

ter for the Presidency and then make the discovery that there is no such person. In the second place, admitting that there is a yellow kid, what assurance has anyone that if he should be nominated and elected he could be found on inauguration day, or any other day, for that matter? Who ever knew of his keeping an appointment? When, for once, did the man of brass bands, torchlight processions, noise, bluster, cannons, red paint and war whoops face the music himself?

San Francisco Star (Dem.), Jan. 9.—Hearst wants the Democratic nomination, but he tells workmen that that party does not represent them, and that they should nominate a ticket of their own—that is, nominate him. His scheme is to have a national labor convention called in advance of the other conventions, and, having secured its nomination for President, force the Democracy also to nominate him. For months he has been at work on this scheme, and his agents everywhere have had money without limit to help it along. We have no objection to Hearst's ambition—however ridiculous it may be—but we do object to his trying to use the labor movement to further it.

#### ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION.

Milwaukee Daily News (Dem.), Jan. 18.—There can be no question that Roosevelt is losing ground. Six months ago there was not a sign of opposition to his nomination in the Republican party. Such an eventuality was not deemed even worthy of discussion. To-day some of the leading Republican newspapers of the country are apposing his nomination and predicting that to make him the party's candidate inevitably would lead to defeat, while there is not a Republican newspaper or leader in the country that has not discussed the possibility of another candidate being brought forward to oppose him. When a party begins to question the expediency of nominating a candidate for the Presidential nomination it is a short step to rejecting him.

#### THE CHICAGO THEATER DISASTER.

The Frankfort, Ind. American Standard (Dem.), Jan. 14.—To some extent, probably, the insolent demands of "business interests" are thrust in the faces of the people of Chicago and other great cities oftener and more imperiously than in the country or the smaller cities; but that the whole nation has been taught to bow the knee to the "business" Baal is undeniable. Business interests slay their hundreds of thousands in this country every year. In the mills, the mines, on the railroads and in scores of other places where labor centers and congests the sacrifice of human life to the moloch of business interests goes on unheeded because so common—so invariable. Will it ever cease? Or will we finally surrender unconditionally to commercialism—greed alias "business interests?"

(Cleveland) Waechter und Anzelger (Dem.), Jan. 5, 1904.—Why so lax in enforcing the law? Whoever seeks a complete answer to this question will find that besides the bribing of building inspectors and the indifference of this people, he will have to add this fact: That site values in a city like Chicago have become so high that for most buildings only a fraction of the site is secured or used which sane and safe building regulations would demand. What to do about it? There you touch upon the most deep-seated of all social questions—the land question.

#### PUBLIC DEBTS.

Johnstown (Pa.) Daily Democrat (Dem.), Jan. 16.—Johnstown is to-day facing a sewer problem. Its immediate solution would bring an immediate benefit. . . . Yet the proposition is, not that those instantly benefited shall pay the cost of the improvement, but that upon people yet un-

born the burden shall be imposed. We say that as those unborn are to have the benefit of the sewers it is but right that we should ask them to pay. But . . . is not the full value of a public improvement reaped every year so long as it serves as such? Suppose the Franklin street bridge were swept away to-morrow? Where would the loss fall? On the people of 1934 or upon those of 1904? What land values would vanish with its collapse? Those of 1934 or those existing right now? And if an overhead bridge shall be built connecting the city with Prospect, is it the generations yet to come that are to receive the benefit or that which is now on the scene? Who is it demanding that overhead bridge? Your children's children or you yourself? Are you thinking of the value it will add to your lot in 1950 or of the value it will add the moment traffic begins to pass over it? The bonding issue is involved in the present municipal election. The discussion is therefore not academic. It is a vital present interest. Certainly a sewer system is needed. But we seriously question the wisdom of bonding the future to defray the cost.

#### IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of Congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and closes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 28 of that publication.

Washington, Jan. 11-15, 1904.

#### Senate.

On the 11th only routine business was done; but on the 12th, an important debate occurred (p. 695) on the Panama question, and on the 13th the labor trouble in Colorado (p. 786) was the principal subject of discussion. The Panama question was again the subject of debate on the 14th and 15th, when the Senate adjourned to the 18th.

#### House.

On the 11th only routine business was done. Appropriations were made the occasion on the 12th (p. 717), of much desultory discussion, largely not germane, which was continued on the 13th and 14th, when the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed (p. 842), and the House adjourned to the 18th.

**Record Notes.**—Text of Morgan concurrent resolution on Isthmian canal (p. 679). Text of Bacon arbitration resolution on relations with Colombia (p. 695). Senator Spooner's speech on trade relations with Cuba (p. 807). Text of documents relative to labor troubles in Colorado (p. 786). Senator Carmack's speech on relations with Colombia (p. 815). Discussion between Congressmen Goebel, of Ohio, and Baker, of New York, on bad government in Cincinnati (p. 826). Speech of Congressman Lattimer on Congressional appropriations for good roads (p. 863).

## MISCELLANY

### HENRY GEORGE.

We are only common people,  
And he was a man like us,  
But he loved his fellows before himself;  
And he died for me and you,  
To redeem the world anew  
From cruelty and greed—  
For love, the only creed,  
And honor, the only law.

There once was a man of the people,  
A man like you and me,  
Who worked for his daily bread,  
And loved his fellows before himself.  
But he died at the hands of the throng  
To redeem the world from wrong,  
And we call him the Son of God,  
Because of the love he had.

And there was a man of the people,  
Who sat in the people's chair,  
And bade the slaves go free;  
For he loved his fellows before himself.  
They took his life; but his word  
They could not take. It was heard  
Over the beautiful earth,  
A thunder and whisper of love.

And there is no other way,  
Since man of woman was born,  
Than the way of the rebels and saints,  
With loving and labor vast,  
To redeem the world at last  
From cruelty and greed.  
For love is the only creed,  
And honor the only law.

BLISS CARMAN.

#### A PARABLE.

This parable, originally published in The Public of January 31, 1903, is now reproduced as a tribute to the memory of its author, C. D. James, of Davenport, Ia., who perished in the Iroquois theater disaster at Chicago, Wednesday, December 30, 1903.

In the early springtime a certain man, whose name was Labor, planted seeds of grain in a field, the name of which was Opportunity.

Then Nature, who was Labor's mother, sent sunshine and warmth, the rain and the dew, and behold, the seeds sent forth tiny shoots, and the man Labor was exceeding glad.

The growing plants he nourished tenderly, like unto his own children; and in their youth he christened them Wealth and Capital.

Now, when another moon had passed, behold, certain strange plants grew in the field of Opportunity, and their name was Monopoly plants, though the man knew it not. For when the man Labor was a little feller he went with other little fellers to a certain Rocky Feller's school, in which great and wise men taught the little fellers many strange and wondrous things.

Now it happened the wise men lived on Monopoly plants, and the great man who built the school—he, too, lived on the same strange food; and the Monopoly plants lived on the plants of Wealth and the Capital plants which the man Labor had planted.

So the wise men fooled the little fellers, and taught them to call all plants in the field Opportunity, Wealth and Capital plants.

And it came to pass that to save his little soul that little feller knew not a Monopoly weed from a Capital plant. So when the man Labor beheld the Monopoly plants, which he had not planted, thriving among the Capital plants which he had planted, he was again exceeding glad.

Now it happened that the Monopoly plants could not grow up into the sunshine without help of the Capital

plants; so the man Labor wound a Monopoly creeper 'round every Capital plant, and went away exceeding glad.

With another moon came again the man Labor to gather of the fruit of his labor; and behold, there was no fruit to gather, for the plants Monopoly had taken unto themselves the juices of the plants Wealth and Capital.

Now the man was filled with a great hate for Monopoly plants; and he cursed the wise men of his youth with a great cuss, because they taught him all plants in the field of Opportunity were Capital plants. And he went with a great hoe into the field to cut down the strange plants which had eaten the fruit of his labor.

The blindness of anger was upon the man Labor; and, behold, when the anger was gone, the Monopoly plants and the Capital plants were gone also, and there was no fruit for anyone.

Then the man Labor went away and thought a long think.

C. D. JAMES.

#### A CONSISTENT REFORMER.

From the Boston Herald.

Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, stands steadfastly to the policy of efficiency and non-partisanship in the public service which he instituted when he came into office. For instance, he then put the city waterworks in charge of Prof. Bemis, an intelligent and thoroughly competent administrator. He did this avowedly for the purpose of having the department operated on the merit system, instead of the political spoils system. Prof. Bemis was given a free hand in the matter of appointing and discharging employes. He retained those who were capable and efficient, discharged those who were inefficient, and filled their places, when necessary, wholly without reference to the partisanship of those retained, discharged or appointed. The Democratic spoils politicians promptly rebelled, and appealed to the mayor to restrict Prof. Bemis' discretion and give the party workers a preference. The mayor notified them that the superintendent was appointed by him, not for the purpose of giving employment to Democrats, because they were Democrats, but to conduct the department in the most efficient and economic way, as a public business should be conducted. The specimens submitted, because they had no choice. Since the state election, when Mr. Johnson, as a candidate for governor, was so overwhelmingly defeated, the sportsmen, thinking that he might have changed his mind, again approached him on the matter of giving Democrats a preferential chance in the water department, and

complaining bitterly of Prof. Bemis' indifference to party interests, by which many good Democrats, they said, had been alienated. The mayor told them that he should stand by Prof. Bemis, who was only carrying out his instructions, and the policy would not be changed.

#### PANAMA REVOLUTION A STOCK-GAMBLING JOB.

"Special Dispatch from New York to the Chicago Inter Ocean (Republican). Published in the Inter Ocean of Jan. 17.

The World prints a page article under the caption "Panama Revolution, a Stock-Gambling Plan to Make Millions." The article says:

"The World gathered these facts from men who took an active part in the events described. The greatest care was taken to substantiate all of the statements here given. Facts gathered from one source were submitted to others, usually those with interests antagonistic to the original informants, and a complete check was made by the World, as far as it could possibly be done, to verify all of its information. These facts show:

"1. That the Panama revolution was fostered and promoted in many ways by a syndicate of New York and Paris brokers who had formed an immense pool for speculating in the shares and other securities of the Panama Canal company. This syndicate furnished \$100,000, which was used by the revolutionary party in Panama to perfect the revolution. Of this money \$8,000 was used to bribe Colombian troops and get them to leave the isthmus.

"2. The agent or chief reliance of this speculative syndicate was Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the present Minister of the Panama republic to the United States. The leading member of the syndicate was Minister Varilla's brother, Maurice Varilla, editor of the *Matin*, a Paris newspaper. The shares of the Panama Canal company when the bankers' syndicate took hold of the revolutionary project were selling at 67 on the Paris bourse. Yesterday they were selling at 115. The profits of the syndicate at present prices are estimated at \$4,000,000.

"3. That the operation of the bankers' syndicate and the connection of Minister Varilla with the speculative pool was not known until quite recently by the native Panamanians, who went into the revolution purely out of a spirit of loyalty. There is no evidence that any of these joined with the speculative pool or reaped any of its profits.

"4. That the appointment of Varilla as Minister of the new republic to this

country was bitterly opposed by leaders of the revolutionary party on the isthmus until they discovered, through representatives they had sent to Washington, that nothing could be done in the way of getting assistance from this government except through Mr. Varilla.

"5. That some time before the revolution occurred Varilla insisted to the active leaders of the revolution that he must be made Minister of the republic to this country, in exchange for which he would furnish, first, the revolutionary fund necessary; second, that he would have United States warships on the scene at the proper moment to serve the interests of the revolutionists; third, that he would have the United States recognize the republic of Panama immediately after the revolution. Varilla kept all three pledges."

#### EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES: A FABLE.

Half a mile down the road was a pile of boxes, each box containing the economic life of one man for a year. At the starting point were five men in readiness for the race.

The first was physically and mentally excellent.

The second was physically perfect, but mentally deficient.

The third was weak in body, but intellectually brilliant.

The fourth was below par in both body and mind.

The fifth had a good body and mind, but was intensely sympathetic.

All started at the same place and time. All had the same distance to go. All were to use the same track, reach the same goal, receive the same reward—food, clothing and shelter for a year. What greater equality of opportunity could be conceived of?

The race occurred. The stupid, animal man ran on all fours because he thought he could go faster that way. The brilliant invalid and the weakling lagged. The sympathetic one stayed back to help them along. The strongest reached the goal ahead of the rest, took all the boxes and possessed himself of the economic lives of the others.

When the four suggested that it would have been more in accordance with justice to have a handicap race, the first replied: "The trouble with you is that you have failed to carefully differentiate between equal division, and access upon a basis of equality upon complying with like conditions." Then the four cursed the first for his great discovery.—Condensed from A. E. W., in *Lucifer*.

But when they thought a little, only