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Bryan's view of the best course to pursue regarding imperialism and the Spanish treaty, is undoubtedly wise. Nothing radical would be gained by defeating the treaty in the senate. It would only give the imperialists an opportunity for further play, with the war still pending. But with the war ended and out of the way, through ratification of the treaty, fundamental questions of democratic government may be directly discussed and directly decided, by congress and the people, openly and above board and not in the secrecy of an executive session of the senate, upon propositions for giving to the people of Cuba, of Porto Rico and of the Philippines that right of self-government which we claim for ourselves. All the senate need be asked to do, is to make a record showing that the treaty is ratified so as to end the war, and not as the beginning of a policy of imperialism. Then let the real fight begin.

Some of our imperialists at Washington have a keen appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. They are proposing to celebrate the close of the war and the inauguration of the new policy of empire by building a magnificent palace to take the place of the white house as the president's residence. The white house would then be used as an executive workshop, while the palace would afford opportunities for presidents to seclude themselves from the mob and to receive official society with "proper magnificence." Thus "the white house," says a newspaper writer who pleads for the change, "would stand for the old policy of the early days,

while the splendid new home for the president might represent adequately the policy of expansion." Nothing would be lacking after that to make the empire complete, but a crown and a scepter, and life tenure in the presidential office. But a little less magnificence and a little more Jeffersonian democracy would harmonize better with our national traditions and be more reassuring as to our national future.

At the convention of the Federation of Labor, now in session in Kansas City, a delegate from Kentucky offered a resolution which deserves special mention if not special praise. With a preamble which described woman as incapable of manual labor without injury to herself and unborn generations, this resolution demanded that the United States government immediately remove all women in its employment and thereby inaugurate a precedent for the relegation of women from the everyday walks of life to the home. Men and women who oppose woman suffrage on the ground that the sphere of woman is the home, might learn from this Kentucky labor delegate a much needed lesson in consistency.

Woman suffragists of Kansas City protest against the extension of suffrage to "ignorant men of foreign countries" until "the intelligent women of America are endowed with that right." In basing their suffrage claims upon this protest, those women weaken their own cause. Suffrage is the right of full grown men and women, regardless of property possessions or of what in the educational cant of the time is called intelligence. It is a right which grows out of the fundamental principle of American government, the principle that government derives its just powers from the

consent of the governed; not from the consent of the rich, of the "intelligent," of the white, of the black, of the native born, or of the male sex, but of the governed. Women who rest their claim upon this principle are upon solid ground. Those who rest it upon their property or their intelligence, thereby range themselves with their own adversaries. If "intelligence" or property is to govern, the question ceases to be one of right altogether.

It is impossible intelligently to consider the sudden development of the street car problem in Chicago during the past few days, without at least suspecting that elemental social forces are in a state of activity not far beneath the surface. To thoughtful observers the activity of these forces has long been evident. But now, in Chicago at any rate, they are obvious. Timid opposition to the plans of the street car ring has been succeeded by a bold and imperative demand for public ownership of the street car system. This is a general interest because it indicates a general tendency.

The question has been precipitated by the street car ring itself. It is claimed by the ring that the important street car lines exist under a 99 years franchise granted by the state of Illinois in 1859. If that contention be sound, nothing short of repudiation, which would mean revolution, could affect the franchise until 1958—a period of 60 years. But the recent report of an aldermanic committee, prepared by John M. Harlan, concludes that this claim cannot be substantiated, or if substantiated would avail only for horse cars. And that conclusion is evidently regarded by the ring as of great importance, for its members are working vigorously to secure an extension of 50 years

from 1903, the date at which, if the 99 years claim proves invalid, most existing franchises will expire.

As the first step necessary to secure a long extension, the ring procured the passage by the legislature of the "Allen bill," which empowers municipalities to make extensions for as long as 50 years. This law excited such indignation, however, as to affect the late legislative election, and the incoming legislature is expected to repeal it.

The ring, therefore, to get the advantage of the law they had procured by bribery, recently thrust into the Chicago council an ordinance granting an extension of 50 years from 1903, in consideration of a trifling annual tax upon gross receipts. This ordinance was referred to a special committee, instead of the standing railroad committee, by a vote which indicated that a majority of the aldermen would support the measure. It was known, however, that the mayor would interpose his veto, and it was felt that only by extraordinary corruption could the necessary vote be obtained to override a veto. That there was a strong public sentiment hostile to the proposed ordinance was generally understood, but no one at that time suspected either the extent or the radical character of that sentiment.

Least of all was this suspected by the street car ring. At the worst they anticipated nothing more than a kind and degree of opposition that would be satisfied with a compromise on the basis of some slightly shorter extension and some slightly higher tax upon gross receipts. They had expected to come to a settlement which, while having the appearance of defeat for them, should yield them the substantial benefits of victory. What they were playing for was a franchise extension that would enable them to pour another large volume of water into their already thoroughly soaked stock. But they outplayed themselves. Their introduction of

the 50 year ordinance was the signal for public demonstrations such as are seldom seen anywhere. Not only were mass meetings summoned and crowded in great numbers throughout the city for the purpose of protesting, but aldermen were waited upon by their constituents in person and strongly warned to represent the people instead of selling them out. The effect was soon manifest in the stronger position which the official opponents of the extension assumed. Their timidity departed, and instead of resisting with a view to compromise, they notified the ring that the street car question should not be even considered until the "Allen bill" had been repealed. That bill being repealed, no extension beyond 20 years could be made. Even the doubtful aldermen felt the effect of public sentiment; for they reversed their vote of a few days before, which had been regarded as a test showing that a majority of the aldermen were with the ring. The last test vote showed the ring to be then in a hopeless minority.

But it was at the largest and most representative of all the mass meetings that the real spirit of the opposition to the ring first found expression. This meeting, presided over by Franklin H. Head, a representative among the conservative business men of Chicago, was addressed by Mayor Harrison, ex-Alderman John M. Harlan, and ex-Gov. Altgeld, and was itself composed of representative citizens of all classes. It was a meeting at which ten years before, probably ten days before, a suggestion of municipal ownership could not have been expected to meet with any favor. Nor were there any different indications until Altgeld spoke. The meeting was from the first evidently a unit in its hostility to 50 year franchises, but it gave no early indications of any sentiment more profound. When Altgeld spoke, however, he led up to the idea of municipal ownership; and with his climax the meeting burst out in a storm of approval. He

was followed by Harlan, who took the same ground; and before the meeting adjourned it had inserted a demand for municipal ownership in the series of resolutions it adopted.

The spirit of municipal ownership was now in the air. Other large meetings have followed the example of that one; and now the question, as it presents itself to the Chicago citizen, is not whether the street car ring shall be allowed to buy a longer or shorter franchise, but whether the whole franchise system shall not be supplanted by municipal ownership.

We have already called attention to the marked decrease of interest rates. Savings banks are everywhere cutting down the interest they pay depositors, from 4 per cent. to 3½ or less. This is exploited by the monopoly press as further evidence of prosperity. Unfortunately, silver coinage speakers and papers have given cause for such exploitation. Complaining that the demonetization of silver has made money scarce, they have tried to establish their case by pointing to high rates of interest in the west as evidence of dearness of money. It is simply turning their own argument against them, therefore, to point now to falling interest as evidence of plentifulness of money. In fact, however, rates of interest indicate nothing as to plentifulness or scarcity of money. What they do indicate is profitableness or unprofitableness in the productive uses of capital—not of money, but of things that money buys. When the productive uses of capital are profitable, interest rates tend upward; when the productive uses of capital are unprofitable, interest rates tend downward. In prosperous times, therefore, interest rates tend to rise; whereas in hard times they tend to fall. The history of all depressions and of all periods of prosperity vouches for this conclusion. Good times are times of high interest; hard times are times of low interest. So far, then, from tending to prove that prosperity has come, fall-

ing rates of interest tend to prove that the times are harder than ever. It would be as sensible to point to falling wages as to falling interest as evidence of returning prosperity. Just as wages fall because the demand for labor is slack, so interest falls because the demand for capital is slack.

In the bill for the territorial government of Hawaii, we have further evidence of a definite plutocratic tendency. By setting up money qualifications for seats in the legislature, and such a qualification also for the right to vote for members of one house, the Hawaiian commissioners make money instead of manhood the test of intelligence and public spirit. But possession of money is no test of either. Some of the richest men are neither intelligent nor public spirited, while many poor men are both. Indeed, poverty may be evidence of public virtue; it may be the result of resisting corrupting temptations. In a period when wealth is acquired by monopoly, and poverty goes hand in hand with virtuous industry, the imposition of money qualification upon the right of suffrage or office holding is a reflection upon the intelligence and public spirit of those who impose it.

In the Christian Advocate of the 1st, G. A. Coe exhibits some disturbance of mind over indications he has observed that popular knowledge of the contents of the Bible is declining. He had made some systematic inquiries among college students, and found that on the whole they had rather hazy notions. His questions called for information as to what is the Pentateuch, what is higher criticism, and whether the book of Jude belongs to the old or the new testament, and had asked for the name of an old testament patriarch, the name of an old testament judge, the names of three kings of Israel, the names of three prophets, and for a quotation from the beatitudes, and one from the letter to the Romans. Only eight persons in 100 answered

all nine questions correctly. This reflects rather severely upon the educational institutions which the students in question attend; but what seems especially to disturb Mr. Coe is his notion that it indicates a low order of Christian life. Mr. Coe is here entirely wrong. Christian life in our colleges may be of a low order, but the answers to Mr. Coe's questions do not prove it. Every one of those questions might be correctly answered by the most satanic college student to be found anywhere, while a truly Christian man might slip up on nearly all of them. Had Mr. Coe wished to ascertain the grade of Christian life in our colleges, he should have asked the students for their understanding of the eighth commandment, the two great commandments, and the golden rule. There is a vast difference between Christianity and fetish worship; and Bible scholarship is only fetish worship when made a religious test.

Prof. Geo. D. Herron closed a series of lectures at Chicago last Monday, which have been of absorbing interest and supreme importance. They were given under the auspices of the National Christian Citizenship League, to audiences which packed the large hall for eight successive Mondays at noon. On several occasions people were turned away because there was not even standing room for them, so great was the attendance.

Whoever has heard Prof. Herron will not be surprised to learn that the large audience remained throughout every lecture, attentive, interested, deeply moved, both by the manner and by the matter of the lecturer. Though he makes only the simplest pretensions to literary skill, and none at all to oratory, Prof. Herron unconsciously exhibits qualities of the highest order in both. His style both in composition and delivery is indescribably charming. But back of his style is something that makes his style for him, something without which the best style would be empty

pretense—his simple devotion to the message he bears.

Judged by his lectures, Prof. Herron's mission is to revive a comatose Christianity. He teaches that Christ announced a new law to the world, the law of love; and that through the operation of this law society is to be redeemed from the state of organized selfishness which we call civilization. He is, however, no idealist of the jelly-fish order. It is not by talking about love that he expects love to gain the mastery in economic affairs. Nor is he a non-resistant. He realizes that social unrighteousness must be eradicated by forced changes in the social structure; and in so far as municipal laws and institutions interfere with the free play of the law of love, he urges that they be altered or abolished. The ballot is one of the weapons which he would have the people wield for the regeneration of society.

But in Prof. Herron's view, forcible social reform is not for the purpose of making an ideal civilization; it is for the purpose of making the ideal civilization possible. That ideal civilization he would look for from the free development of the law of love; and, if we understand him, he would expect it to be, when fully developed, a universal state of mutual self-sacrifice or self-giving.

Though we should feel impelled to criticize some parts of Prof. Herron's lectures, we should heartily endorse much the greater part of them. This work of criticism and endorsement, however, we shall reserve until the lectures appear in book form. But the ideal set forth we may briefly consider now.

While believing fully in the efficacy of the law of love, we regard love in this connection not as synonymous with self-sacrifice or self-giving, but as synonymous with justice or righteousness. Now justice is a moral equilibrium—not an equilibrium of rights, nor an equilibrium of duties,

either of which is impossible, but equilibrium of rights and duties as correlatives. And that kind of equilibrium is antagonistic to self-sacrifice.

There can be no state of mutual self-sacrifice. It is unthinkable. For if there be equivalents for the sacrifice, it is not sacrifice; and if there be not equivalents, there can be no equilibrium of rights and duties—no justice. Is the term "self-sacrifice" objected to and "self-giving" urged as a preferable term? Then we must take note that except in the sense of self-sacrifice there can be no self-giving without self-receiving, which makes the term "self-giving" meaningless as the statement of a principle of just human society.

Sacrifice is often called for when the equilibrium of rights and duties is disturbed. Men may go to the cross, to the stake, to the gallows, to battle, or may endure starvation and dishonor, for the purpose of restoring the equilibrium,—for the purpose, that is, of securing a condition in which rights and duties shall be more nearly reciprocal. Such sacrifices are glorious, but they are abnormal. They are duties growing out of abnormal social conditions. In normal conditions there can be no duties without corresponding rights, nor any rights without corresponding duties—no giving without receiving, no receiving without giving. For that reason it seems to us that the conception of an economic state which emphasizes giving and ignores receiving is, not Eutopian as some of Prof. Herron's critics would call it, but disorderly. If such a state were ever by any possibility established, its inevitable development would be away from justice, because the conception of moral equilibrium, equality of giving and receiving, would be absent.

But whatever we may say of Prof. Herron's social ideal, his work in social and religious reform admits only of praise. In the name of the founder

of Christianity he is calling upon professed Christians, in a voice that will not be silenced, to obey the law of Christ. Upon his lips, Christian precepts cease to be pious platitudes, and Christian doctrine comes to be upon the whole a law of healthy human life. Before men can know how to save society from the curse of poverty in the midst of plenty, they must be inspired with a consuming desire that it shall be saved; and that desire Prof. Herron is awakening where it slumbers and quickening where it has awakened.

Our opinion, expressed in connection with the election massacre of negroes at Wilmington, N. C., that the race question there is at bottom a labor question, receives further confirmation from an agitation now in progress in the same state relative to the school fund. Under the present constitution that fund must be apportioned per capita among all the children of the state, black as well as white. But it is proposed, through the agitation to which we refer, to amend this provision so as to allow only a small part of the school fund to be devoted to negro education. The pretense for this is that each race should receive school funds in proportion to the taxes it pays. That pretense is transparent. When indirect taxes are considered, it is altogether probable that the blacks of North Carolina pay vastly more taxes than the whites. But the argument which gives vitality to the agitation relates to the effect of education upon the negroes as field hands. Because negroes, like their white brothers and sisters, seek more polite employment, when they are educated, than that which the field and the kitchen afford, education for the negro is regarded by the whites as something to be prevented. It is the old spirit of slavery days, which made it a crime to teach negroes to read, because educated negroes made bad slaves. Educated negroes now make bad field hands; and for that reason they must be deprived of education if possible. The so-called race question at the south is

not a race question. It is a labor question.

Some St. Louis contractor, Quigley by name, tearfully complains that "labor is the scarcest thing in America to-day." There never has been a time, he says, since 1887, when workmen were so hard to get. He doesn't mean skilled labor, either. No, no. He means "men who can do ordinary labor, such as is required by contractors." Yarns like this are out of all harmony with bushels of facts that are familiar to everyone who knows anything about the lives of the people who do hard work for a living. Almost at the same time when Quigley complained in a St. Louis paper of scarcity of labor, a Chicago paper told of the death of a returned soldier who committed suicide because he had hunted in vain for work and saw no chance ahead. Nor was that a solitary case. Those good people who are trying to find places for soldiers who lost their jobs when they enlisted, are finding that work, not workers, is the article of greater scarcity. Let any responsible person advertise for common laborers at \$6 a week, and he will have more applicants than he can provide for. Let him offer \$12, and he will have an army to deal with. An offer of \$100 a month would give him the pick of the land. What sense is there in saying that work is abundant when everybody knows that these things are true?

Yet we would not accuse Contractor Quigley of lying. He has doubtless found workers really scarce. But that is because he wants men to go long distances from home for wages that would give them no security of return except by counting their road ties, hobo fashion. As to the wages he offers he is significantly silent; but he does give an idea of the kind of work he has to offer. One lot of men he wants to send into Mississippi, another he is sending to Alabama, and so on. This pretense of scarcity of labor is like that of which we hear every summer from the agri-

cultural districts of the northwest. Large numbers are wanted, on quick call, at some far-away place, for a short time, at the lowest rate of wages; and because the employer can't get them instantly, he bewails the scarcity of laborers. That wouldn't make much difference were it not for the comfortable fools who insult hungry and workless men by quoting his wails to them to prove that in spite of their own doleful experience, work is abundant and only laborers scarce.

We need no better proof that work is scarce than the fact that workers are cheap. Nothing that people want can be both scarce and cheap at the same time. And in this connection it is a significant fact that interest is falling. The Bowery savings bank of New York has reduced the rate of interest to depositors from 4 per cent. to 3½. This is one of the largest savings institutions in the country, and others are expected to follow its example. Several Cleveland savings banks have already done so, reducing their rates from 4 per cent. to 3. The Milwaukee savings banks had already reduced from 3 to 2½, and Detroit had gone down a year ago from 4 to 3½. In Chicago the rate is still at 3, but many savings bank officials there believe that it must soon be reduced. This general decline in savings bank interest signally confirms Henry George's theory that wages and interest rise and fall together. The concurrent prosperity of monopolies also confirms his other theory, that monopolies rise in value as wages and interest fall, and fall as wages and interest rise.

Plutoeratic politicians and newspapers are deeply disturbed over the democratic plan of collecting funds for the next presidential campaign. This plan contemplates popular subscriptions of \$1 a month from now until the election. It would seem to be a very dignified and legitimate method. There is certainly nothing about it which can be fairly called begging. Yet the plutocrats denounce

it as begging. Of course they never beg for political funds. Their method is ever so much better. When Hanna wants campaign money he promises full value for what he gets; and his successful candidates redeem his promises for him.

In commenting last week upon the mismanagement of the army camp at Mauntauk Point, we referred to the water supply there in such manner as to indicate that it was neither pure nor plentiful. In doing so, we had no intention of implying that there was any lack either in the natural purity or the natural supply of water under Long Island. It is well known that Long Island has an excellent natural water supply. But we did intend to imply that the water furnished at the camp was sadly lacking in both purity and quantity, and that was in accordance with the best information we had been able to obtain. We are now assured, however, through a private letter from W. H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island railroad, that at all times an abundance of pure water was supplied to the camp. Mr. Baldwin's letter is as follows:

I must give you a true statement of the water supply at Montauk: Three days after notice was given to the public that the United States soldiers would be camped at that point, a newspaper reporter, representing several of the New York papers at that time, sent a dispatch to the effect that there was no water. He boasted of his enterprise and stated in my presence that it was "hot stuff" and that "it made the government officers hustle." The simple fact is that under the whole of Long Island, from fifty to one hundred feet below the surface, is a stream of perfectly pure water which the geologists say passes from the hills in Connecticut under Long Island sound and under Long Island to find its way finally into the sea. This wonderful water-bearing stream is tapped all over Long Island and gives out a water supply which is famous and well known to everyone in this part of the country.

One ten-inch pipe was sunk about fifty feet deep. It passed through several strata of clay and was sunk about twenty-one feet into the water-bearing level. From 700,000 to 1,000,000 gallons of water were pumped daily from this single well. The temperature of the water was quite as cold as ice water, averaging about forty-five degrees in

temperature. Continuous pumping up to the capacity of the pumps, namely, 1,000,000 gallons per day, did not lower the water from its original level over three inches. Various bacteriologists and chemists analyzed this water supply, and the report in each instance has been that the water is as nearly pure as any water that can be found. To satisfy the demands of certain persons, large filters were set up and all the water supply to the camp was forced through these filters. To show the carelessness displayed by certain critics I must tell you of one instance: A most distinguished New York doctor, whose sole interest was sincerely to help the public, reported that the water was milky and that it must contain salts which would be injurious. This report gained credence because of the distinguished authority who passed upon it. The milky color to which he referred was nothing more than the air which was forced into the water when it passed through these enormous filters, and if the water was allowed to stand for a minute all of the air bubbles disappeared and the water was perfectly clear. At the same time the water as pumped from the deep well was always as clear as crystal. That well was the chief water supply of the camp, and after the first two weeks was distributed in a pipe line to all portions of the camp.

I send you this statement because, although there were many things to cause criticism, there were many things misrepresented, and nothing more so than the question of the water supply.

Although the war has cost less than the amount of money Secretary Gage borrowed upon war bonds, Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, announces that there will be no reduction of the war taxes before next winter. This is a bald confession of the inadequacy of the Dingley bill to meet ordinary expenses. It is worse. It is an admission of the deliberate purpose of Mr. Dingley's wing of his party to retain in force as long as possible the unfair war tax law. That law was so drawn as to catch the poorer classes and let the rich escape. As Thomas G. Shearman wrote when it was originally under discussion, its weight falls in the ratio of about 10 per cent. upon the rich, 30 per cent. upon the middle classes, and 60 per cent. upon the poorer classes whose incomes are derived wholly from their current labor. That is the kind of tax measure which

Mr. Dingley purposes continuing for a year after the expenses of the war for the maintenance of which it was adopted have been paid.

Official election returns from the state of Washington, which were not fully made up until the 5th, show that under the circumstances, single tax sentiment in that state is much stronger than was at first supposed. The issue arose over a proposed amendment to the state constitution which the fusion party indorsed. It was not a single tax amendment definitely, since it would merely have extended to municipalities local option in taxation; but it was denounced as one by the republicans, and there was no gainsaying the fact that it aimed to open the way to municipalities that might wish to do so to adopt the single tax. The single tax was, therefore, in a sense in issue. Yet out of a total vote of 49,835, the so-called "single tax amendment" received no less than 15,969. In one county, Clallam, it was carried by a vote of 411 to 279; while in King county, which includes the city of Seattle, the vote in favor of the amendment was 3,583 in a total of 8,433. So in all other countries in which, as in King and Clallam, the single tax had been agitated, the vote for it was large. Among these were Pierce, in which the favorable vote was 1,907 in a total of 5,144; Snohomish, in which it was 1,054 in a total of 2,637; and Whatcom, in which it was 936 in a total of 2,539. In the large farming counties, where the character of the single tax had been grossly misrepresented without contradiction, the favorable vote was comparatively low. Yet even here it was a substantial vote.

When we consider the circumstances, this is a most encouraging result. The single tax was made a party issue by the republicans, who denounced it with special vigor as a scheme for exempting bondholders and taxing farmers, while every fusion paper and nearly every fusion

speaker was silent. It is the opinion of local observers that if the state and county campaign committees of the fusionists had allowed their speakers to advocate the local option amendment, it would have carried, an opinion which receives plausibility at least from the fact that the only county in which the amendment was advocated it did carry. This was in Clallam county, where one of the successful candidates for the legislature, and Judge Benson, of the superior court at Seattle, boldly advocated the amendment; and in that county it was carried, as already stated, by 411 to 279.

An amusing disclosure has just been made of the relations of the republican party machine in California to the Southern Pacific railroad ring. The exposure is upon the authority of De Young, owner of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Spreckels, owner of the San Francisco Call. Both of these papers are republican, and De Young is an aspirant for the United States senatorship. One Herrin, the principal lawyer of the Southern Pacific railroad, called upon De Young soon after the election, in which the republicans had carried the legislature and, to use De Young's language—

told me that he had been requested by George Crocker, vice president of the Southern Pacific company, to tell me that I would be permitted to name the next United States senator. I thanked Mr. Herrin for the honor conferred upon me, and said that I had not yet made up my mind as to who, in my opinion, would be the best man for the place. This reply did not prove to be satisfactory. Mr. Herrin continued the conversation, and very broadly intimated that if I could name a man friendly to the interests of the Southern Pacific company, the honor of so doing would be given to me, and he even went so far as to say in so many words that if I would name such a man the company would secure his election and that the senator so elected would be my tool. I continued to decline the proffered privilege, and the interview closed.

To fully appreciate the humor of the situation it must be borne in mind

that De Young himself wanted to be senator and supposed that the railroad company had slated him for that honor instead of the empty one of naming some one else for them. From De Young Herrin went to Spreckels, who tells about the interview in this way:

Mr. Herrin came to me some time ago and told me that I could name the next United States senator. He said that I might as well have the honor as another, as he believed it best for all parties to come together and agree upon some good man. I asked him if the railroad had a candidate and he said it had not. He added, however, that the railroad would favor a man whose views on public questions were not prejudicial to its interests. I told Mr. Herrin that I had no candidate, and that I was willing to get behind any big, broad-minded man who would be satisfactory to the people of the state. I then named every man who has from time to time been mentioned as a senatorial possibility, but at the suggestion of each name Herrin shook his head and said the man would not do.

A comparison of these two statements makes it clear that the railroad company had a candidate under cover, and was trying to "work" both the Chronicle and the Call to support him. It afterwards developed that its candidate was a disreputable railroad henchman known as "Dan" Burns. Both De Young and Spreckels learned this in time, and De Young tells all about it and of what followed. Here is his story, which begins where the quotation given from him above leaves off:

Mr. Herrin went immediately to two friends of mine and sought to induce them to use their influence with me to have me name Dan Burns for senator. After having done this he again came to me and repeated the proposition he had previously made. Being then advised of his real intentions, which were, of course, that I should be given the privilege of naming the senator, provided I named Burns, I gave Mr. Herrin a flat refusal. About this time I learned from John D. Spreckels that Herrin had made a similar proposition to him. After a consultation we decided to unmask the railroad attorney and thus learn his real intentions. Accordingly a telephone message was sent to Mr. Herrin requesting him to meet Mr. Spreckels in his office at Third and

Market streets, no intimation being given that I was to be present. Herrin complied immediately with the request and was ushered into the room where we were. He was so surprised and taken aback that he leaned against the wall for support until he could recover himself. I asked Herrin how it was that he had made practically the same proposition to Mr. Spreckels and myself. He hemmed and hawed, pulled out a cigar and stuck the wrong end of it in his mouth, and finally stammered out something about the delay that had been made in making a reply to his proposition. I then asked him point blank: "Who is the railroad's candidate for United States senator?" His reply was: "Col. Dan Burns is the railroad's candidate."

All this must have been interesting reading to the voters of California, who, upon the assurance of the republicans that the Southern Pacific railroad was not in politics, elected a Southern Pacific railroad governor and legislature. And it should be interesting to voters everywhere as an exposure of the way in which railroad henchmen are sent to the United States senate. This attempt in California is unmasked. Most similar attempts, both in California and elsewhere succeed.

Two judicial decisions have been recently made in England, which, if generally accepted as precedents, will shield believers in Christian science from further persecution. One was in the case of Harold Frederic, the novelist, who died while under the ministrations of a Christian science healer. The other was in the case of two members of the sect known as the Peculiar People, a man and his wife whose child had died for lack, as it was alleged, of medical attention.

The Christian science healer in Harold Frederic's case had been charged by the coroner's jury with responsibility for his death; but the committing magistrates before whom she was arraigned refused to hold her for trial, and the prosecution was abandoned. But still more important was the decision of the criminal court in the case of the Peculiar People. According to the doctrines of this

sect, physicians are not to be called in cases of sickness, but an elder is to pray over the patient and anoint him with oil. Under that treatment, the infant daughter of the accused persons had died, and they were indicted for manslaughter. An attempt was made to quash the indictment, but the judge before whom the motion came overruled it, holding that the refusal of parents to resort to established methods of medical practice in cases of dangerously sick children of too tender years to choose in such matters for themselves, amounts to criminal neglect. But this view of the question has been reversed by the assize court before which the accused parents were tried.

The case is reported by Lloyd's Weekly, of London, under date of November 13. A physician had testified that death was due to inadequate nutrition, and that he believed he could have saved the child's life had he been called in. Against this testimony, however, there was ample proof that the parents had done what they honestly considered to be best for the child; and upon that proof, Justice Hawkins ruled against the prosecution. He held that the mere omission to call in a doctor in such cases is not a crime unless accompanied by gross negligence, and that a case of gross negligence is not made out when those who are responsible do for the patient what they honestly believe to be best.

Full reports of decisions in the express companies' internal revenue tax cases are being circulated by the companies. The cases arise under the war revenue law which requires stamps to be affixed to express receipts. This provision was intended, so the people were assured at the time, as a tax upon the corporations. But in practice the corporations compelled their customers to pay for the stamps. In some places this practice was resisted, suits being brought for injunctions against the companies. The courts decided, however, that under the law the companies were in the right. One of these

decisions was made by the United States Circuit court in New York, which held that the war revenue bill does not expressly require the companies to pay for and affix the stamps, but only requires that the stamps be paid for and affixed by somebody. That construction leaves the matter open, of course, to mutual agreement between the companies and the shippers; and as the companies refuse to carry goods until the shippers pay for the stamps, the shippers must of necessity bear the burden of the tax or make no shipment.

Decisions by other courts are to the same effect. So the courts, by their construction of the war revenue law, shift the stamp tax from the companies to shippers, who ultimately collect it of consumers. But it would have been shifted just the same without the aid of that construction. Had the companies been required to pay for the stamps, they would have recouped themselves by increasing their express charges. All such taxes fall not upon the corporations, but upon the people. They are indirect taxes.

#### SUPPRESSING ANARCHISM.

It was very fitting that the International Congress which met in Rome on the 25th of last month, and is still in session there, should select the capital of Italy for its deliberations. The purpose of the Congress, as outlined by its promoters, is to deal with the problem of suppressing that form of enmity to government and organized society designated as Anarchism. Italy is the proper place to begin operations, because nowhere else has so much been done by government and organized society to promote anarchism. Nowhere else have the people had so much reason to feel that the government, instead of being their defender and protection against lawlessness and injustice, is really the refuge of the plunderer and the public enemy.

It is quite interesting to attempt to discover the reason why such a congress should be convened at this particular time. The cases of murderous violence against those in authority,

and other outward signs of criminal anarchy, have not been more numerous of late than formerly. The bomb throwing incidents which are always associated in the public mind with anarchy were much more frequent several years ago than now. The assassination of the Empress of Austria is a single incident, and not an unusual one. From the destruction of the temple of Ephesus down to that murder, men with a feverish, insane thirst for notoriety have committed purposeless and conspicuous crimes. Crowned heads and those in supreme authority are proverbially in peril of such men. No less than two presidents of the United States have been murdered by political cranks, but no one ever thought of anarchy in connection with those cases.

In spite of all the effort of the Italian Government to create them, criminal anarchists, so far as information is given to the public, are less in evidence, even in Italy, than usual.

Nor can this convention have a reason for its being in the insufficiency of laws to prevent and punish every crime that can be named against peace and good order. Laws comprehensive and complete, with the severest penalties, covering every conceivable form of homicide and treason, are embodied in the code of every civilized nation, and they embrace every possible act of accessories before and after the fact, including plots and conspiracies of all kinds.

It might be said that the prevailing disorders in Italy, Spain and elsewhere present an urgent need for immediate action. But that hungry discontent, those riots and frenzied outbursts are not expressions of hostility to government in general but to those governments in particular. It is not anarchy but rebellion. Those occurrences are just what always have happened, and may always be expected, in a people driven to desperation by intolerable tyranny.

Yet, in Italy for instance, it may be truthfully said that real anarchy is the cause of those disorders. For, there, as in many other places, those whose duty it is to enforce the law have made it their business to sup-

press natural liberty instead of unnatural crime; the tax gatherer has worked with honest zeal and an eye single to his own emolument; the Government has been regarded as an institution for the benefit only of those who run it. It is no great wonder that the people, finding it impossible, under the oppressive exactions which they suffer, to reap even scantily where they have sowed abundantly, finding that industry and frugality, instead of being a safeguard against misfortune, only mark them as victims for the despoiler, at length conclude that any change could only be for the better. It would not be wonderful if they should even conclude that the sporadic robbery, to which they would be subject with no government at all, is to be preferred to the systematic and constant spoliation which they now endure.

Yet there is no evidence that they have reached that degree of desperation. Their grievance does not lie in the existence of a government, but in the government's disregard of all its duties to the citizens, its protection of the lawless in their depredations.

It is quite evident that the unspeakable greed of the official classes, and their fatuous disregard of every right and every interest of the people, in many parts of Europe, and especially in Italy, has led to such profound and all-pervading discontent that the existing governments in those countries are in constant and eminent peril of revolution. Revolution is what they fear, not anarchy.

This may be a reason for the International Congress. One feature of the program is "to define a criminal anarchist; another is "to concert measures against the press which incites to anarchist outrages," and it is also contemplated that there will be "measures to control the liberty of action of those known to be anarchists." In other words, something is to be defined as a crime which was not a crime before, something, of course, the discussion of which is dangerous to existing governments.

The Italian government not only originated the scheme of convening the Congress, if the newspaper accounts are correct, but also outlined

the program for its deliberations. It would seem that the purpose of that government is to obtain the consent of the powers to a definition of Anarchy which will include every form of discontent, and every form of discussion of their wrongs, on the part of the long-suffering people. It would then be possible, with that form of European approval, to resort to still more drastic measures than those heretofore employed, in warding off inevitable revolution.

Such may not have been the purpose of the Italian Government in calling the convention. If not, if there was a real intention to deal with real anarchy, it is extremely unlikely that anything of importance will be accomplished. The beginning is at the wrong end. They are after the rabid dog sure enough, but they will think they have decapitated him when they cut off his tail.

If the particular committee which has in charge the business of defining a criminal anarchist would make its definition sufficiently wide to include those who override the law and ignore the purpose of government, while having it as their duty to uphold and enforce them, some good might come of it.

JOHN TURNER WHITE.

## NEWS

Nothing now remains to formally end the war with Spain, but the ratification by the Spanish cortes and the American senate, of the treaty of peace. This treaty was signed at Paris, by the joint commissioners of the two countries, on the 10th at 8:45 o'clock in the evening.

At the time of our last report on this subject, eight articles of the treaty had been agreed upon, and the last joint meeting of the commissioners had taken place on the 6th. The next joint meeting was held on the 8th. Then the terms of the whole treaty were agreed to, and an adjournment was taken until the 10th, when it was expected that the formal treaty would be signed. This final meeting was to have been held at 3 in the afternoon, but owing to the difficulty of engrossing upon parchment the documents were not ready for signature until evening. After

the commissioners had signed, the treaty was sealed with ribbons of the French tri-color by way of compliment to France, and the usual morbid grabbing for pens as mementoes was indulged.

The text and details of the treaty are officially withheld from publication, and in regular course will not be made public until after the senate acts upon the document in executive session. But both the Associated Press and the Paris correspondent of the London Times claim to have obtained outlines from sources usually trustworthy. The outline cabled to the Associated Press is as follows:

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuba.

Article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico.

Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for \$20,000,000 as compensation.

Article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos.

Article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings and all property appertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines.

Article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other.

Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years.

Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain and of all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States.

Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.

Article 11 provides for the composition of courts and other tribunals in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 12 provides for the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba.

Article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories.

Article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the same treatment as to Americans for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall ter-

minate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island.

Article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective governments in order to be binding.

American troops are now being pushed rapidly into Cuba, while the Spanish troops are leaving. The first American regiment to march through the streets of Havana was the 202d New York volunteers, which landed there on the 9th on its way to the province of Pinar del Rio. Among the other American troops that have sailed for Havana or actually arrived there, are regiments from North Carolina, Illinois and Indiana, besides regiments of regulars. The evacuation commission has recommended that 50,000 American soldiers be stationed in Cuba. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee arrived with his staff on the 14th. He has been appointed military governor of the Province of Havana. Gen. Ludlow has been designated to act as the first military governor of the city, Gen. Greene, who was to have been appointed having resigned from the army. As military governor of Cuba Gen. Brooke has been appointed, an appointment which is reported as having caused much ill-feeling in army circles. Gen. Wade is especially affected because it was understood that when he went to the island as chairman of the evacuation commission he was to remain as military governor.

Cuba loses one of her best men in Gen. Garcia, who died at Washington on the 11th, where funeral services were held over his body on the 13th, under the direction of Archbishop Ireland. A military escort was provided by the war department. The body is to be sent to Cuba. The cause of Gen. Garcia's death was pneumonia. He had come to Washington at the head of a commission appointed by the Cuban congress to confer with the American authorities relative to the future government of Cuba.

Gen. Garcia was born in Cogquin, Cuba, October 14, 1839. He was educated in Cuba and Spain. In the 10 years' war in Cuba beginning in 1868, he rose to the rank of brigadier general in the insurgent army, and after 1873 had command of the eastern department. He was captured by the Spaniards in 1875, and confined in

Spain until the peace of 1878, when he came to the United States and organized another revolution. Captured again he was kept under surveillance in Spain until the outbreak of the last Cuban war. He then escaped to France and came from there to New York. In New York he was arrested as a fillibuster, but forfeited his bail and landed in Cuba with a large expedition, where he succeeded Gen. Antonio Maceo in command of the eastern department. At Maceo's death Garcia was elected lieutenant general of the Cuban army, a position which he held until the close of the war, when he was appointed by the Cuban congress to the mission to Washington where he died.

Gen. Garcia's death has been the cause of threatening trouble in Havana. Out of respect to his memory the Cubans sought on the 12th to close all the places of amusement. They succeeded in closing two, but the manager of a theater patronized largely by Spanish officers declined their request. A heated discussion ensued, in the course of which a Spanish officer struck an insurgent captain across the face with the flat of his sword. This blow led to others by both sides, and then shots were fired and several persons killed. General disturbances followed, and the Spanish commandant issued orders closing coffee houses and forbidding private conveyances in the streets at night, prohibiting theatrical performances and public balls, and stationing a military guard about the scene of the original trouble. The Spanish military, however, are not under control, and carry things with a high hand. They have kept the city in such a state of panic that precautionary measures have been taken by the American government, which has ordered the Brooklyn, the Texas, the Castine and the Resolute to Havana harbor to protect the city.

Col. Wm. J. Bryan does not go to Cuba with his regiment. The war being at an end, he has resigned his commission and returned to civil life. He bade good-bye to his regiment on the 3d, and upon leaving gave out an interview, the first expression of opinion he has made public since his enlistment. The interview is as follows:

My reason for leaving the army was set forth in my letter to the adjutant-general tendering my resignation. Now that the treaty of peace has been

concluded, I believe that I can be more useful to my country as a civilian than as a soldier.

The people of the United States having rescued Cuba from foreign control may now resume the discussion of the domestic problems which confront this nation and to the consideration of the new questions arising out of the war.

I may be in error, but in my judgment our nation is in greater danger just now than Cuba. Our people defended Cuba against foreign arms, now they must defend themselves and their country against a foreign idea, the colonial idea of European nations. Heretofore greed has perverted the government and used its instrumentalities for private gain, but now the foundation principles of our government are assaulted.

The imperialistic idea is directly antagonistic to the idea and ideals which have been cherished by the American people since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Our nation must give up any intention of entering upon a colonial policy (such as is now pursued by European countries) or it must abandon the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We may believe that governments come down to the people from those who possess the heaviest cannons and the largest ships, but we cannot advocate both doctrines. To borrow a Bible expression, "a house divided against itself cannot stand." Paraphrasing Lincoln's declaration I add that this nation cannot endure half republican and half colony—half free and half vassal. Our form of government, our traditions, our present interests, and our future welfare all forbid our entering upon a career of conquest.

Jefferson has been quoted in support of imperialism, but our opponents must distinguish between imperialism and expansion; they must also distinguish between expansion in the Western Hemisphere and an expansion that involves us in the quarrels of Europe and the Orient. They must still further distinguish between expansion which secures contiguous territory for future settlement and expansion which secures us alien races for future subjugation.

Jefferson favored the annexation of necessary contiguous territory on the North American continent, but he was opposed to wars of conquest, and expressly condemned the acquiring of remote territory.

When asked how the colonial policy could be prevented, Colonel Bryan said:

Some think that the fight should be made against the ratification of the treaty, but I would prefer another plan. If the treaty is rejected negotiation must be renewed, and instead of set-

ting the question according to our own ideas we must settle it by diplomacy, with the possibility of international complications. It will be easier, I think, to end the war at once by ratifying the treaty and then deal with the subject in our own way. The issue can be presented directly by a resolution to congress declaring the policy of the nation upon this subject. The president says in his message that our only purpose in taking possession of Cuba is to establish a stable government; then turn that government over to the people of Cuba. Congress could affirm this purpose in regard to Cuba and assert the same purpose in regard to the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. Such a resolution would make a clear-cut issue between the doctrine of self-government and the doctrine of imperialism. We should reserve a harbor and coaling station in Porto Rico and the Philippines in return for services rendered, and I think we would be justified in asking the same concession from Cuba.

In the case of Porto Rico, where the people have as yet expressed no desire for an independent government, we might, with propriety, declare our willingness to annex the island if the citizens desire annexation, but the Philippine Islands are too far away and their people too different from ours to be annexed to the United States, even if they desired it.

With the close of the war, economic questions are coming again to the front, more persistently and aggressively than ever. A striking manifestation of this appears in Chicago, where the street car controversy has made a radical advance since our last issue. This controversy had then already begun, and we made an explanation of its preliminary stages. Under the authority of the so-called "Allen law," which was popularly condemned at the late election and will probably be repealed, the street car owners of Chicago had made application to the city council for an extension of their various franchises for 50 years from 1903, when most of them expire. The consideration named for this extension in the proposed ordinance was to be from  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on such annual gross receipts as should be less than \$7,500 per mile of road, to 3 per cent. on such as should be \$20,000 or more per mile. The proposed ordinance was referred to a special committee by a vote which indicated that it would carry by a small majority; but the mayor was pledged to veto it, and it was not believed that it could command a vote large enough to pass it over his veto. That was the situation at the time of

our report last week. Since then the rumblings of a revolution have been heard.

On the 8th Mayor Harrison issued a call for volunteers to oppose every franchise-extension whatever, until the "Allen law" shall be repealed. His call was addressed to all political, social, religious and other organizations opposed to the extension ordinances. In the joint committee to which the ordinance had been referred, a resolution was offered on the 9th declaring that until after the repeal of the "Allen law" no franchise would be granted. The motion was voted down, whereupon the minority of the committee withdrew, declaring their belief that the majority were acting under a prearranged program with a view to rushing the extension ordinance through at a favorable opportunity. In the evening of the same day nearly all the democratic ward clubs in the city held mass meetings at which the ordinance was denounced and the mayor praised. And in addition, numerous organizations, social and mercantile as well as civic and political, adopted similar resolutions. The Citizens' association offered to undertake the work of ferreting out cases of bribery in the event of the passage of the ordinance over the mayor's veto. But it was not until the 11th that the deeper feeling of the city began to express itself.

A large mass meeting of the more conservative class of citizens had assembled on that day at Central Music hall. It was called to order by Capt. M. J. Foreman, and presided over by Franklin H. Head. The speakers were Geo. E. Cole, Mayor Harrison, ex-Gov. Altgeld, ex-Alderman Harlan, Rev. Thos. Pope Hodnett, and Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones. At the opening, this meeting did not differ apparently in sentiment from the meetings of the previous week. It was evidently opposed to long franchises for small compensation, and demands for lower fares were heard. But when Altgeld spoke approvingly of municipal ownership, the meeting broke into storms of applause. The key note of the meeting had been struck, and from that moment on it was a municipal ownership meeting. To the resolutions already prepared another was then added in these words: "Resolved, further, That it is the sense of this meeting that the time for municipal ownership, if not

ripe now, may be by the time the present franchises shall expire." Since then municipal ownership has been the key note also of most of the other meetings.

The effect of all this public agitation was noticeable at the council meeting on the 12th. A motion to recall the objectionable ordinance from the special committee was carried by a considerable majority. As the vote referring the ordinance to that committee had been regarded as a test in favor of the ordinance, so the vote recalling it was regarded as a stronger test the other way—an evidence of a change for the better among the aldermen. No actual advantage was gained, however, for the friends of the ordinance immediately moved its reference to the standing committee on railroads, to which it thereupon went as matter of course, under the rules.

While popular demand for municipal ownership was gaining headway in Chicago, the Municipal association of Kansas met in annual session at Fort Scott, and on the 14th urged the next legislature to enact a sweeping municipal ownership law authorizing cities to condemn water, gas, and electric light plants at once and to buy them in for municipal control, at an appraised value.

The American Federation of Labor met in its thirteenth annual convention on the 12th at Kansas City, Mo., with a full representation. The convention was called to order by the president, Samuel Gompers, who after appointing the regular committees read his report, in the course of which he opposed imperialism. At the session on the 13th, the former position of the federation in favor of free coinage of silver was affirmed; and a motion demanding the removal of women from government employment was defeated. On the 14th a motion in favor of federal income taxation was adopted and the anti-scalping bill was condemned.

In the Picquart case in Paris, the efforts noted last week to postpone the court-martial trial pending the investigation of the Dreyfus case, have at last succeeded. The trial of Picquart by court-martial was to have begun on the 12th, but on the 8th the court of cassation interfered and ordered a stay of proceedings. Except

by a few violent enemies of Dreyfus, the action of the court was very generally approved. It is regarded as a final blow to the military ring. Closely following this decision of the court of cassation, it is announced—though the announcement has not been verified—that the government has formally decided to bring Dreyfus back from his imprisonment on Devil's Island to Paris.

An expected crisis in the affairs of the English liberal party has been precipitated by the virtual withdrawal of Sir William Vernon Harcourt from the leadership. The question of empire, to which the victories in the Soudan have given a new impulse, has divided if not disrupted the party, and Harcourt finds it impossible to unify it, with Lord Roseberry pulling in the direction of imperialism. Harcourt has, therefore, written a letter to John Morley in which, while not specifically resigning his leadership, he complains with diplomatic vagueness of the situation and distinctly announces his unwillingness to enter any contest for future leadership. Morley replies in sympathetic vein and publishes both letters. The issue which this correspondence raises in the liberal party is whether it shall rally again around Harcourt or some such man for reform at home, or follow Roseberry or a man of his tendencies into imperialistic politics.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—A census of all persons "suspected of anarchistic" tendencies is being taken in Germany.

—William Black, the English novelist, died on the 10th at London of inflammation of the brain.

—A catechism of the single tax has been published by the Single Tax Society of Philadelphia.

—Sittings of the anti-anarchist conference at Rome will be suspended on the 17th until January.

—John W. Showalter, of Chicago, a judge of the United States circuit court, died at Chicago on the 9th.

—At a democratic congressional caucus on the 10th, Representative Bailey, of Texas, established himself as the party leader.

—Through the bursting of a four foot water main on the 11th a part of Brooklyn, N. Y., was flooded, with a loss of \$1,000,000. The flooded area was about one mile square.

—Proceedings in the prosecution of Senator Gray have been stayed by the

supreme court of Pennsylvania pending the hearing of an appeal from the decision of the lower court sustaining the indictments against him.

—A new gas tank in New York, one of the largest in the world, burst on the 13th, when nearly filled with water, deluging the streets, throwing pieces of iron and brick violently long distances, and killing several people.

—Prof. Landerer, of Stuttgart, has published a discovery of a cure for consumption, when applied in the early stages. His treatment calls for subcutaneous and intravenous injections of cinnamic acid and its derivatives, hetol and hetokresol.

—The steamship Londonian, of London, bound from Boston to London, foundered in a storm on the 23d of November and on the 28th went down with 25 souls on board. The Vedamore, of Liverpool, had succeeded in rescuing 45, but the Londonian sank before any more could be saved.

—President McKinley left Washington on the 13th for a seven days' journey through the south. He is accompanied by Gen. Wheeler. On the 14th he was in Atlanta, and in an address before the legislature advocated the policy of having the national government assist in caring for confederate cemeteries.

—Sulphur fumes from the smelters at Butte, Mont., have recently filled the hospitals with sick, driven many people from the city, and caused several deaths. The fumes are described as covering the town "like a blanket saturated with poisons," but the authorities seem powerless to enforce the law against the smelters.

#### IN CONGRESS.

For week ending Dec. 14, 1898.

##### Senate.

At the session on the 8th the question of fraudulent pensions was discussed, Senator Vest making the principal speech. The house bill against railroad ticket "scalping" was received and laid upon the table; and the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up for consideration. Senator Vest introduced a joint resolution for the investigation of the conduct of the war.

On the 12th Senator Vest opened the debate against imperialism.

##### House.

On the 8th the urgent deficiency bill for the support of the army and navy for the six months beginning January 1, 1899, was discussed, and passed. There was virtually no opposition.

An attempt on the 14th to take up the Lodge immigration bill was defeated by 103 to 100. On the same day the pension appropriation bill was reported. The appropriation proposed is \$145,233,830—being an increase of \$4,000,000.

## MISCELLANY

### AGUINALDO TO THE UNITED STATES.

For The Public.

I have read of your commission,  
Of your people's fret and fuss;  
How you bought with twenty millions  
All these Philippines—and US.

We who fought the fight for freedom,  
And refused to bow the knee,  
We have pushed Spain's harried legions,  
We, the victors, to the sea.

Over all Luzon we wander,  
Free as air, save only here,  
Where inside the walled Manila  
Crouch the Spanish dons in fear.

I have fought for these, my people,  
Many years 'gainst cruel wrong,  
And I read the deeds of heroes  
Whom you celebrate in song.

What those ragged continentals  
Wrought with blood and sweat for you,  
Aguinaldo, for his country  
Strove with single heart to do.

Now you mock him with derision,  
Yet, Americanos, hark!  
Though our people have no riches,  
And our skin is very dark,

Freedom knows not wealth nor color,  
And the liberty betrayed  
Shall be lost to the betrayer  
As the price that must be paid!

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

### THE FIRST STEP.

The fate of civilization depends upon righteous distribution. Labor must have all it earns; capital, all it creates; the community, all the land value its existence produces. Until such distribution of the product is accomplished, nothing is accomplished; we wander without clew through a maze of vague social reform suggestions, reasoning in circles, ever learning and never coming to a knowledge of the truth, running at the bark of every false scent. Our labors at social reforms are rollings of the rock of Sisyphus; our desires for the elevation of humanity are but the desires of Tantalus. The first step in social right is to right a social wrong—restoring to the earner his product. Until that step is taken, charity is a mockery, almsgiving is hypocrisy, church services but sounding brass and clashing cymbal.

"What doth thy God require of thee but to do justly?"—James T. Barnard, in *The Hamilton Herald*.

### MEN CHEAPER THAN HORSES.

In Russia the wages of a horse are higher than those of a man, and hence, of course, very much higher than the wages of women. Thus, in the Nishni-Volga section, we find the average pay of man and horse to be about 72 cents per day; of man alone, 34 cents; that

is, 38 cents for horse and 34 cents for man. The women receive from 10 to 20 cents. In the central agricultural region the average is: Horse, 23 cents; man, 20 cents; woman, 13 cents. In the southern steppe: Horse, 36 cents; man, 25 cents; woman, 16 cents.

This is an interesting commentary on the standard of living of Russian agricultural laborers. Its meaning is, simply, that human beings are cheaper there than draft animals. In other words, it costs less to keep them alive. In the southern steppe five women can be employed more cheaply than two horses. Is it difficult to imagine the condition of home life, the dearth of refining influences, the sodden, hopeless stagnation that such a state of affairs reflects? Is it any wonder that the products of such a wage status as this are individual degradation, social barrenness, meager education, political despotism, religious intolerance, and, generally, a type of civilization scarcely above barbarism?—*Gunton's Magazine*.

### "LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

While we are preparing ourselves for the formation of the entangling alliances that shall sound the death knell of the republic, if indeed it is not already sounding, we must not forget that we are "shirking" all the "obvious responsibilities" cast upon us when over a century ago we became (as alleged) a government of, for and by the people.

We then adopted certain broad and enduring principles—the dream of the good and wise of the centuries—namely, that all men are created equal (under the law) and have certain inalienable rights, among which are the rights to life, to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We need only cite Illinois and North Carolina to show that we have not yet guaranteed to our own citizens, life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness, and these are but two of the many examples that our "glorious republic" affords.

As for our liberty, it is so much in danger right here in our own state that we spent several months in a recent campaign protesting against the abuse of our rights in this respect.

The pursuit of happiness among us is much like the effort for international bimetalism, described by a prominent republican in the language of the immortal Ingalls, as an "iridescent dream."

We have scarcely tackled the job of working out our own destiny, not to speak of time or effort to spare in help-

ing others, unasked, to work out theirs. We have now and then given a little thought to our own lamentable condition, but no intelligent protracted effort has been made to better it, excepting perhaps that we have made it possible for our colored brethren in the south to get in range of election day bullets. The great destiny of guaranteeing equal rights to all and granting special privileges to none, is, so far as our own territory and people are concerned, practically abandoned.

Forgetting that charity begins at home we have gone off on a wild goose chase to the far Philippines to make people happy who would laugh at and mock the so-called happiness of the working people of our own country.—*Jas. P. Kohler, in The Brooklyn Eagle*.

### A LESSON FROM ABROAD.

There is in the entire European aspect just now a most solemn warning to those dealers in legislative excess who are urging the American people to reach out into the South Pacific seas. One feature in the old world situation already touched on is here in point. The triple alliance's dissolution, events have demonstrated, will be due to the fact that in the Austrian empire, one of the legs of the triangle, the attempts to merge two alien races and sets of institutions has been proved vain. The Czech and the Teuton have not amalgamated, because they have not a vital principle of government or national existence, beyond the needs of a taxgrabbing aristocracy using the conjurer's phrase "empire," on which to meet as common ground. That is, the attempt to unite these two races has failed, because the attempted union was based on force instead of a vitalizing idea.

The problem of amalgamation we have essayed on our shores is far graver than that which is now worrying Vienna and Berlin. Into the hopper of American citizenship go marvelous ingredients. The process has in the main been more or less a success because, despite differences of race, language, religion and education, every single element in the edifice of the nation is continually breathing in the vitalizing air of one great idea—freedom of thought. Around that one great principle, with varying shades of understanding of its real significance, all the diverse elements entering into our citizenship can and do gather and develop and thrive, and in time reach a common basis of action. Go into the Pacific seas; forsake the cardinal principles of a man having a right to choose his governors; give

the foreign-born citizens in our country the impression that even amidst the boundless blessings of a free government man has been unable to shake off the lust of power for power's sake and of wealth for wealth's sake, and you create on this continent a chaos of diverse races, unable to understand or grow into an understanding of each other, more terrible than any of the terrible climaxes Europe's statesmen face daily over their coffee cups. The confusion of Babel will in comparison be only the chatter of babes in a nursery.—From an editorial in the Johnstown (Pa.) Daily Democrat.

CABLED FROM PORTUGAL.

Everybody knows that Columbus applied to King John II. of Portugal for aid to discover America, before he appealed to the Spanish throne; but the particulars of the interview at which he was refused have only just been discovered at enormous expense and by the merest accident, by a reporter for this paper.

"King, I want aid," said the blunt sailor, "to discover a westerly passage to the Indies."

"That's certainly an infant industry," said King John, "and as such entitled to the money of the people; but if you will read the works of Prof. Densmore, of New York, you will find that the natural lines of commerce are north and south and not east and west."

"But," said Columbus, "I expect to find Eldorado and to make gold as cheap as silver in Portugal."

"Clearly you have not read Bourke Cochrane's \$10,000 speeches," answered King John, "or you would know that it would be suicidal to the creditor class to depreciate the standard of value."

"But it would help the poor debtors," weakly answered the sailor.

"Mr. Matthew Marshall, who caters to the self-respectables in the New York Sun," replied the king, "has shown that the poor are the principal creditors and the rich are the debtors."

"Consider, king; I will get pearls and skins, and spices, and other goods from the new countries," said Columbus.

"I fear," replied the king, "that, as Prof. Grunting says, you will only expose the older and higher races to the competition of the newer and the lower."

"Well, at least we can get things that the Indians make," said Columbus.

"Have you considered Prof. Carey's proof that this will decrease work?" asked his majesty.

"It will increase goods," returned Columbus.

"Increase over-production, you mean?" said the king.

"There are many things in those places that we don't have here, we could exchange—"

"The Indians, I understand, dress in breech-clouts or less," said King John, "and have few wants. Think how commerce with them will lower the standard of living for our wage-earners."

"Think of the vast possessions, the new lands—"

"New lands!" cried the indignant king, "have we not been legislating and adjudicating to keep wages at a figure that will enable us to compete in the markets of the world? And you, with your free land, would make them simply exorbitant."

"It will be an outlet for our over-population," urged Columbus, in desperation.

"It will raise a spirit of independence," said the king, sharply, "that will be fatal to organized society—that is, to ME."

"No," said poor Columbus, "if I bring you the wealth of the Indies, pearls and gold, and—"

"We do not desire that this happy country should be flooded with pauper gold," replied the king.

"It will make this people rich," said the sailor, "if you will only help."

"You will create a money power in the realm," replied the king, "no, you need talk no more."

"Hear me," cried Columbus, "this discovery will bring the commerce of the world to our doors; we can get spices for the picking up and ivory for the price of bone."

"It is all a scheme," answered the king, "to ruin this country in the interest of her rivals, by decreasing prices here. I believe in Portugal for the Portuguese and am not going to assist in making my country the dumping ground for surplus foreign goods."

"See how the discovery would foster navigation," urged the persistent sailor.

"Now, if you have any plan of registry, for destroying foreign shipping and confining our own to the coasting trade, or for filling up the sea so as to assure us the control of our home market, I will listen," said the king.

Columbus went away discouraged.

"If I'd let that dago trick me into free trade," said John, "this country would have gone to ruin, just like Spain."—Bolton Hall, in The Coming Nation.

In the millennium, no doubt, the exports will exceed the imports always and everywhere.—Puck.

THE COMING BILLIONAIRE.

John D. Rockefeller is the coming billionaire. He is now worth \$319,309,000, and as his income is \$20,000,000 a year, and he is reinvesting his receipts and compounding his interest he is rapidly approaching the thousand million point. His income is more every day than the president of the United States receives in a year, his hourly income is equal to nearly one-half the annual salary of a United States senator or representative, and his income each second, 64 cents, is more than the average daily wage of the Pennsylvania coal miner. Yet it is but little more than a quarter of a century ago since this nabob, compared to whom Croesus was poor, was a bookkeeper at \$50 a month. The New York Journal has compiled a table showing Rockefeller's stock holdings and income. It is as follows:

Standard Oil trust.....	\$60,000,000
Standard Oil subsidiary companies.....	160,000,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	1,000,000
Northern Pacific bonds.....	15,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bonds.....	5,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock.....	5,625,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific bonds.....	3,000,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bonds.....	5,000,000
Wisconsin Central bonds.....	4,000,000
Pennsylvania railroad stock.....	3,500,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern bonds.....	3,000,000
Chicago & Northwestern bonds.....	2,500,000
Michigan Central bonds.....	2,500,000
New York & Harlem stock.....	2,004,000
Chesapeake & Ohio bonds.....	2,000,000
Southern Railway bonds.....	2,000,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	2,500,000
Nickel Plate bonds.....	2,000,000
West Shore railroad bonds.....	5,000,000
Sugar trust, preferred stock.....	2,500,000
Brooklyn Union Gas stock and bonds.....	3,000,000
Consolidated Gas, New York.....	500,000
Other interests in gas companies.....	5,000,000
Ohio Barbed Wire company.....	10,000,000
Industries allied indirectly with oil.....	10,000,000
Natural gas enterprise in Ohio.....	15,000,000
Federal Steel company.....	5,000,000
Bituminous coal in Ohio.....	2,000,000
Copper mines in Montana.....	1,000,000
Lake Superior Iron mines.....	15,500,000
Vessels on lakes.....	3,000,000
Real estate, Tarrytown.....	3,000,000
Real estate, Buffalo.....	5,000,000
Real estate, Columbus, O.....	500,000
Real estate, New York.....	2,000,000
Real estate, Chicago.....	2,000,000
Miscellaneous investments.....	10,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$319,309,000</b>
John D. Rockefeller's yearly income.....	\$20,000,000 00
Monthly income.....	1,666,666 66
Daily income (including Sunday).....	55,555 55
Hourly income.....	2,314 48
Income per minute.....	38 40
Income per second.....	64

There is hardly room for argument on the proposition that those who would prevent the concentration of wealth of which Rockefeller's colossal fortune is an example are better friends to humanity and justice than its beneficiaries or than those who sanction and uphold the systems and methods responsible for it.—Duquesne Daily Telegraph.

## CONDITIONS IN ONE WARD IN CHICAGO.

The Seventh ward of Chicago, which is laid out with broad streets and deep lots, which lies near the business center, and which rests on the bank of a river, might be one of the most beautiful and attractive parts of the city; but since its alleys have been turned into secondary streets, since there is no direct approach to the city, since the river has become a foul, open sewer, there is instead of beauty and attractiveness only ugliness and filth.

The actual condition of the streets is almost indescribably bad. The sidewalks are mostly plank. In some places, even on busy corners, there are no sidewalks at all. A recent examination showed that of 122 sidewalks on one street nearly half were in a treacherous condition. Five were positively dangerous. But bad as they are they are models of elegance compared with the streets themselves. Even Halsted street, one of the main thoroughfares of the city, is a vile, disgusting, in places almost impassable, road. On the main streets teams have to be unloaded to be pulled out of the mud, and are sometimes overturned—within a mile and a half of the city hall. There is no pretense of cleaning many of them. An innocent stranger from Cincinnati recently exclaimed: "Why, this street looks as if it had not been cleaned for a month." In the Seventh ward a cleaning once a year would be remarkable. All this filth makes walking and wheeling so difficult and disagreeable that the people must ride in cars which are dirty, cold, unventilated, and always overcrowded. A complaint to the conductor as to the cold one day not long ago only called forth the laconic rejoinder: "There are no dividends in heat." No; but there are dividends for street car companies in dirty streets.

The open spaces in the ward are occupied by squatters' stables and peddlers' carts, so that there are no places at all fit for playgrounds. Instead of settees and apparatus in a park, the garbage bin on the front sidewalk is the furniture for amusement. Babies learn to walk supported by them, children play hide and seek in them. I have seen lovers sitting on them courting.

How silver sweet sound lovers' tongues by night

—sitting on a garbage box!

Women gather around garbage boxes to gossip, as once they did about a village well. Sometimes the garbage boxes are emptied, so that the cover will shut.

The people do not frequent the parks, because they are so far away. Even well-to-do people do not visit a park often, unless it be near by. Many people in the Seventh ward have never seen a park and many more only once or twice. To be frequented open breathing places must be within easy walking distance.

Nor is there any adequate place for a happy home life. The ordinary tenement contains four rooms—two large ones, i. e., 10x12 feet, and two smaller ones, 6x6 or 6x8 feet. Here must go on all the operations of a family numbering from four to eight persons. The place to cook, to wash, to bathe, to entertain, to laugh, to cry, are all within heating distance of the kitchen stove. Little wonder that boys and girls take to the streets. In summer time the little rooms are so stifling that the whole population sleeps on the steps and sidewalks.

In the district bounded by Twelfth and Halsted streets, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tracks and the river, nine-tenths of the people are Russian Jews. They speak the jargon in their homes, and have a commercial, religious and social life quite distinctly their own. The Jew is the product of a long-continued process of oppression and persecution. Forced to make his living in unproductive pursuits, an outcast from society and public life, he has developed intense family devotion, acquired tremendous vitality and endurance, become a skilled trader and withal built about him a tight shell of conservative institutions. Debarred from producing, he resorts to getting. Forbidden to grow, he insulates himself.

Of the influences that are at work to make over this place and this people into an organic part of progressive American life, the slowest, surest and greatest is the public school system. This "last bulwark of democracy" is doing so much that one cannot but be jealous that it be more and do more. This is justification enough for criticism.

The seating capacity of the schools is utterly inadequate. In the Seventh ward 30 per cent. of the children of school age are not provided for. This is not a "purely local affair." In the Twelfth ward, near Garfield park, 32 per cent. are unaccommodated. In the Seventeenth ward 62 per cent. are unaccommodated. Even taking the city as a whole, over 21 per cent. of the children need school accommodation.

For 2,000 children of kindergarten age in the Seventh ward, the city provides accommodations for 50, 2½ per

cent. In the whole city but 4½ per cent. are enrolled. . . .

Another possible means of Americanizing these people is politics. Politics as it is now simply corrupts them, for politics is only a deal between the voter, the officeholder and the holder of contracts, franchises or licenses. The idea that an alderman has a public service to perform is unthought of. An office is simply a public means of doing private favors. During this last campaign the alderman in this ward said publicly: "You know where I live. Now if there is anything I can do for you come and ask for it. I can't make a speech, but I can do favors. That's what I'm for." The public official is not a public trustee; he is simply a *deus ex machina*, a god from the machine to help men out of their scrapes.

Such politics only serves to make the Jew more of a Jew than ever, whereas if the function of the official were, and were recognized to be, the administration of a public trust, if he were untempted by a share in the immense profits of public franchises privately held—something I for my part think would be facilitated if the city kept more of its franchises in its own hands and gave every citizen "a stake in the government"—politics might be a broadening and elevating influence.—Rev. W. H. Noyes, in *The Cause*.

## THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Delusions are none the less delusions when they are widespread, and, indeed, universal. We flatter ourselves upon our superiority over our ancestors in having overcome the once universal delusion that the sun went round the earth. But some delusions as gross as this and far less excusable still maintain a wide and firm hold upon a great majority of even intelligent men. Thus the delusion that foreign and domestic commerce and exchanges are conducted mainly by payment in money (whether specie or banknotes or government paper) maintains still a firm hold upon the minds of a vast majority of the American people, and it is only within the last four or five years that any success has attended the efforts of wiser men to remove this absolutely unfounded idea. From this single delusion proceeds the entire-greenback and silver mania, which has wrought so much disaster to our country.

Considerable progress has been made in dispelling this entirely false theory of the use of money in trade. There remains, however, in full force and vigor another delusion even more gross and more completely unfounded. That

is the definition of a "favorable balance of trade" as consisting in an excess of exports of merchandise and an excess of imports of specie combined with the assistant delusion that whenever exports of merchandise exceed imports the balance is sure to be paid in gold and silver. This idea as to the benefits of what is most absurdly called a "favorable balance of trade" seems to maintain its hold upon even merchants and bankers and the editors of the best financial journals, while it holds unquestioned sway over the great mass of the community, and is assumed as an axiom by nearly all newspaper writers.

Yet this entire theory is absolutely false. It is opposed to common sense as a matter of theory, and it is contradicted by all experience as a matter of fact. There is not a shred of truth in the theory, and all the inferences drawn from it have been flatly contradicted by the uniform experience of all nations ever since true statistics of international commerce have been obtained, which, however, it must always be borne in mind, is a period of little more than 40 years. . . .

The only really intelligent criticism of this theory which I have seen during the present year is contained in an admirable little weekly paper published in Chicago, and known as *The Public*, of October 22; a paper, by the way, which contains more intelligent criticism of current events to the square inch than any other paper which I read. . . .

Following the line of suggestion thus opened, and carrying the figures beyond those given in *The Public*, I find from the figures given in the United States Statistical Abstract for 1897 that since the balance of trade permanently changed "in favor of the United States" in 1875, the net excess of exports of American merchandise for the fiscal years 1875 to 1897, inclusive, was in round numbers \$2,577,000,000. So far from any part of this enormous sum having been paid to us either in gold or silver, we have, on the contrary, exported a net balance of these, in excess of all imports, of nearly \$395,000,000. So we have given to foreigners \$2,972,000,000 more than they have given us. I have not before me at this moment figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, but my recollection is that they showed an excess of merchandise exports of over \$550,000,000, and an excess of imports of gold and silver not much exceeding \$50,000,000, certainly not amounting to as much as \$100,000,000.

Thus in 24 years we have, according

to official statistics, sent to foreign countries, in merchandise, gold and silver, value to the amount of about \$3,500,000,000 in excess of all which we have received. It is over this that we are rejoicing and rubbing our hands, and it is over the increase in the annual rate of excess of exports to about \$500,000,000 that we rejoice still more. If we can only keep up this pace for the next 25 years we shall give to foreigners \$12,500,000,000 more than they give us, and this will insure our unparalleled prosperity.

Now, what have we received or are ever likely to receive in payment for this vast amount of \$3,500,000,000 already given away? All the estimates which have ever been made as to the return of our securities from abroad must be stretched to the utmost in order to justify a belief that we have received even one-half of this vast sum in such securities. If the statistics of exports and imports for previous years are worth anything, they do not afford the slightest foundation for believing that even one-half of that sum in our securities was ever bought and paid for by foreigners. For if foreigners ever bought any such amount of securities and really paid for them, they must have paid for them in goods, because they have never sent any gold worth mentioning before 1875; on the contrary, we continually shipped enormous amounts of gold ourselves. From 1874 to 1875 the total excess of our imports of merchandise over exports was about \$1,500,000,000, of which \$1,194,000,000 were paid by exports of gold and silver, leaving a balance of about \$300,000,000 which is all that we seem ever to have received in payment for our exported paper securities.

However, it will be said that this only proves that we have become enormous creditors of Europe, since we must have paid off all that we owe, and must have bought back nearly all our securities; so that Europe, on the entire business of the last half century, must owe us now over \$3,000,000,000.

The difficulty with this theory is that it has not a particle of fact to support it. That we were formerly in debt to Europe, to a large amount, everybody asserts. Everybody knows, too, that our European creditors always had something tangible to show for our indebtedness. They did not transact business "on wind," nor even, to any very large extent, upon entries in mercantile books. They hold bonds and shares of four railroads and other corporations, and the bonds and mortgages of individuals, to represent their claims.

Now, if we are really creditors of Europe, to the amount of even half the enormous "balance in our favor" remaining after deducting from all our exports all our imports during 50 years, we ought to have something tangible to show for it. We ought not merely to have got back all American securities sent to Europe, but we ought also to have European securities, bonds, shares, mortgages, debentures, or at the very least, promissory notes, on this side of the ocean, to the amount of not less than \$1,500,000,000.

Where are these securities? Where is one of them? American bonds, debentures, shares and other securities are daily bought and sold on the markets of London, Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfort, and are quoted in every stock exchange in Europe, even including little Switzerland. Where is there a stock exchange in the whole United States which has upon its list a single British, German, French or Dutch bond, debenture, share or other security, of any name, nature or description? Where is there a broker's office in New York, Boston or Philadelphia, in which a single security of this kind is offered for sale? Where is even any British, German or Dutch promissory note? In short, where is there any evidence, fit to offer to any man of sense, of the investment, by resident Americans, of one dollar in European securities? I lay aside Mexican and South American investments, of which there may be a few; because these are trivial in amount, and our exports to these countries are far less, upon the whole, than our imports.

Can this enormous "favorable balance" appear to the credit of our merchants and bankers upon their books? All these credit entries combined would not amount to one-tenth of the huge sum with which we fondly credit ourselves, and if this vast supposed debt is ever to be paid, how is it to be paid? We keep building up our tariff wall higher and higher, in order to make it impossible that Europe should pay us in goods; and the whole world combined could not spare us that amount of gold or silver. Besides, we do not want gold or silver, because we produce more of these than does any other country. We produce from our own mines, every year, far more than we would or could possibly use; and so long as we do the gold will flow out and not flow in. This imaginary debt of foreign nations of \$3,000,000,000, upon the assumed existence of which we flatter ourselves, never will be paid so long as the world stands. And, according to official sta-

tistics, we are still piling up this credit in our favor against an insolvent world, at a rate which bids fair to increase it. In the next 20 years, to \$1,500,000,000,000.

So far from this "favorable balance of trade" being any evidence of increasing wealth in this country, it is simply evidence (if the figures are worth anything) that the cream of our wealth is being carried off to Europe, without compensation. To a very large and increasing extent, indeed, it goes to men of wealth born in the United States, but permanently settled in Europe, and to American women who have bought European husbands at a good round price. In short, our excess of exports over imports, if it is real, is due to precisely the same causes which produce such an excess in every other country where it exists, such as Egypt, India and Ireland. It is due to the increasing ownership of our wealth by absentees and the increasing impoverishment of the masses of our people by that benevolent system of protection, which does effectually protect them from ever receiving full payment for their labor, but extracts from them, in perpetuity, two dollars' worth of wheat for one dollar's worth of cloth.—Thomas G. Shearman, in New York Times, of Nov. 7.

Stuckwell—"I've lost all confidence in Jones since he worked that beast off on me. I'll never trust him again."

Groom—"Yes, sir; what are you goin' to do with the horse now, sir?"

Stuckwell—"Well, I expect a friend of mine over this afternoon to look at him."—Puck.

Of course the journalistic humanitarians are at it again over the six days' bicycle race in New York, and they have encouraged the health department of that city to interfere in a matter which is none of its business. Agents of the bureau are at the track side to compel exhausted riders to quit the race. They have no right to do anything of the kind. If the contestants choose to imperil their health in a struggle for prizes that is their affair. Men—and women and children too—are imperiling their lives every day in the city of New York in a struggle for a bare existence, but the health department does not interfere and compel them to relinquish the struggle. The sweat shops, where thousands of human beings toil from 12 to 16 hours daily for a pittance, are not patrolled by agents of the health department, quick to interfere when one of the toilers shows signs of succumbing to the effects of long hours, foul air and insufficient nourishment. It is only

when trained athletes, specially prepared, contend for large sums that the vigilantes of the health bureau, incited by hysterical and hypocritical editors, seize the opportunity to pose as guardians of health and morals.—Editorial in the Chicago Chronicle.

Zangwill tells of a beggar who was detected in the act of stealing a spoon and who was asked if he did not know that the eighth commandment was "Thou shalt not steal." "Yes, I knew that," said the culprit, "but then if I hadn't broken that I should have broken the tenth, which says: 'Thou shalt not covet.' I saw I had to break one commandment anyhow, so I thought I might as well have the spoon."—Chicago Chronicle.

"I have a cigar, but no match."  
"Then give me the cigar. I have a match."—Life.

In an article on "This Wonderful Century." Alfred Russell Wallace reports that at Buda-pest they have a telephone newspaper.

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The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says that within sixty days thousands of tenant farmers in the central or black-wax belt of Texas have deserted their mature cotton crops because they could earn more money by picking cotton for wages than by gathering their own crops and paying the rent.—The Commonwealth.

"What makes Goldsmith so proud and haughty lately?"

"He put an electric bell in his house, all by himself, and it really rings."—Puck.

Rev. Dr. Withrow, the venerable pastor of the Park Street church, Boston which is commonly known as "Brim-

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stone corner," lives up to the old traditions of the church. "I do not see," he says, "how a man can be a Christian who rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment."—Chicago Chronicle.

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