

tlement west of the Alleghany mountains and the first capital of Illinois, which, owing to its location on the banks of the Mississippi, was long ago abandoned because of the constant eating away of its site by the frequent shifts of the course of the river, has at last entirely disappeared.

—Aerial navigation has become a probability by the second successful trial trip of the famous Zeppelin airship in Switzerland on the 17th. The airship, which is constructed of aluminum, rose to a height of 1,400 feet and traveled for a distance of 13 miles against the wind. Five persons made the trip.

—Among recent industrial shut-downs is the closing of the two departments of the Illinois Steel Co.'s plant at South Chicago, which was ordered on the 13th. It threw 2,500 men out of work. Conflicting reasons are assigned by the officers of the company, but the prevailing opinion among the employes is that the shutdown is for political effect.

—William L. Wilson, ex-postmaster general during President Cleveland's administration, and famous as a lawyer, educator and member of five congresses, and especially as the author of the Wilson tariff bill, died on the 17th. Mr. Wilson, who was known as a "scholar in politics," was president of Washington and Lee university at the time of his death.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for September, as given by the September treasury sheet, were as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold, and S for silver):

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.	
M	\$115,634,210	\$59,562,906	\$56,071,304	exp
G	794,962	3,977,359	3,182,397	imp
S	5,723,708	4,140,675	1,583,033	exp
	\$122,152,880	\$67,680,940	\$54,471,940	exp

—The monthly statement of the treasury department for September shows on hand September 30:

Reserve fund.....	\$150,000,000.00
Available cash balance..	138,204,878.19

Total	\$288,204,878.19
On hand at close of last fiscal year, June 30, 1900	305,705,654.78

Decrease

	\$17,500,775.59
--	-----------------

—William Vocke, of Chicago, a life-long and representative German-American republican, addressed a German audience at Central Music hall on the 13th, publicly severing his connection with the republican party and announcing his intention of supporting Bryan. Ex-Congressman Julius Goldzier, who also opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896, presided. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

—The Michigan legislature, in special session on the 12th, passed the bill and constitutional amendment, recom-

mended by Gov. Pingree, relating to the taxation of corporations and the repeal of the special charters of railroad companies of that state. The bill provides for the taxation of railroad corporations upon the basis of the cash value of their stocks instead of their gross earnings as heretofore.

—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, of New York, who on the 12th was served with requisition papers, made by Gov. Sayres, of Texas, for the extradition of certain directors and officers of the Standard Oil Co. for trial for conspiracy in the Texas courts, has refused to honor the requisition on the ground that evidence has not been presented that the persons named had been in the state of Texas when the crime was committed.

—Chicago's city council on the 15th, with but one dissenting vote, adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to draft a law for submission to the next legislature granting the city of Chicago authority to build and maintain a municipal gas and electric light plant. At the same session it also passed an ordinance limiting the price of gas sold by existing companies to 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, the ordinance to go into effect January 1, 1901.

MISCELLANY

FREEDOM'S BROTHERHOOD.

For The Public.

"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God?"

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my [Filipino] brethren, ye have done it unto me."

O ye, who hear as God's command
The words of Bethlehem's song,
Go, sound abroad o'er all the land
This message clear and strong:
On earth peace, good will to men;
The new Shekinah tell;
And hail in every soul again
To-day's Immanuel.

Fear not that greed, or bigot's pride,
Or art of stolen power
Can long avail the truth to hide
From men who know their power.
Proclaim this inheritance
To glory's equal heirs:
The sons of men are sons of God,
And Heaven and Earth are theirs.

Proclaim it now; this very hour
A prayer of anguish comes
From broken lives and trampled forms
And violated homes.
Our hearts hear their bitter cry;
This vow our answer be:
Immortal sovereigns, crowned on high,
Our brothers shall be free.

WALTER H. BEECHER.

The Bible tells us that there was once a man named Esau who sold his birthright for a full dinner pail, and he has been held in derision ever since!—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan.

WHAT THEY STAND FOR.

McKinley Stands For:	Bryan Stands For:
1. Might,	1. Right,
2. Classes,	2. Masses,
3. Dollar,	3. Man,
4. Monopoly,	4. Equality,
5. Gold Standard,	5. Bimetallism,
6. Bankers' Shillings and plasters,	6. Greenbacks,
7. War,	7. Peace,
8. Imperialism,	8. Expansion,
9. Empire,	9. Republic,
10. Colonies,	10. States,
11. Subjects.	11. Citizens.

THE ROBBER TARIFF.

Socialism is defined in the dictionary as a theory of social reform which contemplates a complete reconstruction of society and a more just and equitable division of property and labor. A subdefinition contains this sentence: "The general tendency is to regard as socialistic any interference undertaken by society on behalf of the poor."

There you have it. Unfair, dishonest class legislation like the protective tariff in behalf of capital is wise, beneficent, patriotic. Class legislation in behalf of the poor is socialistic and must not be thought of.

Now, I detest socialism and all the vagaries that go by the name. I believe in democracy, in individualism, a free field and equal opportunities for all, and one reason why I hate the protective tariff is that it is socialism of the most offensive sort, for it makes the rich, the people least in need of governmental favor, the sole objects of governmental regard. If a rich man may have assistance from the government in his business, why may not a poor man? That is the reasoning of the socialists to-day. I would say that government has no business assisting anybody. It should keep its hands off. It should administer and preserve justice. It should give every honest man an equal opportunity with every other honest man, and, by the eternal, it should kick out of the capitol just as vigorously the rich beggar as it always has kicked out the poor beggars! The people support this government. Every dollar that it has is drawn from the people. There is no good reason why the government should support any of the people. Certainly there is no good reason why it should support a class already rich and powerful.

Right here is the beginning of imperialism. The lying reason offered by the rich for asking government assistance in their business enterprises is that they will thus be enabled to pay better wages. Here, I repeat, is the bedrock of empire in the United States. There is not now and there never has been a monarchy which has not had

this idea at its foundation. Take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor! That is the kingly idea found in every monarchy which the protective tariff system has engrafted upon the republic.—Gideon, in Chicago Chronicle of Sept. 16.

DEATH KNELL OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE—A PROPHECY.

A circular now being distributed in Chicago.

Senator Beveridge, in his speech at the Auditorium (Chicago), September 25, 1900, sounded the death knell of Cuban independence, as follows:

If the opposition declare that we ought to set up a separate government over the Philippines because we are setting up a separate government over Cuba, I answer that such an error in Cuba does not justify the same error in the Philippines. I am speaking for myself alone (pause), but, speaking thus, I say that for the good of Cuba, more even than for the good of the United States, a separate government over Cuba, uncontrolled by the American republic, never should have been promised. As an American possession Cuba might possibly have been fitted for statehood in a period not much longer than that in which Louisiana was prepared for statehood. The United States needs Cuba for our protection, but Cuba needs the United States for Cuba's salvation.

The resolution hastily passed by all parties in congress, at an excited hour, was an error which years of time, propinquity of location, common commerce, mutual interests and similar dangers surely will correct.

So generally is it understood that Senator Beveridge is a mouthpiece of the administration, that his pause after the statement "I speak for myself alone," and its reiteration after the remarks quoted above, were too evidently for the purpose of lulling suspicion in the minds of the unsophisticated that the speaker was, in an impolitic manner, just prior to the election, voicing the ultimate intentions of those who dictate the policies of the administration.

Not one of his audience but would have received with righteous indignation two years ago, the suggestion of a possibility that this country would attempt the subjugation of a weaker people for purposes of colonization. Yet the process of unconscious absorption of sophistical arguments, justifying this departure from our national traditions, had been gradually going on in their minds.

And into that mental soil Senator Beveridge placed the seed, the fruit of which will be the unquestioning and enthusiastic endorsement, by a majority of that audience, of the repudiation of the congressional resolution that "the Cubans are, and of

right ought to be, free and independent."

And this mental transition will be to them no mystery, for they will not be conscious of it, but will really believe that they "always thought so."

Is this subtle process going on in your mind?

Resolutions adopted by both houses of congress on the 18th of April, 1898:

Resolved, first, That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. . . . Fourth, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and assert its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

A LETTER PUBLISHED IN A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

I am a laboring man, and would like to say a few words about the "prosperity" which the republican newspapers and orators say abound on every hand.

I want to tell you my experience as a workingman and mechanic for the past year, and I may add that my experience is similar to that of tens, yes, hundreds of thousands of working people throughout the country.

I had been working in the wire factory in Evanston, when along came the trust and gobbled up the shops and closed them down. And yet you say there are no trusts, and that trusts are not an issue of the campaign. Well, myself, together with thousands of others who voted for McKinley in 1896, will give our verdict as to whether, or not there are any trusts, on November 6. I had a home partly paid for in Evanston, and not being able to get work near by, I was compelled to sell my place at a loss and great sacrifice. I had read of how the mills and factories of Indiana were booming with work, and I went there hoping to find employment. I found that in the manufacturing districts of Indiana the shops had not been running more than half time during the past two years, and the workers dependent upon them in a terribly poverty-stricken condition. My experience was the same as thousands of others who went to that state vainly trying to get work.

Despairing of procuring employment at my trade, I tried to get work in the mining districts of Illinois, and there I found conditions even worse than in Indiana. Thousands already there were unemployed, and those who were working received such a

miserable pittance for their labor, that I left the region in utter disgust and discouragement. I decided to return to Chicago, in hopes of securing work in some of the establishments in and about the city. I tried the steel works in South Chicago, and found half the plants shut down, with no promise of work in the immediate future. I then went to Pullman, with no good results. Every morning at the gates of the Pullman works there are hundreds of men waiting for the word to go to work, and hundreds are turned away every morning with the look of despair depicted upon their faces. I could picture in my mind the squalor of their homes, the ill-clad children, and hopelessness of the mother, for I know my own condition. I went from there to the stock yards in hopes of securing some kind of work, but I found conditions there as bad, if not worse, than other places I had been.

Now, what do you suppose all these men think of the talk and brag of prosperity? I will tell you. They feel insulted for being taken for such a lot of idiots as the republican papers and spellbinders assume that they are, by being taunted with the brazen lie and shameless falsehood that prosperity is abroad in the land. Prosperity for whom, pray?

And let me tell you that if the republican party is counting on getting the labor vote, they will be given a surprise party on November 6.

You may deceive yourselves into believing that the people are prosperous, but it will not hoodwink the laboring people, as they have the experience that brands as a lie your hypocritical pretenses.

Recall on November 6 what I have said. Yours for Bryan,
—Thomas Buchanan, in Evanston (Ill.) Index.

DR. ABBOTT ON THE BASIS OF GOVERNMENT.

Having expressed the opinion that governments do not "rest upon the consent of the governed," the Outlook has been asked to defend its recreancy to a time-honored American principle. This it does in an article presumably written by Dr. Lyman Abbott on "the basis of government;" and in this we are told that

Just government rests neither upon the edict of a few strong men nor upon the consent of the many—it rests upon the law of God.

No government is just which does not conform to the law of God.

No edict of one or few or many or all can