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The friendly solicitude of republican papers to have the democratic party rid itself of Bryan and Bryanism, would be suspicious were it not for their own positive assurances of good faith.

We are asked whether a congressman is elected for a term of two years or four. Congress consists of a senate and a house of representatives. Senators, therefore, as well as members of the lower house, are congressmen. But neither are elected for four-year terms. Senators are elected for six years and representatives for two.

Because only 6,000 votes out of a possible 35,000 were cast in Columbus, O., in a referendum vote on a bond issue question, the experiment is referred to as a failure, not only by professed enemies of the referendum, but also by such a professed, but somewhat dubious, friend as the distinguished Dr. Gladden. But why does this small vote indicate that the experiment is a failure? Assuming that the question was fairly put, so as to make voters feel that a vote would be worth while (which is far from certain), the Columbus referendum has, for this occasion, done exactly what government purifiers profess to want done. It has disfranchised the unfit.

The movement set on foot by sleeping car porters for the organization of a union, calls public attention to one of the meanest business swindles of the time. Porters are paid from \$15 to \$30 a month by the sleeping car companies. It is well understood that this is not living pay. But the por-

ters are expected to eke it out with tips from travelers, notwithstanding that the travelers are forced to pay a good round price to the company for the accommodations they get. Sleeping car tips, therefore, are in fact not tips to the porters, but tips to the company which hires them and ought to pay them.

A prominent confederate leader died at Chicago this week. Before the civil war he had been treasurer of the United States under Buchanan. In reporting his death one of the Chicago papers described him as being "unreconstructed up to the last moment of his life," saying that "he passed away an uncompromising advocate of dead doctrines, his southern heart sadly out of tune with the new times." It was unfortunate for the American federation of sovereign states that the infamous institution of slavery had at the time of the civil war become so closely identified with the democratic doctrine of state sovereignty as to give to the movement toward centralization of political power the advantage of a moral impulse. It confuses matters. But if the old confederate whose declining years were spent among the tombs of political issues refused to be reconciled because the civil war sowed seeds of empire, he was not without sympathizers in the north among men who have only recently come to understand that at Appomattox not only was an enslaved race set free, but also that a democratic-republican government was imperialized.

Mr. Gorman's democratic convention of Maryland has taken a hint in democracy from the McKinley republicans. It proclaims that—

the success of the democratic party will mean that, while we shall deal with perfect fairness in securing all

the benefits of good government and full and free opportunities for education to all classes, such action must be taken as to prevent the control of the state government from passing into the hands of those who have neither the ability nor the interest to manage public affairs wisely and well.

That Democratic proclamation with reference to American negroes is in precise harmony with the Republican policy regarding the Filipinos and Porto Ricans. The Republican party promises to secure to the latter what the Maryland democrats pledge themselves to secure to the former—"the benefits of good government." But neither intends to allow the other to participate in the process of governing. This has been the programme of tyrants since the beginning of tyranny. They always tyrannize for purposes of giving good government to "inferiors." If they themselves profit unduly, that is only incidental.

Another infamous lynching of colored people is reported—this time from Mississippi. The victims were a man, his mother and his half-sister. A white man and his wife had been murdered. These three negroes, and ten others fell under suspicion. Arrests were made, the three negroes named above being among the prisoners. A mob took the three from the jail, hanged them from the limb of a tree, and riddled their bodies with bullets. The judge and the district attorney are apologetically reported to have begged the mob to allow the law to take its course, but without avail. Neither they nor the sheriff appear to have made any strenuous effort to protect the prisoners. Yet they had before them the example of the brave Georgia sheriff who saved his prisoners and vindicated the law, even though obliged to fire into the murderous mob to do it. The officials who had the Mississippi negro sus-