

ing concealed weapons, and carrying inflammable material.

This reads like a dull joke, but it was no joke. The mayor, acting upon the learned attorney's advice, suppressed the Journal. The attorney's name is Charles C. Reed.

When Mayor Johnson of Cleveland learned of the decision of the Ohio board of railroad tax equalization, commented upon in these columns last week, he expressed himself with characteristic candor and gratifying determination. As reported by the Columbus Evening Press, he said:

Well, it's just what I expected they would do, but the fight has only just begun. Those fellows know that they are wrong, and before we get through with them we will show them that no such subterfuge, for the sake of political, and possibly personal, advantage can overcome the people's rights. Of course those fellows couldn't be expected to do anything else when one considers that about all of them are under obligations to the railroads of the state. Why, two of them, as soon as they were elected to office were whirled over the continent, not on passes but in a special car, were shown the beauties of California and given the time of their lives. They evidently believe in reciprocity. The whole republican party is bound up to the railroads. Campaign contributions have bought them, body and soul. They don't dare to be honest with the people who elect them for fear that this source of revenue will be cut off. It was perfectly fitting that the governor should be there, for he understands that the people will hold him chargeable with the acts of the board, just as the railroads would had they decided to value the roads at a fair valuation. The opinion of Attorney General Sheets is nothing but the flimsiest sort of subterfuge. The board didn't want to raise the valuation because they had received favors for which they were grateful; the republican party didn't want to oppose these roads, and so that opinion was written. The board jumped at it of course, but there isn't a man on that board who doesn't know and firmly believe that the board has the right to raise the valuations as high as they please up to the point of reason. The board promised to send me a copy of that opinion and a formal statement of its action and reasons therefor. When we get that we will decide on the next step. I can't tell as yet what it will be, but one thing is certain, and that is that the de-

cision of the board does not end the matter.

The decision referred to by Mr. Johnson was to the effect that the state board has no power to increase railroad valuations, as returned by the county auditors. The board made this decision in face of the fact that the statute under which it acts forbids it to decrease, but says nothing about increasing; and of the further fact that the board has several times made increases. The attorney general who wrote the opinion upon which the board acted is the man with whom the Republican convention of Ohio, under the leadership of Mr. Hanna, displaced Attorney General Monett, also a Republican, as a punishment for having made war upon the trusts. The object of the decision is to keep railroad taxation down to about one-third, in proportion to value, of the taxation upon farm and residence property.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, is credited with a sermon last Sunday which recalls his bitter controversy with the late Father McGlynn, in which the patience of the latter was rewarded after a prolonged and severe trial, with a signal victory. Dr. McGlynn had upheld the moral teachings of Henry George, that all men have equal rights in the world. Archbishop Corrigan condemned this doctrine as being anti-Catholic. Being finally carried to the pope, the case was decided in McGlynn's favor, and the archbishop was overruled. His recent sermon recalls this episode by its reference to the subject of that controversy. "Charity," says the archbishop, "implies equality, but—when we regard society we are obliged to modify the statement that all men are equal. In the nature of things Providence has made this impossible, preposterous. Why, then, should we attempt to keep up the fiction that all men have equal rights?"

An obscure congressman from California having returned from

the Philippines and announced that while there he secured an admission from Aguinaldo in person that Admiral Dewey had given him no promises, imperialist newspapers parade the announcement as conclusive proof that Dewey made no agreement with Aguinaldo. These papers seem to be oblivious to the fact, familiar to lawyers, that agreements may be implied as well as expressed and that an express agreement is no more sacred than one which is implied. That there was an implied agreement between Dewey and Aguinaldo—not binding, of course, but an honorable obligation none the less—it would discredit common sense to doubt. The evidence of such an agreement is overwhelming. Admiral Dewey found Aguinaldo an exile in China. Asked by the American consul if Aguinaldo should go to him to arrange "for general cooperation," Dewey replied: "Tell Aguinaldo come as soon as possible." This evidence appears at page 342 of senate document 62 of the third session of the Fifty-fifth congress. Aguinaldo went. Dewey carried him to Manila, furnished him with arms, allowed him to purchase more in China which our navy transported for him, and accepted his aid in conquering Luzon. All these facts are conceded by Senator Frye, our peace commissioner at Paris, who recited them (see pages 488 and 489 of the same senate document) at a session of the peace commission, as the basis for an official inquiry of Commander Bradford, U. S. N., our own expert witness under examination, as to "what kind of a nation, in the eyes of the world, we would appear to be to surrender Aguinaldo and his insurgents to Spain to be dealt with as they please." Commander Bradford answered: "We became responsible for every thing he has done; he is our ally, and we are bound to protect him." Admiral Dewey himself has said (see his letter to Senator Lodge, page 1397 of the Congressional Record for February 1, 1900), referring to Aguinaldo: "I never treated him as an ally,