

ceded him in the museum. He demands not only that the death penalty shall be adjudged for assaults upon the president, but that immigrants shall be required to take an oath not to assault those in authority and not to uphold publicly the subversion of the government by violent means.

This would put the sensitive, conscientious anarchist in an unpleasant dilemma. He comes meditating the trivial crime of murder, when the oath is thrust upon him and he must take it and then forego the murder or break his solemn word of honor. That he should commit the really serious crime in order to enjoy the lesser one is abhorrent to his soul. Therefore he stands firmly upon principle. He will give no pledge, but submit to deportation rather, and those in authority will be effectually protected forever and a day.

Mr. Jenkins's scheme is a brilliant one, but it should be made more comprehensive. Every immigrant ought to be forced to take an oath that he will always be good. By this means the natives themselves might be shamed and the tone of society elevated. Crimes, of course, would be impossible among the newcomers on account of their promise, and they would soon become models of propriety in every respect. Sweetness and light would pervade the immigrant household, where one good deed would follow another, and not even a single angry word would be heard because of that sacred obligation so impressively assumed near the sanctified precincts of a custom house.

Mr. Jenkins's idea is so simple yet convincing that it is a wonder that it had never been thought of before.

And in its broader application it might be tried upon some of our own people who are liable to get into bridewells, jails and penitentiaries because they are not held back from criminal acts by a pledge of right conduct. The whole experience of the world proves that all we need to effect any reform, public or private, is a promise.—Editorial in Chicago Record-Herald of January 12.

FUNSTON ON THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

The Los Angeles Herald of January 12 contained an extended interview with Gen. Fred Funston, at San Francisco, who recently returned in broken health from the Philippine islands, where he has been in the service for several years. As the Herald says, he

takes "a very gloomy view" of the situation, and the prospects in those partially subjugated islands. Among other things which the fighting general said were the following:

"The situation in the Philippines is a knotty problem. It is one for great minds to ponder over, and nearly every problem that confronts the nation has its two sides. Personally, I do not think that in the present generation it will be possible to bring the natives under the absolute control of a civil government.

"I believe that for the next two years it will be necessary for the United States government to maintain a strong military force on the islands, in order to exert a strong moral influence on the natives. The troops will not, perhaps, be compelled to suppress or oppress the natives, but the fact that they are there will prevent an uprising. For the next two or three years I think it will be necessary to maintain a military force of 40,000 men in the Philippines, to keep the insurrection down. After that period has elapsed, if there are no signs of trouble, I think that a force of 10,000 men will be enough to maintain order and prevent an uprising.

"The Filipinos, while I do not believe that, as a rule, they bitterly hate the American people, are certainly not very fond of us. The difference in race and language, and the fact that they have absolutely nothing in common with our people, make their final consent to be peaceably governed by us a hard matter to bring about.

"Nearly all the educated Filipinos, the professional men and wealthy land owners, are political agitators and schemers of the worst sort. They would not hesitate to embroil the Philippines with the United States for almost an indefinite period if by so doing they could gain their ends and secure the independence of the islands, thereby getting control of the various departments of the government, especially the finances, in order to give themselves the opportunity to steal.

"If one could except a very few men, of whom Chief Justice Arellano is the type, there are no prominent Filipinos who have any sense of political morality. Their idea of public place is that it gives them an opportunity to oppress their enemies, reward their friends, or to fill their own pockets with public money.

"In my opinion the greatest possible mistake that could be made by the United States in dealing with the Filipinos would be to give them any form

of elective legislative assembly composed of people of their own race. A Filipino legislature would merely give opportunity for a number of pestilential agitators to keep the country stirred up in a state of turmoil, by holding out to the people a vain hope of ultimate independence.

"I do not feel prepared to state an opinion as to exactly what form of government should be given them. It seems to me that the present commission could not be very well improved upon.

"All the officers, in my opinion, except municipal and provincial officers, should be appointed by the governor of the islands, instead of being elected by the people, for the reason that if the people were allowed to elect their own officers, agitators and schemers would be chosen to fill the offices, to the exclusion of the better class of natives. The moral influence of troops will make the Filipinos understand that any uprising would be summarily crushed.

"The islands are enormously wealthy in their natural resources, but the people are hopelessly shiftless. The reports of the untold agricultural richness of the islands have not been exaggerated, but the development of the island resources depends largely on the labor supply. Not one per cent. of the able-bodied Filipinos will work steadily. A Filipino will work for two or three weeks, then, having a little money, will quit work and remain away, utterly regardless of the interests of his employer. Not until he is reduced to a state of absolute want will he return to work.

"To this rule there are a few exceptions. House servants, coachmen, and men who hold positions of that kind, work steadily and faithfully for the same employer for years.

"In the opinion of many people who understand the labor situation in the Philippines, the industrial development of the country depends upon the introduction of Chinese and Japanese labor. A white man cannot work in the Philippines with any comfort. The climate conditions are such that an American laborer cannot do heavy work in the islands. There are tens of thousands of acres of uncultivated land, and in the cities there are tens of thousands of able-bodied male Filipinos who will not turn their hands to labor of any kind, except when it is absolutely necessary to keep the wolf from the door.

"This is not, in my judgment, a war condition. It is a natural failing of the

Filipino race. I doubt if education will take this out of them.

"The islands are a good place for an American with capital, and for skilled American mechanics. Skilled mechanics are quite sure of employment, while there is practically no opportunity for the American laborer. This is largely due to the fact that it is impossible for people not accustomed to the climate to perform heavy labor."

MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

Mayor Johnson championed the newsboy and the huckster at the meeting of the board of control Monday. Director Salen presented a substitute for the ordinance introduced into the council last week by Councilman Schmoltdt, requiring hucksters and peddlers to furnish a bond in proportion to the amount of business and equipment they had.

The substitute measure offered by Director Salen provided for a \$10 tax on hucksters and peddlers. Only on payment of the tax and by conforming to the regulations of the ordinance could they use the city markets. Director Salen explained that the money thus raised would be used to clean the neighborhood of the markets which were kept in terrible shape by the hucksters and was a heavy drain on a depleted street-cleaning fund. Farmers had to pay a \$10 tax to use the market space, he said, and the city hucksters should be obliged to do the same.

Twice Mayor Johnson interrupted the reading of the ordinance to champion the rights of newsboys. The first time it was about a clause which barred all sellers of any kind of wares from the market unless, they were licensed. The second time it was a clause which prohibited the crying of the wares offered for sale or the making of noise calculated to attract purchasers. A special clause was reached at last, however, which exempted the newsboys from the provisions of the ordinance and the mayor dropped that phase of the question.

"Well, I am not satisfied with this ordinance anyway," he remarked at the close of the reading. "I am willing to vote for an ordinance which will provide for the licensing or any means of identifying hucksters to prevent frauds, and I would not object to the charging of a nominal fee for the license, but I am opposed to the city making revenue out of peddlers. It is the worst ordinance in that respect that I have heard of. If the city needs money to clean streets, raise it by taxation; don't pass the hat."

"We are going to vote for the ordinance anyway," remarked Lapp.

"I guess I have the last say at it," retorted the mayor with a laugh. The ordinance was referred to the law department for a report in one week.—Cleveland Plain Dealer of Jan. 14.

Superintendent Bemis yesterday completed his arrangements for protecting the intake at the old waterworks crib from anchor ice by the injection of steam into the water taken in. A 50-horse power boiler was shipped to the crib and the experiment will begin at once. The plan is a new one comparatively, although it has been tried with success in Milwaukee.

Anchor ice is a serious danger and has always been to the waterworks systems of cities along the great lakes. At Cleveland the mouth of the intake has been choked more than once by the tiny needles of ice which formed deep down in the water and then massed together in a solid dam. During the winter season of nearly every year it has been necessary to send divers down to the mouth of the waterworks tunnel or to employ tugs to churn the water above in an effort to break up the anchor ice.

This has been expensive as well as dangerous, as the risk was always present of the temporary shutting off the city's water supply.

Superintendent Bemis believes that with steam injection the whole problem will be solved. A double steam pipe has been thrust into the waterworks tunnel running clear to the mouth or intake. The inner pipe will convey the steam and the outer will prevent the direct contact of the cold water and condensation.

Right in the face of the flood of cold water pumped into the intake will be injected the hot steam which will spread itself throughout the wave, raising the temperature of the whole a trifle.

"The difference in temperature between anchor ice and safety to the intake is only half of one degree," said Superintendent Bemis yesterday. "I believe this attempt to solve the problem will be a success."—Cleveland Plain Dealer of Jan. 15.

"JOHNSON'S EMBARRASSING WAY."

Mayor Tom L. Johnson has an embarrassing way of putting politicians on record on important public questions, which has proved very annoying to certain "leaders" in Ohio. All

last year he tried to get the republican officials of the county in which Cleveland is located to vote for equal taxation as between the corporations and individual property-owners. They refused to make any change, whereupon Johnson accused them all of having been bribed by railroad passes, a charge which they did not deny. While these politicians had their own way about taxation, they had placed themselves clearly on record for the big tax dodgers and against the people. One result was that in November Cuyahoga county elected democrats, pledged on a Johnson platform, to all the county and legislative offices, for the first time in over 30 years.

The mayor is now preparing to administer the same dose to the legislature at Columbus. Republicans there will either have to pass tax reform legislation or go on record against it, which, up to date, has proved fatal to the political fortunes of the candidates who take such chances. Mr. Johnson has also introduced a bill to confer on municipalities the right to issue bonds with which to raise money to construct street railways, wherever such action shall be authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the electors. This is in line with the three-cent fare ordinance just passed by the Cleveland city council, in which it is provided that the people of Cleveland may purchase the street railway plant at any time by giving six months' notice.

It so happens that Senator Hanna and Boss Cox, who in large measure control the Ohio legislature, are both extensive owners of street railways in Cleveland and Cincinnati. How these shrewd leaders will avoid being placed embarrassingly on record by the clever mayor will be a game worth watching.—The Buffalo Courier of Jan. 13.

"I tell ye, old Basswood Corners hain't dead yet by a long shot!" remarked Uncle Jackson, on returning one evening from the post office. "Within the last two days, as I heard to-night, Jed Sailor traded his roan mare to Ab Tuttle fer a Holstein cow and calf; Jake Heckman sold off his personal effects on the public square yesterday; Deacon Smith traded horses with a feller over in Mudsock; Eben Marlow traded his muzzle-loadin' shotgun ter Dug Todds fer his old hound and pups; and Bill Warty has hired out to the livery stable fer \$20 a month. Ter my mind such a showin'!"