

republic, nominally neutral, can afford to supply the indispensable means for their destruction. — W. T. Stead, as reported by cable in Chicago Chronicle of Feb. 24.

A FABLE.

For The Public.

A Man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho (in the State of Ohio), and he fell among Thieves, who robbed and beat him, and left him for dead on the Old State Road.

Some Passers By, seeing that the Traveler was in need of assistance, told him to break stone on the pike. But this work the Traveler was unable or unwilling to do, and declined, and asked alms.

Finally a Good Samaritan, passing that way, saw the plight of the Traveler, bound up his wounds, and took him home to supper.

Whereupon the State's Attorney had the Traveler indicted under the State Tramp Law, recently held constitutional by the Ohio Supreme Court, and sent him to the penitentiary for two years.

The Good Samaritan thought it over, and said: "Verily, neither Christ nor Magna Charta have vogue in the State of Ohio."

C. H. R.

AN EXTRACT FROM MAGNA CHARTA.

20. A freeman shall not be amerced for a small fault, but after the manner of the fault.

WHAT THE CHINESE ARE GOING TO THINK OF US.

Sir Chih Chen Lohfengluh, Chinese minister in London, in interview reported by correspondent of the Chicago Record and cabled to Record of Feb. 26.

I regret to be forced to the conclusion that the record of the powers in China will live in history as the record of ruined opportunities. Not the mere signing of peace terms can remove the preconceived impressions which events, in the popular mind, have not only justified, but intensified.

Our people have not experienced any of the refining influences which they were told belonged to the occident. They have seen European soldiers murder, outrage and steal. They have seen diplomats demanding exactions somewhat out of keeping with the philanthropic motives which brought the great nations to our shores. They have seen, in short, the policy of an open door with the door slammed in China's face.

Years ago I translated the lives of Cromwell, Shakespeare, Bismarck,

Napoleon, Washington and Lincoln. I wanted to show my countrymen the sort of character that grew and flourished in the west. I am grieved, as a believer in that character, that the last year's history has failed to support the ideals which I sought to picture.

A REPUBLICAN PROTEST.

A letter written by Col. Henry L. Turner, First Reg. I. N. G., to the Chicago Times Herald (Republican), and published in its issue of Feb. 28.

I cannot forbear expressing my admiration for your courageous and manly course in opposition to the present programme of our government in its relations to Cuba.

And at the same time, as an American citizen interested in the good of my country, I desire to protest against the course laid out by the administration and congress.

When congress, in 1898, in the name of the American people, solemnly announced our purpose in entering upon the war against Spain in the following words, viz.: "That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is completed to leave the government and control of the island to its people," I understood, as I believe did every other honest, intelligent citizen, that in case of success we were to make a free gift, without conditions of any kind, of freedom and independence to the Cuban people.

I believed that we were entering upon a great philanthropic, beneficent, wholly disinterested struggle for the liberation of a suffering people.

I believed that our government by that resolution had made a holy and inviolate contract with the nations of the world, with Cuba and with me as a soldier, that as soon as we had driven Spain out of the island and its people had established a government capable of preserving law and order and protecting life and property we would withdraw and leave the people as untrammelled as to their future as we ourselves are.

But that citizen is not "free and independent" whose entire relations with his neighbors are subject to the supervision of a guardian, nor is that country free and untrammelled whose relations with other countries are dictated by a stronger nation.

And as every citizen whose expenditures of his own moneys are subject to the direction of another is a bonds-

man, not a freeman, so is that country a subject nation whose debt-incurring power is limited by another.

And that is but a mockery of independence which makes the right of national self-defense subject to the uncertain intervention of a neighboring power.

We pledged ourselves to give Cuba freedom and independence without money and without price, and yet with a picayunish greed we are demanding as recompense valuable naval and coaling stations and the little Isle of Pines.

By as solemn a pledge as was ever made—made by the light of day—made with a full knowledge of all the sacrifice of blood and treasure which it entailed—made with the free and intelligent concurrence of the entire American people—we promised Cuba a wholly untrammelled national independence, and no amount of casuistry or argument can make the proposed "cribbed and confined" similitude of freedom anything but the baldest and most dishonorable repudiation.

It may have been, as is claimed, quixotic, it may have been egregious folly to have so bound in chains our ambition and our opportunity for conquest. But if so, it was the sublimest piece of national folly in the world's history. And it was the one absolutely vital thing which put the great liberty-loving heart and conscience of the American people solidly behind the war.

But whether it was wisdom or folly, we voluntarily made as solemn, as clear and explicit a compact as human language could embody, and no matter what evils may follow we are bound in honor to make good that promise. If evils and dangers follow let us meet them when they come, not commit a giant wrong to avoid them.

In the name of national truth and honor I protest against any repudiation of the letter or spirit of our obligation.

As a republican for life, I protest against it. In the name of that party, which I believe means to be true, honorable and faithful to all its promises, I protest against such misrepresentation of the party's wishes and purposes.

I protest against it as one of that great army which gave us possession of Cuba—which enlisted under a people's assurance that we were to fight in a war which should have nothing of gain or self-seeking in it.

I have rejoiced and gloried in my service as the grandest gift in my life in the interest of downtrodden hu-