

who were captured by the Boers were subsequently released. Ten days later, on the 14th, a British column under Col. Byng was attacked near Heilbron, in the Orange Free State, by a body of Boers supposed to be under Gen. De Wet. After two hours' fighting the attack was repulsed. The British lost two killed and 12 wounded, and report that the Boers left eight dead on the field.

Dissensions in the British cabinet (in session last week) are rumored. They are supposed to be over questions in connection with the war, but nothing definite has yet transpired. It is inferred, however, that the particular point of controversy is a recent public speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he was indiscreetly candid upon some of the fiscal aspects of the war.

The application of the Boers to the international arbitration tribunal at The Hague for intervention and arbitration has been formally rejected. The administrative council of the tribunal decided on the 20th that it is without jurisdiction.

NEWS NOTES.

—Beds of live asphalt are said to have been found near Rapid River, a village in Escanaba county, Mich.

—The lower house of the Georgia legislature on the 19th rejected a bill to disfranchise Negroes, by a vote of 113 to 17.

—At the city election last week in Naples, Italy, 10 out of the 12 socialist candidates were elected to the municipal council by heavy majorities.

—Leading college students at Dartmouth have formed what they call an "Intelligent Anarchy Club," for the purpose of investigating the subject of anarchy.

—The national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met last week at Fort Worth, Texas. The officers were reelected for another year and a resolution indorsing the Prohibition party was defeated.

—At San Francisco on the 15th a prize fight for the heavy-weight championship of the world was fought between "Jim" Jeffries, the champion, and "Gus." Ruhlin. The fight ended with the fifth round in a victory for the champion.

—In Webster county, Kentucky, at the Providence coal mines, a battle occurred on the 17th between armed guards and striking miners. Over

2,000 shots were fired. One striking miner was killed and one striker and three guards were wounded. All were Negroes, except one guard.

—On the 16th the New York Evening Post celebrated its 100th birthday with a special issue. The paper was founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1801, and has been edited by William Cullen Bryant, Parke Goodwin, Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin. The editor now is Horace White, formerly of Chicago.

—It is reported that on the 19th, the city of Colon, Colombia, was captured by the insurgent forces, after a short fight in which some 15 men were killed and 40 wounded. The same dispatch reports the landing from the United States gunboat Machias, of 100 marines to guard the isthmus railroad station.

—The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the ten months ending October 31, 1901, as given by the October treasury sheet, are as follows (M standing for merchandise, G for gold and S for silver):

	Exports	Imports.	Balance.
M ...	\$1,191,960,322	\$727,897,358	\$464,062,964 exp
G ...	36,439,012	40,833,906	4,404,894 imp
S ...	26,226,618	25,561,660	663,958 exp
	\$1,254,624,952	\$794,352,924	\$460,272,028 exp

—A conference of manufacturers to consider the question of international trade assembled at Washington on the 19th. It had been called by the sixth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, which met last June (p. 135) at Detroit. On the 20th the Washington conference resolved in favor of reciprocity "only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufactures, commerce or farming."

—A new treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Nicaragua canal, the draft of which was delivered by Secretary Hay to the British ambassador (p. 106) last May, was signed at Washington on the 18th by Lord Pauncefote for Great Britain and Secretary Hay for the United States. This treaty is proposed as the substitute for that which Great Britain rejected last March (vol. iii., p. 775), on account of the senate amendments. Its terms are not yet disclosed.

—The mayor of Ottawa, Canada, has lost his office for buying alcoholic beverages during prohibition hours. This clause of the law has not heretofore been enforced; but the chief of police, who is unfriendly to the deposed mayor, took advantage of the latter's having stopped at a bar with two friends and purchased liquor during prohibition hours. He arrested the mayor, who, upon learning of this clause of the law, pleaded guilty, and was fined. The sentence suspends his citizenship for two years.

—In 15 test cases brought by the

Coal Owners' Association against individual leaders of the miners' organizations, and growing out of the action of the unions in stopping work in the mines of Wales last October in order to keep up the price of coal, and, consequently, of wages under the sliding scale agreement, the Welsh magistrates, sitting at Aberdare on the 19th, awarded small damages to the employes, holding that workmen, though giving notice of intention, have no right to stop work with the object of restricting production.

MISCELLANY

FREEDOM.

We are not free; Freedom doth not consist  
In musing with our faces toward the Past,  
While petty cares and crawling interests  
twist  
Their spider-threads about us, which at  
last  
Grow strong as iron chains to cramp and  
bind  
In formal narrowness heart, soul and  
mind.  
Freedom is recreated year by year,  
In hearts wide open on the Godward side,  
In souls calm-cadenced as the whirling  
sphere,  
In minds that sway the future like a tide.  
No broadest creeds can hold her, and no  
codes;  
She chooses men for her august abodes,  
Building them fair and fronting to the  
dawn;  
Yet when we seek her, we but find a few  
Light footprints, leading mornward  
through the dew;  
Before the day had risen, she was gone.  
And we must follow; swiftly runs she on,  
And, if our steps should slacken in despair,  
Half turns her face, half smiles through  
golden hair,  
Forever yielding, never wholly won.  
—James Russell Lowell.

"HAVE WE NOT ALL ONE FATHER?"

Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?—Malachi 2:10.

I know of no people who have seemed to me to have so many prejudices of race as ourselves. Whether it is due to our long contests with savage tribes, the natives of the vast territory that we have occupied, or to the institution of slavery, which took upon itself among us the very worst features that slavery has ever exhibited; whether it is the pride of stock stimulated by our successful conquests over the many difficulties attending the settlement of a new, and in some respects, an inhospitable region, or whether all these have combined to produce the result, it would seem that a negro, in times now passing by as we may hope, or a China-

man, still meets with a less ready reception from us than among any of the European nations. Forgetful of our Asiatic origin and descent, forgetful that our Saviour bore the dark hue of his nativity, we seem to cling to such prejudices with a tenacity that can only be loosened by rude shocks.

There are questions in regard to race that I do not pretend to solve. That our origin was one I do not doubt. That differences that have grown up have resulted mainly from divergences of climate I believe. That institutions and systems mold the character of a people I feel sure. That our manhood is different, that there is not one Providence for all, I deny. And where is the difficulty in resting right here? Why have we to make a better plan for the Almighty than he has made for himself?—George F. Seward.

#### ECHOES OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY ELECTION.

A letter written by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, O., to the Cleveland Press, and published in the Press of November 6.

Editor Cleveland Press: An equitable and reasonable plan of taxation was the issue on which the election in this county was won. For six months the inequalities and injustices of the present system have been made plain. We have continually labored to bring this question home to the people, and have persisted in showing up the evils of the present administration of our taxation laws and the necessities for some statutory changes.

The victory is to be accounted for, by the following facts:

We are now engaged in an assessment of real estate that but for our efforts would have remained unchanged for ten years.

Its unequal burdens were admitted by all, including the guilty board that performed most of the work and the republican committee that advertised the board's shortcomings.

The annual city board of equalization, appointed by this administration, has added nearly \$20,000,000 to the tax duplicate by assessments on the municipal monopolies.

The county auditors refused to assess steam railroads by the same rule that they assessed farms and homes.

Four republican state officers, by a cowardly subterfuge, refused to put \$200,000,000 of steam railroad property on the tax duplicate.

Finally, our opponents were utterly bewildered in meeting these issues.

It was foolish to attempt to meet this array of arguments with evasion, silence or "let well enough alone" policies; but the greatest folly was the attempt to mislead the people by silly personalities and mud-throwing.

The result shows that the people, regardless of party, were deeply interested in the subject and is a complete indorsement of the policy of tax equalization.

In an election where a real issue is raised it is worse than folly to attempt to either obscure or evade the question.

TOM L. JOHNSON.

#### UNJUST TAXATION THE CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL WAR.

An extract from a sermon delivered in the Vine street Congregational church, Cincinnati, November 17, by the pastor, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow.

At the bottom of most of the wars of history there is to be found the question of taxation. Take the three great events which stand out as the milestones of Anglo-Saxon liberty.

Prominent among the grievances which the people had with King John was oppressive taxation, and the Magna Charta which they wrested from him provided that no tax "shall be imposed for our realm save by the common council of our realm."

The English revolution began with Hampden's refusal to pay the ship money, and ended in the famous declaration of rights, which was written in the blood of a king, and which declared: "Levying money for the use of the crown, without grant of parliament, is illegal."

The American revolution is the next scene in the great drama. That began with the Boston tea party, and was fought to vindicate the principle of no taxation without representation.

These civil and international feuds in which so much of the energy of mankind has been consecrated to hatred and death, were caused more by ignorance as to the right way to raise taxes, than by any innate desire in man for war and bloodshed.

A machine will not stand the strain of its work and give satisfaction until it has been constructed on correct principles. It is so with the machinery of government. Much of the friction and fatality have been due to incorrect principles of government. The most important power of government is the power to tax. If, therefore, taxes are not raised in accordance with correct principles, if in the

performance of its chief function the government is fundamentally wrong, political corruption and economic distress are to be expected. The conflicts between organized labor and monopolistic capital amount to a kind of chronic civil war. At the bottom of this industrial war is the question of taxation. Until this question is settled right the work of the arbitrator, will not be blessed. We cannot have industrial peace while the cause of industrial war exists. That cause, more than any other single cause, is a barbarous system of taxation.

True, greed is a factor. The work of improving civil government is blocked by powerful interests seeking special favors. Our real enemy, however, is not the greed of the few, but the ignorance of the many. There is no more important work than to teach people what may be done by a right system of taxation to discourage favoritism and corruption and promote a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Our present system of raising public revenue by levying a tax upon all property would not be just even if it were administered by angels. What wonder, therefore, that human beings have found it a stumbling block?

#### FREE TRADE THE TRUE PROTECTION.

For The Public.

The wool-growers of Montana regard an advocate of free trade with South America as a sort of infringement on their rights. It is conceded on all hands that the long-promised subsidy to agriculture, to wit, national aid for irrigation, is about to be granted. The immediate visible result will be a revival of homeseeking in the arid west. Soon the number of people in the western states will equal the number of sheep. At present it is claimed that the range will not support any more sheep. The production of wool has not increased annually in proportion to the population of the United States. This fact shows the existence of some stronger power than the law of supply and demand, which has a firm grip on the wool market.

Republicans and democrats believe in majority rule. The former favor the majority of dollars, the latter the majority of men.

When irrigation at actual cost is obtained homemade expansion will be well started on its conquering career. Every occupation and industry will be represented among the people who will cross the border into British