

Step by step, in the most logical fashion, Mr. Mills carries us from spiritual law to natural law, and then back to spiritual law.

To the following all will agree who believe in the two great commandments—love of God and love of man; but we warn them that Mr. Mills means actual law of life, and not sentimental devotion to persons.

The law of love, both love to God and love to man, finds its chief ultimate expression, and the basis on which it rests, and the means by which it comes into real existence, in service of man to man.

The law of service is the very organic law of society.

The industrial system, by far the grandest of all organizations of groups of men, embracing all peoples, except perhaps some of the most degraded savages, in an inconceivably vast and complete system of service and exchange of service, absorbing the greater part of the mental and physical activity of the race, is organized by the law of service. Whatever motive of worldliness or selfishness may impel the actors in this world-wide drama, its movements, from the very necessities of existence, fall into the rhythm of the law of service.

This law of service is therefore a basis upon which can be built up the life of the second great commandment.

So far as the vast system of service is true to the intrinsic law of its being, it is a training for love to the neighbor. It would make the school of life on earth the school of love. Its welcome to the youth would be the welcome of God to share with him the love of serving which is the motive power of creation, and the welcome of the world's best manhood to happy comradeship in doing the world's work. From the enthusiasm of boyhood through love of sweetheart and wife and children, and desire for fellowship and good standing with men, it would lead him to delight in doing his share of the world's work, and this is birth from above. Alone it could not indeed accomplish such changes. Environment alone cannot reach so far into the depths of character; but it would act in entire harmony with revealed truth, for it is meant to be itself the law of love in ultimate effect. It is the outer world where the new-born love of service first draws breath, and where it waxes strong and grows to the stature of spiritual manhood.

To him who has caught glimpses of the spiritual meaning and intent of

this law, what can be more astounding than its failure of its purpose? Yet

the world is resounding with the story of the wrongs and the miseries which the failure entails upon the workers, of human minds dwarfed and distorted, and human hearts hardened, of manhood robbed of honesty and womanhood of purity, of a mad scramble for wealth to escape the perils of poverty which no honest industry can confront with reasonable confidence of success.

The economist knows that the cause of the failure is "in the distribution of the products of labor, or the distribution of service among men;" and it seems easy to formulate the law that "service, and service only, entitles a man in normal conditions to share in the service of other men."

Then we come by straight and hard logic to the evil that is the antithesis of the good of service: "The wrong is privilege, or the ability conferred by law or custom upon some men or classes of men to secure the service of other men without rendering adequate service in return."

Through just as logical a sequence does Mr. Mills lead us from the spiritual relation of man to God—which lies back of and within the relation to the neighbor—to its natural expression in natural human rights, and to the especial wrong which thwarts those rights, which he thus states:

The principal privilege which so perverts the industrial system of the world, and robs it of its power to confer its highest blessings, and sickens it with injustice and misery, must lie near to the heart of the system. It must be some breach, not only of the law of service, or the second great commandment, but also of the law of relations of God to man, or the first great commandment. It is one that disturbs the relations of man to God and to the earth on which God has placed him and to his fellow-man. This privilege is the private and exclusive ownership of land, the monopoly by some men of the earth, which is the gift of God to all men.

Then in closing the author clearly and reasonably sets forth the only means for overcoming these disorderly conditions which he has shown us are more harmful to the development of the social, and consequently the individual spiritual life, than they are even injurious to our economic life.

To all who are seeking for the

higher laws which they feel must be in correspondence with fundamental natural law, we recommend this remarkable essay.

## NEWS

Though the forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor were bombarded on the 31st by Com. Schley, no sufficient and trustworthy news has been received as we go to press upon which to base a definite report of the war situation in the West Indies.

On the 25th, when The Public went to press, though rumors were abundant, there was no trustworthy news as to the location of the American squadron nor as to that of the Spanish fleet under Cervera. The latter was supposed to be in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, but it was uncertain. This indefiniteness continued for nearly a week. On the 26th it was reported from Madrid through censored channels that the general impression there was that Cervera had left Santiago. There was a definite report on the same day to the effect that the American squadrons operating in Cuban waters had been heard from at Key West; but as the report had it that Schley was "believed to be" off Santiago and Sampson in a position to proceed quickly to his assistance while remaining within striking distance of Havana—which is on the other side and at the farther end of Cuba—and as it gave no certain indications of Cervera's position, it was classed with "unconfirmed" rumors. Especially so, inasmuch as on that day no word had yet been received from Schley by the government. Neither had the government learned from any official source that Cervera was really in Santiago harbor. Aside from unofficial advices and confirmatory publications in Madrid and London, there was nothing to show that he had not escaped. For this reason and particularly as it should have been easy for Schley to ascertain through insurgents whether or not Cervera was really in Santiago, matters still remained in doubt, in the midst of which rumors of an intention to invade Cuba and Puerto Rico by land became oppressive until they were met by rumors to the effect that this movement would be postponed, lest Cervera might be at large and able to attack troop ships. So the puzzling question continued to be whether Cer-

vera's fleet was or was not at Santiago, and for several days rumors were thick that it had escaped. Among these rumors was one from London of the 29th, which originated in Jamaica on the 28th. It was insistent that Cervera had left Santiago and was in Central American waters. The same irritating uncertainty continued through the day of the 29th, when it was aggravated by reports from Cape Haitien that although the cable between that point and Santiago was in working order no news from Santiago could be obtained. But at midnight on the 29th the navy department received a dispatch from Com. Schley which stated definitely that he had located Cervera's squadron in Santiago harbor. But as the report in detail accounted for only a few of Cervera's vessels new doubts arose as to whether the Spanish squadron was there in its entirety. But these doubts also were put at rest on the 1st by a dispatch of the 31st directly from Schley to the department, showing that all the vessels of Cervera's fleet, with the exception of the torpedo boat destroyer *Terror* and the supply ship *Alicante*, which were last heard of at Martinique, were actually in Santiago harbor. This news was received on the same day with an account of two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers having slipped out of Santiago harbor on the morning of the 30th and made for the Texas, which, however, discovered them in good time and shelled them back into the harbor. And hardly had that episode been reported, when advices from Havana, by way of Cape Haitien, Haiti, told vaguely of a bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba by Schley's squadron. The fight was said to have been severe, and the reports—considering that they were from Spanish sources, and remembering the character of the early reports from those sources regarding the battle of Manila bay—indicated a victory for Schley. The circumstances as reported even pointed to the possibility of his having entered the harbor and successfully attacked Cervera's fleet. But on the 1st it became evident that Schley had not yet entered the harbor. He had, however, attacked the forts at the entrance on the 31st, and, according to the best accounts, demolished them. Still, the news was very conflicting. From Cape Haitien it was said that he had ground the principal fort to dust, while in Madrid the senate was formally expressing its satisfaction with "the bril-

liant victories of the Spanish fleet." This was upon the assurance of the minister of marine that the Americans had been repulsed.

An incident of the Santiago maneuvering was the bringing into Key West on the 30th, as a prize, of the British steamer *Restormel* which had been captured on the 25th by the auxiliary cruiser *St. Paul*, while trying to put into Santiago with coal. She carried 2,400 tons of the best Welsh coal, but not a paper relative to destination or consignee. It was believed that she was one of Cervera's coal ships which had followed him to Santiago. Her log confirmed this belief. It showed that she had sailed for San Juan, Puerto Rico, where Cervera expected coal, and when San Juan was found to be unsafe had been directed to Curacoa, whence, failing to connect, she was ordered to Santiago.

The *St. Paul*, under command of Capt. Sigsbee, who commanded the *Maine* at the time of her destruction, captured the Spanish troop ship *Alfonso XIII.*, on the 1st, off Cape Maysi, Cuba. She was loaded with coal and troops.

Early on the 30th, immediately after being informed of the location definitely of Cervera in Santiago harbor, Gen. Miles telegraphed orders putting the troops at various rendezvous in motion for a military movement; and on the same day he, with his family and staff, left Washington for Tampa. He was accompanied also by Gen. Collazo and Col. Hernandez, of the Cuban army, who are to act as guides after the American army is landed in Cuba. Gen. Miles made no secret of his intention to have the army depart immediately from Tampa, though he declined to say anything as to its destination. These facts were the basis of numberless rumors relative to an invasion of Cuba by the American army. The general arrived at Tampa on the first. He submitted to a newspaper interview there, but the censor stopped its publication.

The rumors of an invasion remained unverified except in one particular. A large company of Cubans did leave Key West on the 26th, under American escort, to join Gomez. They numbered 400, and they were accompanied with 100 horses and an abundance of stores and ammuni-

tion. The expedition was under the command of Capt. Jose Lacret, formerly insurgent commander at Matanzas, and was safely landed on the coast of Cuba on the 26th. It was met by 1,500 armed insurgents, and encountered no hostile demonstration. This was the largest anti-Spanish expedition that has been landed in Cuba. The name of the place at which it landed was kept a strict secret by the war department.

It was learned in this country on the 30th that overtures to the Cuban republic had been made by Gen. Blanco, through the autonomist government at Havana, for a peace, with the view of having Cubans unite with Spain in fighting the United States. Unable, as they professed, to communicate personally with the civil officers of the republic, the autonomist commissioners distributed the following address:

To the President, Vice-President and Secretaries of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba: We address you wishing to have an interview with the revolutionary government of Cuba, that we may place in your hands the general order and a communication from the commander in chief of the Spanish army, hoping to secure an arrangement whereby peace can be established by a suspension of hostilities, and to interest the revolutionary government in the adoption of equitable measures. We hope that by a consultation we may arrive at an understanding which will insure an amnesty which will ultimately lead to the establishment of peace. We are Cubans, who have the interests of our country at heart, we have suffered much and sustained great loss as a result of the war, and our aim and hope is that peace may come from a consultation with you.

The address was signed by Eleiseo Gibergo, Eudardo Dolz, Leopoldo Sola and Francisco J. Rabell. It was ignored by the civil officers of the republic.

Though the civil authorities of the Cuban republic took no notice of the address reprinted above, the commander in chief gave it sharp attention. It seems that Gibergo, whose name leads the signers of the address, had made his way to Gomez with the proposition it alluded to. For having made similar overtures, before the war with the United States, other representatives of Spain were shot by the Cuban insurgents. This was done under Cuban laws which were passed to prevent Spain's attempting to bribe leaders. But as Gen. Gomez now re-

gards himself as the commander of a recognized army, instead of the leader of a band of insurgents, he received Gibergo under a flag of truce, but immediately ordered him outside of his posts. Following is Gen. Gomez's proclamation, in which the circumstances are told and a warning for the future given. It was published in the second issue of *Las Villas*, the Cuban official newspaper, copies of which reached this country on the 30th, and bore date May 17:

To the Army and People of Free Cuba: I have to inform you that a few days ago there arrived at our camp under a flag of truce Senator Gibergo, an autonomist, sent here by the traitor Blanco. Had we been insurgents and such a treaty been submitted to me, such a bribe being offered to me to become a traitor and sell out my country, I would have shot him without even the form of a military trial. But we are no longer insurgents, we are the regular army of the free republic of Cuba, and I, as your commander in chief, have rather followed the rules of civilized warfare. I gave this messenger of Gen. Blanco free passports through our lines and four hours' time in which to get outside of our posts and out of sight of our guns, and at the same time advised him to communicate to his superior, Gen. Blanco, that a repetition of such a proposition would result in the trial of the messenger by court-martial and his immediate execution.

Should Blanco desire to communicate with us in an honorable manner he must do so through our foreign office, but it must be with the consideration and understanding that the army of the Cuban republic is in alliance with the United States army, and his communications must have no other object than the surrender of the Spanish army and the evacuation of our shores. A treaty of peace acknowledging the independence of Cuba forever from Spanish rule and the complete evacuation by the Spanish army is all that will be accepted.

No Cuban is a traitor, and I do not believe that it is possible even with the spy system maintained by Gen. Blanco for him to induce the Cuban people to ask me to accept a treaty such as he proposes, and I do solemnly swear that anyone forgetting that he is a Cuban, and so far losing his honor as to take the liberty of speaking to me with a view to induce me to accept such a treaty, will be shot within one hour as a traitor. The army of Cuba is henceforth and hereafter to be considered as in an alliance with the army of the United States of America, and any treaties made with us must be made subject to such conditions.

M. GOMEZ.

The first exchange of prisoners in the war took place on the 27th. C. H.

Thrall and Hayden Jones, American newspaper men who had been captured by the Spanish in Cuba, were exchanged for Col. Cortijo and Gen. Julio, with their soldier servants, who were passengers on the Spanish steamer *Argonauta* when it was captured in April. Cortijo is a brother-in-law of Gen. Weyler.

On the 26th, 29 Spanish merchantmen seized by the Americans and in Key West harbor, were condemned as prize of war. At least four of these are to be sent to New York for sale, to insure a fair price.

Fears of the Cadiz squadron have not been felt during the past week as they were the week before. Three strange vessels, apparently warships, were seen maneuvering off the coast of Newfoundland on the 28th, and suspicious vessels were reported on the 30th off the coast of Virginia; while it was officially announced from Madrid on the 28th that the Cadiz squadron, to which these ships would belong if they were really Spanish warships, had actually gone to sea. But the better opinion seems to have been that this squadron is still in Spanish waters. Dispatches to that effect were given out from Madrid by way of London on the 1st. These spoke of the Cadiz ships as undergoing speed trials and gun trials off Madrid. So much anxiety has been shown by the Spanish to put out these reports that it is suspected the Cadiz squadron may be on its way to join Cervera.

Among the subjects with which the Spanish Cortes is struggling in connection with the war is a proposition to levy taxes upon the public debt. The minister of finance, backed by the conservatives, is opposed to this proposition, while the Carlists, the republicans and the Romeroists—the advocates of a military dictatorship—advocate it. Gamazo, the liberal leader, gave notice on the 26th that he would resign if the impost were not granted; and it is known that Puigcerver, the minister of finance, will resign if it be granted. Puigcerver's following, however, is of less importance than Gamazo's. Another difficult question before the Cortes relates to a "run" on the Bank of Spain, the notes of which are being presented in large amounts for redemption in coin. At the time of the report of the bank a year ago—July

10, 1897—the note circulation amounted to \$226,071,745, and the gold and silver on hand to \$98,394,459. To stop the "run" the ministry have decided to treat as criminal disturbers of the peace all persons who change notes of the bank for speculative purposes or to create difficulties for the bank. And for the purpose of securing the kingdom against a coin famine the lower house of the Cortes passed a bill on the 31st prohibiting the exportation from Spain of silver coin. One member criticised this bill as useless, and urged the government to increase silver coinage and thus avert the impending monetary crisis; to which the minister of finance replied that the Madrid mint is already coining 1,000,000 pesetas daily—\$200,000—an amount which is to be increased if necessary by an arrangement with the Paris mint. He advocated the bill as a measure to prevent the export of the large quantities of silver money which are stored in the frontier provinces; and he said that if this prohibition were to prove insufficient stronger measures would be proposed. The condition of the bank is regarded in Madrid as more serious to Spain than any reverse of the war, since the inability of the bank to aid the government would force a discontinuance of the war.

Dispatches of the 25th were received from Admiral Dewey on the 27th. They reported no change in the situation. On the same date newspaper reports told that Aguinaldo, the popular native chief, was in command of the insurgents, with headquarters at Cavite, and also that the Spaniards at Manila had offered \$25,000 for his head. Later newspaper dispatches confirmed the report as to the price that had been put upon Aguinaldo's head. They told, besides, of the interposition of Admiral Dewey in behalf of the captain of the Spanish gunboat *Callao*, which came into the harbor with colors flying, utterly ignorant of the existence of war, and was forced to surrender. The account was given in *The Public* of May 21st on page 10. Because the Spanish captain had surrendered, the Spanish in Manila threatened to shoot him, and therefore Admiral Dewey notified the Spanish authorities that he would hold them responsible for the captain's life.

Other reports from Manila tell of the firing recently of one shot by Ad-

miral Dewey toward the city. Dewey had promised the Spaniards that he would not bombard the city provided they made no attempt to strengthen the defenses, and this condition was agreed to by the Spanish captain general. But on the 22d, Dewey discovered that the condition was being violated, and he fired the shot as a warning. Work upon the defenses immediately ceased.

Dispatches given out at Madrid on the 26th, purporting to have come from Manila, reported the evacuation by the Spanish of Corregidor Island, at the mouth of Manila Bay, for want of ammunition. The same dispatch told of a rebellion of grave dimensions in the province of Panagasnam, and complained that the insurgents were pillaging houses and massacring Spaniards. Another event reported through the same channel was the alleged submission to the Spanish governor general of the insurgent chief in the province of Zambale—to-wit, Matabelo. In the same dispatches it was stated that all the Caroline Islands had revolted and the natives were engaged in violence and depredations.

Maj. Gen. Merritt, the American governor general of the Philippine Islands, arrived at San Francisco on the 26th, on his way to his post; and Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, late colonel of the Seventy-first New York volunteers, who has been ordered to join Gen. Merritt at the Philippines, is on his way to San Francisco.

On the 26th it was learned that upon the examination of mails to Spain in April, a letter to the queen, dated April 21st, had been discovered, emanating from the Universal Peace Union, which has an office in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. It was as follows:

It is in our hearts to say, as the Universal Peace Union, representing many thousands of friends of peace in all parts of the world and from the United States, that we have appreciated your many concessions in this Cuban trouble in behalf of peace, and we want you to hear from the people, the real representatives of the American heart, that we believe all that is desired could be obtained by peaceful means.

Our hearts are full of sympathy for you in your present embarrassed position, but the right will sustain you. Our country would receive you if your people rebel in your efforts to avail of any opening to still avert war and meet

the demands of humanity, freedom and peace.

The postal authorities withheld this letter, and upon application to the department of state Secretary Day refused to permit its transmission. But President Love, of the Peace Union, was reported from Philadelphia on the 26th as having told a reporter that he had outwitted the government and forwarded the letter in a roundabout way. The city councils have since withdrawn the office in Independence Hall from the use of the Peace Union.

On the 30th President McKinley issued a proclamation announcing that the governments of the United States and of the French republic have entered into a commercial agreement "in which reciprocal concessions have been made according to the provisions" of the 3d section of the Dingley law, whereby certain specified products of the United States are, after June 1st, 1898, to be admitted into France at the minimum rate of duty; and, in consideration thereof, products of France are, after the same date, to be admitted into the United States at the reduced duties enumerated in the 3d section of the Dingley law.

As the result of a conference at Washington between Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Sir Louis Davies, the Canadian minister of marine; Gen. John W. Foster, American special commissioner in charge of Canadian affairs, and Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson, with reference to questions in dispute between Canada and the United States, a definite agreement was reached on the 30th for the creation of a commission to consider all such controversies, and to frame a treaty between the United States and Great Britain for their complete adjustment.

San Francisco has adopted a new charter. Some of its features were regarded as objectionable, and it was carried through by a majority of only about 2,000. The provision which makes its adoption of general interest is that for a form of the initiative and referendum—a provision, that is to say, for enabling the people to legislate directly at the ballot box. On the petition of 15 per cent. of the voters of the city, any proposition which they advocate must be referred to popular vote, and if approved by a

majority must be made part of the city law.

On the 29th the east pier of the Northern Pacific railroad bridge at Bismarck, N. D., was transferred bodily from its old foundation to a new one, four feet away. The pier is 60 feet high, 25 feet wide, 12 feet in diameter, is built of solid granite and weighs over 4,500 tons. It was moved by means of rollers. The work of preparation occupied more than eight months, but the time required to move the pier was less than a minute, and from first to last there was no interruption of traffic. The removal was made because the sliding of earth beneath the foundation had displaced the pier, and an entire new foundation became necessary.

Definite information of the result of the French secondary elections, held on the 22d, have not been reported in this country; but enough is known to make it certain that the Meline ministry, which is moderate republican, has but a scant majority—so small that any one of the factions can turn it out at will. The secondary elections were held in the districts in which no candidates received a majority of votes at the general election on the 8th, a brief account of the results of which appeared in *The Public* of May 14 on page 13.

On the 28th the minister of foreign affairs of the Italian cabinet resigned and the other ministers followed his example. King Humbert at once instructed the Marquis di Rudini, late president of the council and minister of the interior, to organize a new cabinet. Accordingly on the 31st a new cabinet was formed.

The schooner *Jane Grey*, carrying 61 gold seekers from Seattle to the north, foundered on the 22d, about 90 miles west of Cape Flattery. Thirty-four of her passengers went down with her. The remainder reached Seattle in a launch on the 1st, bringing the news.

Capt. H. C. Pande, of the Norwegian ship *Prince Edward*, reports the discovery of an island in the South Atlantic, not far north of the Falkland Islands, at a point where the latest admiralty charts claim a depth of 2,000 fathoms. The water about the new island was hot for several hours after the discovery, and Capt. Pande