

Percentage of profit (\$33,- 42,393 invested capital)....	28
Another of these census bulletins is No. 107, which relates to the manufacturers of Colorado and Utah. For Colorado, the following excerpts make the wages comparison, showing a decrease in both wages and profits:	
1890.—Value of product.....	\$42,480,205
Cost of materials and miscellaneous expenses	22,796,541
Net product	\$19,683,664
Net product per wage earner (16,016 wage earners)....	\$1,311
Individual wages (\$9,872,405 for 15,016 wage earners)....	651
Surplus	\$660
Profit on capital, namely, gross product, less cost of materials, miscellaneous expenses and wages.....	\$9,811,269
Percentage of profit (\$26,651,- \$40 invested capital)....	37
1900.—Value of product.....	\$102,830,137
Cost of materials and miscellaneous expenses	71,055,661
Net product	\$31,774,486
Net product per wage earner (24,725 wage earners)....	\$1,285
Individual wages (\$16,146,667 for 24,725 wage earners)....	613
Surplus	\$672
Profit on capital, namely, gross product, less cost of materials, miscellaneous expenses and wages.....	\$16,627,819
Percentage of profit (\$62,- \$25,472 invested capital)...	26
For Utah, the figures show an increase in individual wages and a decrease in the profit percentage; but the product as compared with wages is increased—each wage earner turning out a larger average product in 1900 for every dollar of his wages than in 1890:	
1890.—Value of product.....	\$8,911,047
Cost of materials and miscellaneous expenses	4,707,998
Net product	\$4,203,049
Net product per wage earner (4,349 wage earners)....	\$966
Individual wages (\$2,191,266 for 4,349 wage earners)....	504
Surplus	\$462
Profit on capital, namely, gross product, less cost of materials, miscellaneous expenses and wages.....	\$2,011,784
Percentage (\$6,583,022 invest- ed capital)	30
1900.—Value of products.....	\$21,215,783
Cost of materials and miscellaneous expenses	13,841,877
Net product	\$7,373,906
Net product per wage earner (6,615 wage earners)....	\$1,115
Individual wages (\$3,388,370 for 6,615 wage earners)....	612
Surplus	\$603
Profit on capital, namely, gross product, less cost of materials, miscellaneous expenses and wages.....	\$3,986,536
Percentage of profit (\$14,650,- 948 invested capital).....	27

But the most important census bulletin yet issued, with reference to

wages in manufacturing industries, that for Rhode Island alone excepted, is No. 109; for it relates to Connecticut, which is an old-settled and distinctively manufacturing state. If the year 1900 was more prosperous than 1890 in manufacturing industries in that state, this bulletin fails to disclose the latent fact. Not only did the wage earners produce more in 1900 for every dollar in wages they received than in 1890, but they actually got lower average wages. Nor do the capitalists appear to have enjoyed exceptional prosperity, for their percentage of profit in 1900 was the same as in 1890. Following is the table:	
1890.—Value of product.....	\$248,336,364
Cost of materials and miscellaneous expenses	138,582,181
Net product	\$109,754,183
Net product per wage earner (140,614 wage earners)....	\$781
Individual wages (\$66,465,- 317 for 140,514 wage earners)	473
Surplus	\$308
Profit on capital, namely, gross product, less cost of materials, miscellaneous expenses and wages.....	\$43,288,866
Percentage of profit (\$221,- 004,496 invested capital)...	19
1900.—Value of product.....	\$352,824,106
Cost of materials and miscellaneous expenses	208,731,025
Net product	\$144,093,081
Net product per wage earner (176,694 wage earners)....	\$816
Individual wages (\$82,767,725 for 176,694 wage earners)	468
Surplus	\$348
Profit on capital, namely, gross product, less cost of materials, miscellaneous expenses and wages.....	\$61,325,356
Percentage of profit (\$314,- 696,736 invested capital)...	19

Tabulating all the census bulletins so far issued and noticed in these columns, we have this result:

	1890.	1900.
Coke industry (1889 and 1899):		
Net product per wage earner.	\$554	\$936
Individual wages	453	417
Percentage of wages to net product	81	45
Percentage of profit on cap- ital	2½	16
Manufacturing in Delaware:		
Net product per wage earner.	711	747
Individual wages	421	417
Percentage of wages to net product	59	56
Percentage of profit on cap- ital	18	18
Manufactures of Idaho, Ne- vada and Wyoming:		
Net product per wage earner.	1,108	1,113
Individual wages	632	617
Percentage of wages to net product	57	55
Percentage of profit on cap- ital	29	31
Manufacturing and mechanical industries of Montana:		
Net product per wage earner.	1,242	2,161
Individual wages	691	787
Percentage of wages to net product	56	35

Percentage of profit on cap- ital	30	34
Manufactures of Rhode Island:		
Net product per wage earner.	708	782
Individual wages	410	426
Percentage of wages to net product	58	58
Percentage of profit on cap- ital	19	19

Manufacturing in Oregon:		
Net product per wage earner.	1,045	1,024
Individual wages	570	483
Percentage of wages to net product	55	47
Percentage of profit on cap- ital	25	28

Manufacturing in Colorado:		
Net product per wage earner.	1,311	1,285
Individual wages	651	613
Percentage of wages to net product	49	48
Percentage of profit on cap- ital	37	26

Manufacturing in Utah:		
Net product per wage earner.	966	1,115
Individual wages	604	512
Percentage of wages to net product	52	46
Percentage of profit on cap- ital	30	27

Manufacturing in Connecticut:		
Net product per wage earner.	781	816
Individual wages	473	468
Percentage of wages to net product	61	57
Percentage of profit on cap- ital	19	19

If these census statistics could be put into the form of one of those concealed pictures which are now so familiar, the most appropriate legend would be: "Find the prosperity."

NEWS

The struggle of the Chicago public school teachers to enforce the Illinois tax laws against the special privilege or franchise corporations of Chicago, 20 in number, has now got into the federal courts.

A decision in favor of the teachers (p. 467) was made last month by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Pursuant to that decision, Judge Thompson, of the Circuit Court for Sangamon county, sitting at Springfield, issued a mandamus (p. 489) directing the state board of equalization to meet and assess the 20 delinquent Chicago corporations upon the value of their stock for the year 1900, the year with reference to which the teachers' law suit had been begun, and to report to the court on the 22d of November. Following Judge Thompson's action came a rumor (p. 500) that the corporations were about to apply to a federal judge for an injunction prohibiting the board of equalization from obeying the mandate of the state courts. This rumor was confirmed on the 15th by an authentic newspaper report that on the 14th two of the Chicago corporations, the Chicago Union Traction company (lessee of five of the street railways

of Chicago) and the Chicago Consolidated Traction company (lessee of seven of the street railways of Chicago, and itself owned in turn to the extent of 90 per cent. of its stock by the Chicago Union Traction company), had filed bills at Springfield in the United States circuit court for the Southern District of Illinois, asking for an injunction against the equalization board.

These injunction proceedings are based upon that clause of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States which requires that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It is asserted by the corporations that the taxation of their capital stock at its full value, as required by the state courts, would amount to a discrimination against them, with reference to property rights, as compared with other Illinois tax payers, since other tax payers are assessed at less than full value. They also assert that the state statute requiring this tax makes discriminations by exempting other corporations, such as manufacturing, coal mining, newspaper, stock breeding and trust companies.

Upon beginning their suits in the federal court, the Chicago street car corporations applied to Judge Humphrey, federal district judge for the Southern District of Illinois, for a preliminary injunction. He refused to grant an injunction without notice to the other side, but named the 21st as a day on which he would hear both sides on the question. Thereupon the board of equalization applied to Judge Thompson, of the state court, for an extension of the time, by him limited as stated above to the 22d, within which to make the required tax assessment. Judge Thompson refused the extension. Consequently the corporations applied in Chicago to Judge Grosscup, federal judge for the circuit which includes the Southern District of Illinois, for a restraining order until the decision of the motion for the preliminary injunction to be heard in the federal court at Springfield on the 21st. By Judge Grosscup's order, which was granted without notice to the other side, the federal court prohibits, until its own further order, the Illinois board of equalization from making the tax as-

essment on the capital stock of the Chicago street car companies which the highest court of the state of Illinois has decided that it must make, and which the subordinate state court has required it to make by the 22d.

This example of the street car companies has not been followed by all the delinquent Chicago corporations. On the contrary, the Chicago Gas Light & Coke company has offered to compromise upon the basis of a capital stock assessment of \$10,000,000. Its capital stock assessment heretofore has been nominal. The offer was made to the board on the 19th. In proposing this basis, the gas company's attorney asserted that the valuation conceded by his client would call for taxation upon 40 per cent. of the value of all the company's property, and he contended that this would be equitable because other property is assessed upon a 40 per cent. valuation. Should its offer be accepted, the gas company would be required in consequence to pay in taxes about \$140,000 more than heretofore. The teachers estimate the fair increase in taxation of this corporation at \$612,000.

Owing to the federal injunction described above, the board of equalization, in session at Springfield on the 20th, took no action with reference to the Union and the Consolidated Traction companies. Neither did it act upon the compromise proposed by the Gas Light and Coke Co. But it did agree upon a report as to the street car companies not protected by the federal injunction, and one gas company, one telephone company and one electric lighting company. Following is a comparison of the assessment of the net capital stock valuations of these companies for 1900 as made by the board last year, as demanded by the Chicago school-teachers, and as made by the board on the 20th:

	Made by board	Demanded by board	Made last year.	by teachers	on 20th.
City Ry	\$700,000	\$6,600,000	\$5,100,300		
People's Gas .	450,000	10,000,000	9,217,067		
Teleph. Co....	175,000	1,850,000	775,226		
Edison Co....	325,000	2,200,000	1,800,761		
So. Chi. City Ry	50,000	500,000	433,886		
Totals	\$1,700,000	\$21,150,000	\$17,327,240		

The war in the Philippines is a subject far away from that of taxation in Illinois, but it is the only other American news of the week that has developed to the point of historical importance. Although assurances of

pacification in these islands are as abundant as they have been for two years, fighting still goes on. In an engagement near Taranguan, in the Island of Samar, an attack upon the Americans was repulsed with an American loss of two killed. Four engagements are reported from Batangas province, Luzon, by Capt. Hall; and Capt. Hartman reports a fifth in the same province near Buau. In the latter fight 400 Filipinos were dislodged from rifle pits.

Death sentences have been passed by an American military commission upon the president, the chief of police, a sergeant of police and a native priest of Taytay, upon an accusation of "stabbing and burying alive" seven Filipinos under orders from Filipino leaders. The sentence of the priest was afterward commuted by Gen. Chaffee to imprisonment for 20 years. Another military convict is Private Pollard, of the Thirtieth infantry, who has been sentenced by court-martial to five years' imprisonment at hard labor for having said relative to President McKinley's assassination that he was glad of it.

Nothing further is reported regarding the convention of the Federal party of the Philippines, which was in session at Manila two weeks ago (p. 488); but it appears that a new party has been organized, to which Federals in large numbers are flocking and toward which the Federal party is consequently hostile. The new party is a peace party. It advocates cessation of resistance to the American invasion, and has elected as its president or leader the former chief of the Filipino cabinet, Senor Paterno.

The British war in South Africa continues to resemble that of the Americans in the Philippines, except that it is upon a larger scale and is more hopeful for the resisting people. A mail dispatch of October 25 from Middleburgh, Cape Colony, tells of the surrender in that colony on October 13 of 180 mounted troops of the British army, mostly Cape Colony Dutchmen, to a Boer commando. They fired away most of their ammunition at long range, and then, refusing to fight further, surrendered themselves with their arms and horses. On the 3d of November a strong patrol of British yeomanry was surrounded near Zeerust, about 140 miles west of Pretoria, and in the ensuing fight lost six killed and 16 wounded. Those