

populace. We are glad to be able to add that the Americans took no part in these international lynchings. Apprehensions on the part of the Chinese government have been justly excited by them, and it has officially expressed surprise and regret at this action of the allies during peace negotiations, and fears of its disturbing effect at a critical time upon the Chinese people.

NEWS NOTES.

—The German reichstag reassembled on the 14th.

—R. G. Dun, head of the great mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., died in New York on the 10th. He was 74 years old.

—The thirty-fourth annual session of the national grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was opened at Washington on the 14th.

—The National Civic Federation has called a conference of employers and labor leaders to meet at Chicago, December 17 and 18, to discuss plans for conciliation and arbitration.

—The American Steel and Wire company has obtained control of the American Steamship company, which operates a fleet of the largest ore freighters on the great lakes. Ten of its ships have a capacity of more than 5,000 tons each.

—The military department of Puerto Rico was abolished by a war department order of the 9th. One native regiment of 850 men and three battalions of United States regulars will remain in the island, attached to the department of the east.

—Henry Villard, the well-known railroad financier, died suddenly at his home at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on the 13th, from an attack of apoplexy. Mr. Villard, who was formerly a newspaper man, owned a controlling interest in the Nation at the time of his death. He was 66 years old.

—A new contrivance in the automobile line is a slot machine, now on exhibition at the New York automobile show, which automatically charges the storage batteries of automobiles, the open sesame, however, being a quarter instead of the customary penny.

—Several English lacemakers whose transportation from Europe to America was paid by Dr. John A. Dowie, of Zion fame, have been detained at Philadelphia by immigration officials for violation of the alien contract labor law. Dowie claims exemption for them on the ground that they came to establish a new industry.

—Two Atlantic steamship companies and one Pacific have been merged into a single company. The combining companies are the Red Star, which operates a fleet of

steamers between New York, Philadelphia and Antwerp; the Pacific Mail, which runs a fleet between San Francisco and Yokohama, Japan; and the Atlantic Transportation company.

—Marcus Daly, of Montana, commonly known as the "copper king," died in New York on the 12th from heart disease, aged 58 years. Daly was president of the Amalgamated Copper company, "the copper trust," and was reported to be worth \$30,000,000. With his death is ended the famous Daly-Clark feud, which has kept Montana politics in a turmoil for the past ten years.

—Prof. Edward A. Ross, head of the department of economics at Leland Stanford university, has been compelled to resign, by order of Mrs. Stanford, because of his views in opposition to coolie immigration and in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities. Mrs. Stanford, who is the widow of the university's founder, is a large employer of Chinese and Japanese labor and is deeply interested in street car lines.

—Paris closed the gates of her immense exposition at midnight on the 12th in a blaze of glory. Though not the success its projectors intended, and while outdone architecturally by the Columbian exposition of 1893, the fair brought together the largest and most diversified collection of exhibits ever made. The attendance, which was prejudicially affected by a British boycott, was nevertheless in excess of 50,000,000, or nearly twice that of the fair of 1889. Among foreign nations, the Germans and Americans took the most prominent part.

MISCELLANY

THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

For The Public.

Here's to the nation! Here's to its people!
Here's to its Ruler! May IT never fail.
This is its motto—this is its mission—
Its highest ambition: A full dinner pail.

Preach not of human rights; prate not of honor;

Justice and virtue no longer prevail.
Sink to oblivion all that is noblest;
Take them—but leave us a full dinner pail.

Speak not of liberty won by the fathers,
Nor of the future wrongs we entail;
If but the present lend an existence—
If it but offer a full dinner pail.

Greed of a nation! Greed of a people!
Weighed in the balance with Right, they shall fall.

Selfish of heart, and selfish of purpose—
Selling themselves for a full dinner pail.

Leave it unwritten; never record it;
Bury forever the sorrowful tale—
Of a great people that took for its idol,
Bowed down and worshiped, a full dinner pail.

Lost to all honor, betraying a brother,
Lowering themselves in humanity's scale!

God, who last judges, will not take for answer:

"This thing we did for a full dinner pail!"
AMY DUDLEY.

THE SINGLE TAX.

An Essay on the Single Tax in 50 Words.

All men have equal right to life.
Life depends absolutely upon land.
Therefore all have equal right to land.

Some must occupy more valuable land than others.

Equal right demands that landholders pay the yearly value of land into a common fund for common purposes.
This is the single tax.

SAMUEL BRAZIER.

AN OBITUARY.

For The Public.

Notices Under This Head Two Dollars Per Line.

DIED.—Uncle Sam, of the United States, died November 6, 1900. Uncle Sam was born July 4, 1776, and was therefore 124 years, 4 months and 2 days old. Uncle's most intimate friends have noted his failing health ever since 1873, but no one expected the end to come so sudden. Charges are made, and apparently on good evidence, that his doctors have been administering poison continually for the last three years. Uncle will be missed by all who ever made his acquaintance.

In the United States about 35,000,000 people mourn his death, while about the same number rejoice that he is gone; the other 7,000,000 don't appear to care one way or the other.

Two of Uncle's sons were unjustly executed in South Africa lately, but the old gentleman was too weak to render any assistance. The dastardly attempt to assassinate the youngest son, Filipino, was a terrible blow to the old gentleman, and probably hastened the end more than anything else. N.

THE RELATION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE REPUBLIC.

The imperialists have been so put to it for defenses that they have caught at every departure from our fundamental principles, every failure to live up to our political creed, as expressed in the amendments to the constitution, and in the constitutions of the various states, into which the principles of the declaration of independence have been incorporated; and these departures and failures have been cited as authority for the acquisition of transmarine territories, and the government of their inhabitants outside of the constitution, and without any purpose or expectation that

they should become citizens of the United States.

Some imperialists seem to regard the constitution as a suit of clothes, which can be put off and exchanged for the imperial purple by that moral person, known as the United States in the family of nations, whenever it makes a raid and acquires new territory beyond its existing boundaries. But the constitution is not the nation's apparel—it is its charter, its rule of conduct, its life, its soul—and it can no more part with it than it can with itself; for it is the principles of the constitution that make the United States what it is among the nations of the world.

If imperialism means the government of colonies or subjects outside the constitution, then imperialism for the United States means revolution; for we shall be another kind of nation if we undertake the government of foreign or colonial populations with or without their consent. We have stood as a nation for self-government—for the principle that all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed—that the people are the only source of governmental authority, and that government should be of the people, by the people, and for the people. We have not attempted to force this civil religion of ours upon mankind; for we hold that men are free to choose a king; but we have said: "As for us and our house, we will govern ourselves, and let other peoples do likewise." There is no need to go into qualifications or explanations of this principle. It is either this or the divine right. And when the divine right to rule over other peoples in distant lands is asserted by a democracy, it becomes a tyranny, and there is no such tyrant as a tyrannical democracy. It is a traitor and an apostate, as well as a tyrant—a traitor to liberty and an apostate from the rights of man.

The idea that a people who have ordained such a constitution as ours, whose officers and agents have sworn fealty to its provisions, are thereby crippled or deformed, is one of the worst absurdities of this imperial craze. A nation, like a man, can choose principles of action. As a man can abjure unchastity, intemperance, dishonesty, so a nation can abjure "criminal aggression" or government by force, or any interference with the rights of other peoples. Ours is, indeed, a government of limited powers. But when we talk about our nation having been born a cripple if it cannot

constitutionally do what other nations can, it is as if a worshiper of the true God should regard himself as a slave because he had lost his liberty to worship idols. He would but show that at heart he was an idolater.—Crammond Kennedy, in the Washington Post.

LOOKING FORWARD.

An extract from an editorial with the above title, published in the Indianapolis Sentinel of Nov. 8.

It is 80 years since any political party has had an ascendancy approaching that which the republican party possesses to-day.

This is the situation. This is the outcome of a presidential campaign singularly free from popular passion and excitement. The American people have passed their judgment upon issues of the most vital importance, essentially fundamental in character, and they have sustained the republican party at every point. Absolutely nothing is gained by misrepresenting the significance of this verdict by attempting to minimize its importance. That which was but yesterday only the policy of the McKinley administration is to-day the accepted and declared policy of the United States. The American people, with their eyes wide open, have deliberately voted in favor of a policy of aggression and conquest throughout the world. They have voted that this shall be a military republic. They have voted that the constitution does not follow the flag. They have voted to maintain a single gold standard and to confirm the national banks to their control of the circulating medium of the country. They have voted against an income tax and in favor of a high protective tariff and of subsidizing various private enterprises out of the public treasury. They have voted against any attempt by legislation to prohibit or regulate the organization of trusts. They have voted condonation, if not indorsement, of republican maladministration at home and in the territories which we are holding in subjection.

To sum up: The doctrines of Hamilton are clearly predominant. The Jeffersonian tradition is, for the moment at least, in eclipse. The centripetal tendency in our government, which has been steadily increasing for 40 years, except for the temporary checks it received in 1884 and 1892, has been enormously strengthened. The republic of the fathers survives in form and in name, but the spirit of it is gone. The idealism which dominated political thought and shaped po-

litical action in the closing years of the last century and during the first half of the present century has been supplanted by a coarse materialism. Commercialism rules the world.

The full-bellied voter doesn't care to be vexed with questions about human rights and free government. A great majority of our citizens are perfectly willing that we shall shoot our government into distant peoples so long as their own bank accounts and dinner pails are in a satisfactory condition. This is what we must infer from the returns if we go no farther than the face of them.

Right here let us say that recognition of a fact does not imply satisfaction with it. We recognize an existing condition, however distasteful it may be to us. Such recognition does not involve approval of it or sympathy with its causes. A few visionaries to the contrary notwithstanding, physical diseases are not cured by ignoring them. No more are the ills of the body politic.

Let us then frankly admit that the country has adopted, or seems to have adopted, theories of government which we, as democrats, believe to be fundamentally wrong. But let us not hastily assume that this verdict in its largest sense is final. Let us not consider that it may not be reversed, or at least modified, upon another hearing before the great tribunal. On the other hand, let us not deceive ourselves by harboring the notion that the lust for gold and military glory which seems to have taken possession of a majority of the American people can be easily cured. Let us not indulge ourselves in the fond delusion that tendencies which have become so deeply rooted can be easily reversed or even checked. There is no reason for the followers of Thomas Jefferson to despair. If his ideals may never be fully realized in our government it is yet too soon to conclude that they have entirely lost their hold upon the American people. These are dark days for those who have kept these ideals steadily in view, despite the ever-rising tide of Hamiltonism. But let us not lose heart.

For freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire and son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.

Much, of course, has been done that cannot be undone. The chapters of history that we have written in characters of blood during the last year cannot be erased. But the American people may yet be induced to turn aside from the pathway upon which they have entered.