

enough to support life and strength; but when they can find no one who wants them to work they must starve, if they cannot beg. Grant to Crusoe ownership of the island, and Friday, the free man, would be as much subject to his will as Friday, the slave; as incapable of claiming any share of an increased production of wealth, no matter how great it might be nor from what cause it might come.

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." The reason that the industrial classes of America are so seriously impressed with the ridiculous idea of "invading" Europe with goods, and that the industrial classes of Europe so heartily denounce this "invasion" as "the American peril," is because in both countries the industrial classes are Fridays, whose countries are owned by Crusoes of wealth and leisure. More work for themselves, therefore, not more wealth for the country as a whole, is their instinctive demand. The logic of it would lead them to desire earthquakes, conflagrations, cyclones, anything that would destroy wealth and thereby enhance the demand for work. It is, indeed, an inverted theory of prosperity. But the inversion begins not with that theory, but with the institution of land monopoly. This inversion of the normal relations of mankind to the planet, produces a disordered industrial condition which inverts every other economic relationship.

## NEWS

The European war cloud which loomed up last week in consequence of the French invasion of Turkey, has "passed around."

It appears that the reports summarized in our last issue as not verified, to the effect that an actual landing upon the Turkish island of Mitylene had been effected by the French, who were then in occupation of three customs ports of the island, was premature. No landing had been made up to the 6th. But on the 7th the French did make a landing and take possession of one customs port, that of Medilli. There was no resistance. On the contrary, such a sympathetic welcome had been extended to the French squadron, according to the admiral's official report, that he landed

only a company of marines, and they were received with marked confidence by the inhabitants.

Very soon after this mildly aggressive action, the Turkish government yielded to all the demands France had originally advanced and to other exactions which she subsequently made. This submission was announced by the French foreign office on the 8th. It comprised acquiescence in the money claims, including the exacted guarantees, and official recognition by Turkey of French schools and religious and hospital institutions, together with their exemption from certain taxes. The settlement was formally agreed to by the sultan on the 10th, when he signed the "irade," or decree, for its execution; and on the same day the French government officially announced the termination of the controversy and the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The French marines were consequently withdrawn from the Mitylene port, and the fleet sailed on the 11th for Greek waters, where it is expected to remain for the present.

No news of importance comes from South Africa. The censorship remains very strict, and the British public is left to guess at what is going on. With reference, however, to the effect of the war upon public opinion in Great Britain and the probable action of the ministry, it is reported from London that if the Boers keep up the war for another year England will revert to her old tariff system. "The resources of direct taxation are practically exhausted," says the report; which means that the limits of British patience with a war tax which comes to the tax payers without a mask, has been reached. Indirect taxation is, therefore, proposed in influential circles. Feeling this only in higher prices, the public would complain only of the rapacity of storekeepers, instead of the burdens of taxation. The signs of a probable conscription for the purpose of supplying needed troops are also increasing.

While details from the American war in the Philippines are few, the dispatches indicate that this war in "our Asiatic possessions," like that of the British in South Africa, is far from having been ended. Lieut. Rowan, who became famous in the Spanish war as the man who "carried

the message to Garcia," and is now a captain in the American army in the Philippines, writes to his wife in Kansas, that the situation in the island of Bohol, where he is stationed, is discouraging, and that it seems the war will never end. In the island of Leyte, notwithstanding the strict food blockade which the Americans have established, the dispatches report the Filipinos as becoming more active. Another battle has been fought on the island of Samar at Sojton. It lasted two days. On the second day, after a desperate engagement, the Americans carried the Filipino position. Twenty-six Filipinos and two Americans are reported killed. From the island of Mindoro come brief accounts of still another battle. The attack was made by the Filipinos on the American garrison at Abra de Ilog. It was repulsed, with a reported loss to the Filipinos of five killed and to the Americans of one wounded. Even from Luzon there come vague reports of two battles, in one of which 16 Filipinos were killed and nine captured at a cost of two Americans wounded. In addition to these reports of operations in the field, it is reported that seven Filipinos have been arrested under the new treason ordinance of the American commission.

In American politics there is nothing to report but the adoption by another Southern state of a Negro disfranchising constitution. This state is Alabama. The Alabama convention which framed the new constitution held its sessions last summer. The suffrage clauses disfranchise all persons convicted of crime or vagrancy, and also provide that until January 1, 1903, the suffrage shall be vested in—

(1) All who have honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the war between the states, or in the war with Spain, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the confederate states, or of the state of Alabama in the war between the states; or

(2) The lawful descendants of persons who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war of the American revolution, or in the war of 1812, or in the war with Mexico, or in any war with the Indians, or in the war between the states, or in the land or naval forces of the confederate

states, or of the state of Alabama in the war between the states; or,

(3) All persons who are of good character and who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

After January 1, 1903, the suffrage is to be restricted to—

(1) Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language and who are physically unable to work; those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling, for the greater part of the 12 months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write if such inability is due solely to physical disability or—

(2) The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of 40 acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of real estate, situate in this state assessed for taxation at the value of \$300 or more, or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property assessed for taxation at \$300 or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

The adoption of the constitution was strongly opposed. Chairman Lowe, of the Democratic state committee, attacked the suffrage clause on the floor of the convention, of which he was a member, and one Democratic delegate, Frank S. White, voted against the adoption of the instrument as a whole. But it was carried in the convention, September 3, by a vote of 132 to 12 and at the election on the 11th it received popular sanction by a majority estimated at about 30,000.

Only one instance of trust organization has been reported during the week, but this is a trust of great magnitude and unusual economic significance. Its object is the centralization of railway control west of the Mississippi river. The name of the trust is the Northern Securities Company. It

was incorporated in the state of New Jersey on the 13th, with a capital of \$400,000,000. Its immediate object is the settlement of the Northern Pacific fight between the Morgan-Hill and the Harriman-Rockefeller combinations by consolidating in one company the control of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Burlington railroad systems. The powers of this railroad trust, as defined by its charter, are—

to acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise, and to hold as investment, any bonds or other securities of indebtedness or any share of capital stock created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association, or associations, of the state of New Jersey, or any other state, territory or country. To purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, or otherwise to dispose of any bonds or other securities or evidences of debt created or issued by any other corporation or corporations, association or associations of the state of New Jersey or any other state, territory, or country, and, while owner thereof, to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges of such ownership.

To enable the trust to act with secrecy when its directors think it advisable, the charter provides that—

the board of directors from time to time shall determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions and regulations the accounts and books of the corporation or any of them shall be open to the inspection of the stockholders, and no stockholder shall have any right to inspect any account book or document of the corporation except as defined by statute of the state of New Jersey or authorized by the board of directors or by a resolution of the stockholders.

Reports have it that the trust is to be purely a financial organization, and will not manage the traffic of the constituent roads but will leave each road free to manage its own operations as heretofore. It is to be observed, however, that the trust is to have a traffic director; and that the general traffic officials of the constituent roads are to report, not to the president or general manager of their respective roads, but directly to the traffic director of the trust.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—At Leavenworth, Kan., on the 7th, 26 convicts escaped from the federal prison. Several have been killed in attempts to recapture them, and

several have been recaptured, but some are still at large.

—At the elections for the municipal council of Berlin, Germany, held on the 6th, 16 districts previously represented by seven socialists, eight liberals and one conservative, returned 13 socialists and three liberals.

—Santiago Iglesias, representing the American Federation of Labor, is imprisoned in San Juan, Porto Rico. The news report describes him as offending by being "a dangerous labor agitator," who is "continually causing unrest."

—Another of the surprises of the recent election, one not altogether unlike that at San Francisco, was the election for mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., of Denis Mulvihill, a fireman in a factory, who had held that humble job until after his nomination. Although the Democratic candidate in a city which has been Republican for ten years, Mr. Mulvihill was elected by 3,387 majority.

## MISCELLANY

### TO MAKE MEN FREE.

To make men free has been the dream  
Of every noble soul on earth—  
To bring a better time to birth;  
To see the future's hills a gleam  
With the first holy light  
Of a new era bright,  
From which the human might  
Of ages speeds away,  
Its sable folds withdrawn  
Before the golden dawn,  
Where earth goes rolling on  
Into the grander day.

To make men free from court and throne,  
Free from the money changer's greed,  
Free from hypocrisy and creed,  
Free from the dreaded lash of need,  
And free to reap where they have sown;  
Free from earth's scourge, the conqueror;  
Free from the murderous lust of war,  
Free from the robber's cry of more,  
And free to have their own;  
Free voluntarily to share  
Their blessings for the common good;  
Free to each other's burdens bear,  
In helpfulness and brotherhood;  
Free in security to live  
And seek the blessing of content;  
Free in the freedom love can give,  
The freedom of enlightenment!

To make men free! It is with me  
The dearest purpose of my heart  
That I may know and do my part  
To help the cause of liberty;  
My energy and life to be  
Made consecrate to the one theme,  
The single purpose and the dream,  
In every land, to make men free—  
To make men free.

—Denver News.

### FREE TRADE AND WAGES.

New South Wales again plays havoc with the theory that admission of Asiatic goods must drag the workers