

him the victory in spite of all odds that were brought against him.

It is better to have the love and respect of the masses than to endow many universities or to pile up innumerable millions, by preying upon society. Hazen S. Pingree takes with him that which all the millions of Jay Gould, Rockefeller and Carnegie combined cannot buy.

#### THE RIOT DRILL.

Editorial in Dubuque Daily Telegraph of July 25.

It appears that when a riot drill by the troops of the Iowa national guard, now encamped in Dubuque, was proposed to Mayor Berg he objected on the ground that injury might be done to person and property, but that on receiving assurance that special care would be taken to avoid infliction of injury he withdrew his objection and gave permission, with the result that the drill exhibition will be given some evening when the weather is cool.

Though nobody shall be shot nor property damaged, the drill is objectionable. It is so because of its sinister significance. Most riots, especially in the north, have their origin in labor troubles, and the riot drill is an intimation to wage earners of what they may expect if for any reason their differences with employers develop into disorder. The drill, which consists of the passage of soldiers through the streets firing at porches and windows, involves an ugly threat to those who must sell their labor for bread. It is an intimation to them of what they may expect if they should permit their detestation of oppression and injustice to assume the form either of violence or threatened violence. Moreover, it is an obnoxious implication that ultimately it is brute power that is supreme, and it is very offensive to those who cherish the theory, a theory formulated, affirmed and inculcated by the founders of the republic, that right and not might should rule.

An exhibition of how in a certain unfortunate emergency Americans recruited from the ranks of the people may be relied upon to shoot down other Americans is very repugnant. It is worthier of barbarism than civilization, of a despotism than a free government. Better than such a drill would be an effort to devise and apply methods for preventing riots by preventing their causes. Riots are but symptoms of social disease, and to shoot down

rioters is to deal with effects instead of causes. The citizen who can find pleasure even in the imitation of such a spectacle has yet to catch the spirit of the sermon on the mount and the inspiration which dictated the declaration of independence. What is needed, instead of riot drills, are laws which will compel corporations, which are the creations and creatures of law, to submit to arbitration, and which will repeal privileges and thus, by insuring a more equitable distribution of wealth, reward labor with a larger share of what it produces and incidentally remove the causes of industrial discontent, strikes and violence. The legislation which should do this would abolish the need for troops for the maintenance of domestic order, and at the same time diminish the military spirit, which is and ever has been a dangerous menace to free institutions.

Dubuque is a civilized and orderly city, and the riot drill, which suggests so much that is deplorable and abhorrent, will give it pain instead of pleasure.

#### A COURT PROCEEDING NOT OF RECORD.

I was present at a recent session of the supreme court of the United States, when the decision in the insular cases were announced. My interest was strongly excited by the scene. The grave aspect of the judges, the patient attention of the large assembly, the realized importance of the results combined to form a tableau which will stand out in history.

Glancing about the room, my eyes became fixed upon a member of the audience whom no one else seemed to observe. He was a man of ponderous frame, in a costume I have never seen worn before. His hair, inclined to gray, was gathered into a sort of cue; ruffles surrounded his neck; his coat of military cut was adorned by a brilliant star, and crossed by a red silken sash, and his nether extremities were clothed in velvet short breeches with silk stockings and buckled shoes.

The countenance of this elderly gentleman was no less striking than his dress. His head was huge and the projecting eyebrows seemed to hang like crags over large eyes, the oblique cast of which gave them a stern expression, while lines of mirthfulness and good comradeship and a double chin showed the jovial lover of good cheer. There was something

about this man who looked around with the air of quiet self-possession which comes of a placid disposition combined with complete knowledge of important affairs, that riveted my attention more than the reading of the opinions, until the conviction dawned that he was a being from another world seen now by me alone, but about to reveal himself to others.

My presentiment was soon realized, for as the closing sentence of the last opinion was uttered, the portly gentleman arose, and while all eyes rested upon him, introduced himself as Lord North.

The court and audience involuntarily rose to their feet, and his lordship without further ceremony addressed the judges:

"I congratulate the supreme court of the United States that it has at last fully affirmed the doctrines for which I contended during the unfortunate revolution which separated the American colonies from the British empire. My contention then was that parliament had full power to govern the colonies. You have now affirmed the existence in congress of the same unlimited power over your dependencies.

"I contended that, though not represented in parliament, the colonies might be taxed and duties imposed upon their commerce. In a former decision (see *Loughborough vs. Blake* 5. *Wheaton* 317) you have held that the District of Columbia and the territories may be taxed though unrepresented. In the present case you hold that the people of Puerto Rico may be compelled to pay such import and export duties as congress sees fit. This was my view in 1764 when the question of taxing the colonies was discussed, and I adhered to it firmly."

His lordship paused a moment, then continued: "In 1776 there was published an injurious and calumnious instrument prepared by a politician named Jefferson, and styled by him and others a 'Declaration of Independence.' In it were contained many reflections on my royal master King George Third, that were all considered as specially aimed at me, his prime minister. Some of them were untrue, others so plausible as to pass for true even now. I desire to refer to this instrument to-day, because it contains, as by a prophetic intuition, a description of the policy of the president of the United States toward the Filipinos.

"He has cut off their trade with

all parts of the world. He has imposed taxes on them without their consent. He has deprived them in many cases of trial by jury. He has transported them beyond the seas (to Guam) to be punished for pretended offenses. He has suspended their legislature and declared himself invested with power to legislate for them in all cases whatsoever.

"He has plundered their seas, ravaged their coasts, burnt their towns and destroyed the lives of their people.

"He is at this time transporting large armies of mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has excited domestic feuds among them, and brought upon those opposing his attacks, the merciless (Macabebe) savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

"A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be a ruler of a free people."

"If seems, your honors, that the curses of Jefferson have come home to roost. I have nothing further to say about the Declaration of Independence.

"I will add one word of advice. The principles of imperial government should be cautiously introduced and applied. While the empire is inevitable, a too sudden and ostentatious proclamation of its maxims and theories may occasion violent reaction, and much turmoil and bloodshed. You and your president should be guided by the example of the great Augustus, who, while making his authority absolute, vied with others in professions of patriotism and republican simplicity. To lay your dying republic to rest without distressing convulsions will require political abilities as consummate as those of Augustus himself."

Here Lord North concluded. The judges gazed helplessly at each other; the bar and audience at the judges. Then all eyes turned toward Lord North. He had vanished and court adjourned. Not one of the statesmen and jurists present will admit that this reappearance of the great prime minister of more than a century ago was an actual occurrence. Many things do occur, however, which

statesmen and jurists fail to see, or seeing deny.

Yet an honorable senator from Illinois who belongs to neither class, and ought occasionally to tell the truth, has admitted that when the readings of the opinions of the court concluded, he felt as though something had happened, he didn't know what.—Geo. W. Shaw, of Geneseo, Ill., in Duluth Evening Herald of July 13.

AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE BOER WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MORTALITY.

In the house of lords last night Lord Raglan, parliamentary under-secretary of the war office, gave the mortality for all the refugee camps in South Africa as 63 men, 138 women, 576 children, out of a total of 14,623 men, 24,711 women and 43,075 children.—Chicago Daily News, of July 16.

A LIVING SHIELD.

State of Illinois, County of Cook.—SS.

Ollie Henry, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is an American citizen, and that he lived in Pretoria, South African Republic, from November, 1895, to March 26, 1901, and that he held the rank of captain in the Boer army with the corps known as the American Scouts;

That he is acquainted with the geographical and military situation in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal, in South Africa, and that he believes the British Government have congregated the women and children in reconcentrado camps to act as a living shield for the protection of its army;

That he firmly believes that if the seventy thousand loved ones were removed from the British camps to neutral territory the Boers would have more heart and courage and would be able to take important positions now held by and essential to the British, which they cannot take now without killing their own people;

That he further believes that if these people were removed to neutral territory the Boers would effectually destroy the railroad communication, thereby compelling the British army to withdraw from Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and the interior of South Africa to the seaport towns;

That he further believes that it is owing to these reconcentrado camps

that the Boers do not effectually destroy the railroad communication, as by doing so they would be starving their own loved families.

Deponent further says that he has seen the reconcentrado camp near Pretoria and that it is hard to believe that the reconcentrado camps instituted by the infamous Weyler in Cuba, which so justly aroused the indignation of the people of this country could in any way excel the horror, destitution, sickness and starvation existing in these camps, where, according to recent admissions made in the House of Parliament, out of a total of 82,409 people, 777 died in the month of June.

Deponent further says that he makes this affidavit in the hope of arousing sympathy among the American people to such an extent that out of their well-known generosity and charity they will be induced to raise a fund large enough to provide for the removal of these persons to neutral territory, thereby alleviating their great suffering and giving the men constituting the armies of the respective nations a chance to fight it out among themselves, as men should.

OLLIE HENRY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in Cook County, this twenty-seventh day of July, 1901.

JAMES H. HEALD.

(Seal.) Notary Public.

State of Illinois, County of Cook.—SS.

H. C. van Medenbach de Rooy, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he fought with the Boer army until recently, and that he is acquainted with the geographical and military situation in the South African Republic, the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal, in South Africa, and that he believes the British Government have congregated the women and children in reconcentrado camps to act as a living shield for the protection of its army;

That he firmly believes that if the seventy thousand loved ones were removed from the British camps to neutral territory the Boers would have more heart and courage and would be able to attack and take important positions now held by and essential to the British, which they cannot attack now without killing their own people;

That he further believes that if these people were removed to neutral territory the Boers could effectually destroy the railroad communications, thereby compelling the British army to withdraw from Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and the in-