Weyler reconcentrado policy was put in force on the island of Samar, the inhabitants being then notified, reads the Manila dispatch, "to concentrate in the towns, on pain of being public enemies and outlaws and treated accordingly." On the 30th advices were received at Manila from the capital of Samar, saying that small skirmishes take place daily in the island and that the capital itself was under fire on the 29th.

The curtain fell on the last act in the McKinley tragedy early in the morning of the 29th, when Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of the late president, was put to death in the electrical death chair at Auburn prison, New York. The prisoner refused the offices of a priest, and asked that there be no praying over him when he was dead. He wished to make a public statement before execution, but that privilege being denied him he refused to make any statement at all until the officials were strapping him in their death chair. Then, within the minute and a half that elapsed between his appearance in the death chamber and the first terrific electric shock to which he was subjected, he said, in the presence of the 20 official witnesses:

I killed the president because he was an enemy of the good people—of the working people. I am not sorry for my crime. I am awfully sorry I could not see my father.

The first shock was applied at 7:12:30. Two more immediately followed, the electrical force being finally turned off at 7:15, when the prisoner was pronounced dead. The official autopsy was made by Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, of New York; Dr. John Gerin, the prison physician, and Dr. E. A. Spitzka, who reported that—the autopsy occupied over three hours and embraced a careful examination of all the bodily organs, including the brain. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain.

The dead body of the prisoner was buried in quicklime in an unmarked grave in the prison cemetery; the family having relinquished their right to it at the suggestion of the prison warden, who explained the dangers they

would incur of exciting a riot if they took the body away.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—On the 26th Otto Nordenskjöld's vessel, "Antarctic," left Falmouth, England, upon a south pole expedition.

—Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, for 25 years pastor of the People's church, of Chicago, has resigned the active pastorate.

—Hall Caine, the radical author, has been elected to represent the town of Ramsay in the Manx parliament by a vote of 458 to 191.

—Although a citizens' movement in Sedalia, Mo., was organized to prevent the holding there of the Socialist state convention, the convention met on the 19th and transacted its business without interference.

—Gen. Wade has issued a circular in southern Luzon doing away with the Spanish titles of address of "don, senior, senora and seniorita" and gives for those appellations the American equivalent of Mr., Mrs. and Miss.

—In the matter of reports during the week of trust organization, it is announced that with the beginning of the year a new steel trust will be born in Youngstown, O. A gold mine trust is spoken of to absorb the mines of the Black Hills.

—Judge Haney, of Chicago, has dismissed the quo warranto proceedings (p. 299) against the People's Gas Light & Coke company, of Chicago, brought to divest that company of its charter. He holds that the legislative act of 1897 consolidating the gas companies of Chicago into this company is constitutional.

—Caleb Powers was again convicted in Kentucky on the 26th of the murder of William Goebel (for first trial refer to vol. iii., p. 346). Powers, a Republican, was secretary of state of Kentucky at the time of the murder. The Court of Appeals had granted him a new trial after his first conviction and life sentence.

—Judge McLean, of the New York supreme court, has granted a certificate of "reasonable doubt" in the case of John Most, convicted of republishing an old article advising murder of crowned heads. Judge McLean expresses doubt of the legal validity of the conviction, and upon the basis of his certificate Mr. Most is entitled to bail pending an appeal to the higher courts.

—Henry Ancketill, one of the original single tax men in this country, and for several years an active single tax advocate in Natal, South Africa, has been elected to the Natal parliament as a representative from

Durban. One of the principal planks of his platform was a declaration that "economic rent is the natural revenue of every country." Mr. Ancketill had been defeated at a by-election last May (p. 195), but by a very small adverse majority.

—Three white men and 31 Negroes were killed in a race riot at Balltown, La., on the 28th. The riot originated in the appearance of a white posse at a Negro camp meeting ostensibly to investigate a charge against a Negro of keeping a restaurant without a license; but feeling on both sides was intense on account of the lynching and burning five days before of a Negro by white men, and the collision in consequence of the invasion of the meeting was spontaneous.

#### MISCELLANY

##### A TRIBUTE TO HERBERT BIGELOW.

For The Public.

"There is but one code of morals for men and nations."—Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow.

He speaks in prophecy; a man

With God's law written in his heart—  
God's law, which he, God's partisan,  
Cries daily in the crowded mart.

Who takes or adds a single word

Has half destroyed the virile strength  
Revealed in every sentence heard,  
In every cadence' measured length.

Long may he live to do God's will,

And prove the promise of his youth,  
May nothing come in age to chill  
His love for God, and man, and truth.

For in that heart and soul and mind,

And from that tongue so eloquent,  
Spring thoughts to cheer and bless man-  
kind,

And lead to human betterment.

STEPHEN BELL.

##### AN EFFECT OF THE CONQUEST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

For The Public.

Let me press home this thought to northerners—and many of them, I doubt not, will welcome it—that northern applause of the policy of shooting down weaker brown men in distant islands to civilize them, or even to "save their souls"—must inevitably plant seeds of bitter fruit for black men in the southern states of this country, and perhaps, nay, very probably, in all the others. I cannot believe I am mistaken in supposing that the lynching spirit has shown itself conspicuously bold and self-congratulatory in the northern and western as well as in the southern states of the union, since it became possible for the hoarse and brutal muse of Rudyard Kipling to sing the nation's policy and purpose. If millions of brown men across the thousands of miles of sea are the

white nation's burden—to be dealt with as a burden—why may not the white men of the southern states look upon the black man, separated from them by no sea at all, as their burden, to be dealt with as a burden rather than as men.

QUINCY EWING.

#### FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

Freedom of legitimate discussion must be maintained. If any editor or public man feels persuaded that a president is working harm to the republic, he must have the right to say so plainly and emphatically. A year and a half ago, George F. Hoar, the veteran republican senator from Massachusetts, was profoundly convinced that the policy pursued by the administration was one so utterly bad that "perseverance in it will be the abandonment of the principles upon which our government is founded, that it will change our republic into an empire;" and he so declared, in the most impressive manner, in a speech delivered before the senate on the 17th of April, 1900. The right of any public man—and of any newspaper editor—to say such severe things as this about the president must be preserved, and it will be a sad day for the republic when there are not George F. Hoars ready to speak the truth as they see it. So, too, we must render it possible always for a Nast to expose a Tweed, or a Keppler a Blaine, in a cartoon which puts a whole argument in a single picture.—N. Y. Evening Post.

#### DR. WASHINGTON AS A GUEST.

Booker T. Washington's dinner with the president has served, at least, to make him one of the best known men under the sun, and also to bring out from all sources a pile of evidence showing that few persons of our time have been received in such good society as he has been. Bishop Potter says that Mr. Washington has been entertained at his table in New York, and it is now recalled that last November the master of Tuskegee dined at the Waldorf-Astoria with such men as Mr. Depew, Gen. Howard, Capt. Mahan, Thomas B. Reed and Gen. Sickles. In Paris a few years ago Mr. Washington sat at the same table with former President Benjamin Harrison, Ambassador Porter and other distinguished men. The culminating fact, of course, is that this honored and distinguished American with the dark skin and his wife have been the guests of the late Queen Victoria at tea. It is a queer mess if a man who has had his tea from the table of the world's greatest queen, the figurehead of one

of the swellest societies known, cannot eat soup with the president of the United States.—Editorial in Springfield (Mass.) Republican of October 25.

#### THE "FULL DINNER PAIL" IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Hanna's "full dinner pail" argument is coming home to roost most unpleasantly in the fight against Tammany this fall. Tammany is using it with an audacity of logic that no one has yet surpassed. All classes in New York have been more prosperous under the Van Wyck administration than under that of Mr. Strong, who was the last fusion mayor. Among the small shopkeepers and owners of real estate the Tammany worker says: "Behold! How poor you were under Strong, and how prosperous you are under Van Wyck! Let in the fusionists under Low, and hard times will come again." The logic is said to be not without effect, and Mr. Low is going to devote special attention hereafter to the claim of "Tammany prosperity." His method of exposing the sham will be to show that while Strong was in power the whole country was depressed industrially, while the whole country has been prosperous during the Van Wyck regime. Mr. Low will try the device of giving all the credit for prosperity to the republican party of the nation, but it is to be feared that his logic will fail to persuade like the Tammany logic. The average man does not seem to hunt back very far for the causes of business depression or prosperity.—Editorial in Springfield (Mass.) Republican of October 25.

#### THE NEUROSIS OF SLAUGHTER.

An outstanding effect of all wars, and one peculiarly obvious at the present moment, is a neurosis of brutality, affecting whole societies. Christian women can now be heard saying in England, as they could be a year ago, that the way to deal with the Boers is to exterminate them. "I would shoot them all," is a phrase often heard from women's lips. And these women show no tremor of horror over the record of the deaths of the children in the camps: horrible as it is to think of, some of them seem positively to rejoice that the iron is thus made to enter the soul of the Boer women who exhort their husbands to fight to the death. In the United States things have not gone quite so far; but while the bulk of the nation was screaming: "Remember the Maine!" the women appeared to be just as savage as the men. And if Mr. Chamberlain is to

be believed on such a point, the United States government has actually done in the Philippines what he and so many of his tribe are lusting to do in South Africa—decreed that after a given date all resistance shall be treated as murder, and all prisoners shot or hanged. And with all this monstrous stimulation of the instinct of slaughter, all this divinization of the spirit of murder, the average respectable person becomes frantic with rage and amazement when the contagion reaches a cracked anarchist, and sets him upon shooting the official head of a state. The very spirit of the assassin is displayed by the yelling mob which strove the other day to lynch him: they are as truly anarchists as he, with the added touch of bestiality which would gladly tear his flesh from his bones.—The London New Age of October 10.

#### TOM JOHNSON.

Extracts from an article by John Stone Pardee, in Goodhue (Minn.) County News.

A forceful man, a masterful man is Johnson—a southerner, by the way, from Kentucky and Virginia blood like the great president, self taught after his common schooling, a man of affairs, a man who does things.

He started picking up scrap iron for a street railway. In a few months he was a clerk in the office, in two years he was president of the road.

He went to Cleveland and got some people to buy a wreck of a street railroad and put him in as manager; made it the best property in the city.

He invented a new form of rail and started mills to manufacture it. He accumulated various interests and saw that everyone returned a profit. He is a builder; never made a cent by tearing down, but always by building up.

Incidentally he never had a strike in his works or on his roads.

He has the strength of Hill, the astuteness of Carnegie, the boldness of Morgan. He started on their road to wealth and power, but other than their ambitions seized him.

Hill is using his colossal strength for Hill. Carnegie's astuteness was all for Carnegie till wealth became a burden and he fell to the labor of giving away what cost so much labor—his and Homestead's—to accumulate. Morgan's boldness is that he may have a \$5,000 bulldog, a \$150,000 painting, a \$300,000 yacht, million-dollar puppies.

Johnson's new ambition is to serve the public. He has begun in Cleveland on a programme of fair taxa-