

The killing and wounding of the Jews is attributed to the brutality of the troops and the police, who attacked the Jews while the latter were defending themselves from a Christian mob. The trouble arose on September 11, when Christian dealers forcibly despoiled Jewish peddlers who refused to lower the price of herrings. At the last accounts quiet was restored.

—At the Henry George Association, Handel hall, Chicago, the following speakers are announced: September 24, at 8, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, on "Victor Hugo—the Apostle of Liberty;" September 27, at 3:30, John Z. White, on the Single Tax; October 1, at 8, Wallace Rice, on "The Labor Movement in Recent Fiction."

PRESS OPINIONS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COMPLIMENT.

Chicago Evening Post (Rep.), Sept. 21.—The more shallow standpatters cannot conceal their silly delight over the growth of retaliation and protection sentiment in Great Britain. Of course, the reversion to protection on the part of our best customer would be a severe blow to the American farmer and the American manufacturer, whose special champions the standpatters suppose themselves to be; but we are rich enough to pay many millions for the "compliment" which the Chamberlainites pay us in advocating the policy we have talked about but shown mighty little intention of adopting.

TOM L. JOHNSON'S TAXES.

Cleveland Recorder (Dem.), Sept. 15.—Whenever it is desired to say something really mean Chairman Dick and the Leader refer to the taxes which it is asserted that Tom L. Johnson owes and has not paid. . . . The bare statement of the matter shows that the claim is simply ridiculous. It is held that Tom owes \$42,000. This is on the basis of his paying as much taxes as are assessed against all the people on Euclid avenue from Erie street to Lakeview, a distance of six miles on a street inhabited by millionaires.

OHIO POLITICS.

Cleveland Recorder (Dem.), Sept. 18.—There is really some progress being made even in the Leacer office. That sheet, in its issue Thursday, declared that no one doubts the sincerity of Mayor Johnson in his advocacy of the single tax. Up to this time the Leader has never been willing to admit that the mayor was sincere in anything.

Columbus Press (Dem.), Sept. 20.—Mayor Johnson is not conducting a spectacular campaign. His is a campaign of education. . . . He asked his followers at home not to go to Akron and occupy space in the tent. He knew there would be more people in Akron who would like to hear the speeches than could get into the tent, and he wanted the meeting to be entirely for their benefit. And they turned out 8,000 strong to hear the message of Democracy. Those who could not get inside the tent stood about it within the sound of the speakers' voices. It is just so wherever the tent is pitched. Every meeting seems like an opening meeting as evidenced at Steubenville and Newark and other points reached by the caravan so far. The people want to hear about the platform, what the Democrats propose to do if given control of the legislature and the executive offices. They want to know about cheaper railroad fares, and just taxation and home rule. They want to hear what Tom Johnson has to say on these issues and they want to hear him

say it. Tom Johnson is out to win votes for a great cause. He is not trying to win them with brass bands and marching clubs, but with arguments in a candid, earnest discussion of the issues.

MISCELLANY

THE KINGLIEST KINGS.

Ho! ye who in a noble work
Win scorn, as flames draw air.
And in the way where lions lurk
God's image bravely bear;
O! trouble tried and torture torn,
The kingliest kings are crowned with thorn!

Life's glory, like the bow in heaven,
Still springeth from the cloud;
And soul ne'er soared the starry seven
But Pain's fire-chariot rode.
They've battled best who've boldest borne,
The kingliest kings are crowned with thorn!

The martyr's fire-crown on the brow
Doth into glory burn;
And tears that from love's torn heart flow
To pearls of spirit turn.
Our dearest hopes in pangs are born,
The kingliest kings are crowned with thorn!

As beauty in death's cerement shrouds,
And stars bejewel night,
God-splendors live in dim heart-clouds,
And Suffering worketh might.
The murkiest hour is mother of morn,
The kingliest kings are crowned with thorn!

—Gerald Massey.

THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

One of the most perplexing subjects to be considered in connection with his school is the awful success of some newspapers that succeed. If the methods by which some of our most successful newspapers first won success are to be taught in the school, the advisory board will resign. If they are not taught, the school may be criticised as not sufficiently practical. —Life of Sept. 3.

A WARNING TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

THE TRADESMAN'S ENTRANCE TO IMPERIAL FEDERATION.
An editorial by J. A. Hobson, in The New Age, of London, for Aug. 27.

When Mr. Chamberlain first broached his design upon Free Trade, he bloated himself, blew a huge trumpet, and proclaimed "a big fight." He and his friends have already learned that "khaki" enthusiasm cannot be transferred from the military to the commercial field, and so are beginning to "cry off." The Times, however, still tries to bluster, and is making an audacious but very tactless endeavor to place the bann of Little Englandism

upon the respectable unionists who refuse to abandon free trade. I have a good deal of sympathy with this position of the Times, which comes perilously near to being logical. "You must," so seems to run its argument, "be prepared not only to fight for the preservation of the empire, as in 1900, but to pay for it in straitened markets and damaged trade." Indeed, the Times and the protectionist press in general are never tired of pointing out the signs of impending dissolution of the empire, if our colonies are permitted to continue moving along the political and economic road they have been taking for the last half century. For, in spite of all the inexpensive "imperialism" which Canada and Australasia have blown off during the last few years, the steady pressure towards independent nationalism on the part of our self-governing colonies is unmistakable. The group-federation which has been achieved a generation since in the Canadian Dominion, just recently in the Australian commonwealth, and which is soon to be consummated in South Africa, so far from making towards closer political union with Great Britain, manifestly makes a contrary direction. These group-federations are, in fact, so many nations which will "cut the painter" whenever an offense against their spirit of nationality is committed or attempted by Great Britain. The formation, alike of the Canadian Dominion and the Australian commonwealth, was accompanied by an attenuation of imperial control, and the larger, stronger, colonial unities thus formed are fully conscious of their power to leave the British Empire if any attempt be made to impugn or to abridge their liberties.

HAMPER THE COLONIES.

Such an attempt is now a-foot. Setting aside those trade-interests and that handful of English politicians who are protectionists by virtue of principle or pocket, it is plain that the animating motive of our preferential tariff-mongers is "imperialist" in the sense that they aim to stay the colonial movement towards nationalism and independence, and to force the colonies back into political bondage to Downing street. They do not, of course, admit that this is their aim, but their actions prove it.

The preferential tariff is nothing else than the tradesman's entrance to an imperial federation, the front door to which is closed. Mr. Chamberlain would have preferred to win his prize as federator of the British empire by

an open political coup, a federal home-rule scheme for the empire, with a federal imperial council and equal taxation and representation throughout. But he knew that Canada and Australia would never consent wittingly to abandon any of the powers of self-government which they had won, in return for a perpetual minority position in an imperial council, a position which would leave them helpless to prevent them being dragged at the tail of the huge "unfree" empire. Last summer he learned what he might have known before, that all the exuberant vapour of colonial jingoism during the Boer war would not yield by precipitation a single pint of financial aid in the form of military and naval contributions. The only way was to fall back upon the familiar business method, and offer the colonies the sacrifice of British free trade as a bribe to induce them to consolidate the empire. He trusted to be able to conceal from his countrymen the "sacrifice" he was asking them to incur by inflaming their combative passions against Germany, the United States, and other "rivals" and "unfair competitors." So, likewise, he hoped to deceive the colonies into a belief that they might advantageously enter upon tariff arrangements with Great Britain and one another, without impairing in any way their valued liberty of self-government.

A FEDERAL CUSTOM COUNCIL.

Now Mr. Chamberlain, the Times, and the entire body of preferential tariff-mongers, are perfectly well aware that the effective working of a system of such tariffs among the members of the empire must involve a surrender of some considerable amount of political independence on the part of the colonies. To leave to every colony the right to chop and change at its own free will a tariff delicately adjusted to the needs of the other parts of the empire would be quite impossible. A system of preferential tariffs would require the maintenance of a federal customs council representing the interests of the empire as a whole, with right of veto upon the arbitrary action of individual colonies, where such action was prejudicial to the interests of other members of the union. Such a council would be a very important political body, and its formation, and the powers it wielded, would be in themselves a substantial diminution of the liberties of the several colonies. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, was not such a fool as to breathe a word of his hope that such a customs union, once

founded, would gradually lead to a reversal of the liberative movements of the last half century, and would bring back the colonies to heel under an imperial federation which would make them helpless thralls of a perpetually predominant partner.

But though Mr. Chamberlain breathed no public word of this, it is quite evident that he has been urging it privately upon the cabinet, and has sought to win over by means of it some of his free trade colleagues. This will account for the blunt suggestion of the Duke of Devonshire that the colonies might be asked to surrender some of their freedom of action in "fiscal, commercial, and industrial legislation."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S WARNING.

Unless the colonists are utterly blind they must perceive that such surrender of their liberties is inseparable from a preferential tariff scheme. If they do not yet perceive this truth, it is because the matter has gone no further than a one-sided offer on the part of individual colonies. When a number of these schemes come to be welded into the unity of an imperial system, the truth can no longer be concealed. The colonists will then to a man endorse the words which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has more than an inkling of Mr. Chamberlain's real design, addressed the other day to the Chambers of Commerce congress at Montreal:—

If we are to obtain from the people of Great Britain a concession for which we would be prepared to give an equivalent, and if we are to obtain it also by the surrender of some of our political rights, for my part I would simply say, let us go no further, for already we have come to the parting of the ways. Canada values too highly the system which has made her what she is to consent willingly to part with any portion of it, for whatever consideration, and even for the maintenance of the British empire, I think it would be a most evil thing if any of our colonies were to consent to part with any of their legislative independence. Nor do I believe that, in order to make such an arrangement of a commercial nature as I spoke of a moment ago, we should be called upon to make any sacrifice of dignity or independence.

Colonists who are at all versed in modern history will be aware that a customs union, involving a system of interstate fiscal arrangements, is a first step along the road to a political union involving progressive encroachments of the central on the local governments.

Life is too short for one moment of drudgery.—The Straight Edge.

THE PROGRESS OF LABOR UNIONS.

Address of William Prentiss at Chicago, Labor Day, Monday, September 7, 1908.

I would be unjust to my feelings if I failed to express my high appreciation of the great favor shown me by the laboring men of Chicago on this day specially dedicated to Labor's cause. I congratulate Labor's leaders, and that vast army of organized toilers, on its splendid showing in Chicago to-day. Not only this. I congratulate the working men of our country and our country itself upon the great progress Labor has been making during the last few years. Many, very many thousands of working men and women never before organized, have been successfully organized and added to the Grand Army of Organized Labor. Labor's battles for better pay, better hours and better conditions were never so numerous and never so successful as they have been during the last two years.

And again, our country is to be congratulated, and the workers of America are to be both congratulated and complimented upon the fact that these battles have been peaceable battles, conducted almost wholly without violence, and upon a higher plane than such contests were ever conducted before in this or any other country.

It is not claimed that Labor has been without faults, or that no mistakes have been made. To declare it would not be true; to expect it would be absurd. When the recent and rapid organization of so many is considered, their vast numbers and inexperience, the wrongs which many of them have heretofore been subjected to almost without hope of redress, the inherent defects of human nature, and the score and more other difficulties in the way of harmonizing so many elements and interests, the marvel is that so few mistakes have been made. Of one thing I am certain: The wage-earners of this country as a whole were never so highly respected as now. And they are respected because their conduct has commanded respect. They have not bowed before power and begged so much as of yore; they have respectfully complained and respectfully demanded more often. They have stood upon their rights, erect as men, and met employers face to face. And more than all, no man has been asked to stand singly and alone. Brothers have stood at his side, and around and about him; thousands have stood as one. To this fact more than to all other causes combined is this marvelous progress due.

Yet, while much has been done, much more is yet to be done. Labor's warfare is not over; it has only just begun. Labor and its friends have much to be