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President McKinley's Philippine commission has decided that all laws enacted in the archipelago shall be expressed in the English language. In other words, English is to be official. Such coercion regarding language has always been considered as one of the grossest acts of tyranny by conquerors in their government of subject races. The most effective measure for the subjugation of a people is to impose upon them laws in a foreign tongue.

What news is this from Mexico? A money panic because of the heavy exportation of silver dollars! "The banks have plenty of money," say the reports, "but it is all in gold and American and British currency and worth nothing except as collateral." That we should ever have lived to see this day!! Plenty of gold money in the banks of Mexico, but the country on the verge of a money panic because silver money is scarce! And gold money good only for collateral!! What can the matter be? Is Mexico living in the looking glass, where everything is reversed?

The German emperor has a rough and ready mode for remedying the overproduction of physicians. He has issued a decree lengthening the period of medical study. This is done not to improve the professional standard, but simply to prevent overcrowding in the profession! Why not use similar means to prevent overcrowding at the bar, in the pulpit, behind the counter, on the farm, in the factory—wherever, in short, there is over-

crowding, which, by the way, is in every employment on earth. There is one difficulty in the way. The leisure classes, who are also the influential classes, want the "lower" grades of employment to be overcrowded. If they were not overcrowded there would be no leisure class. At any rate there would be no pleasure in belonging to the leisure classes, for then they would be hoboes.

Of the merits of the case against District Attorney Gardiner, of New York city, upon which Gov. Roosevelt has removed him from office, no stranger to the circumstances is qualified to judge, and we pretend to no opinion. But one thing is very clear. The law that allows the governor of a state to remove from office any official who has been elected by popular vote is a bad law. It were better that an inefficient, even a corrupt, official should remain in the office to which the people have chosen him, than that the efficiency or honesty of an elective officer should be determined by another officer who may be, and in this case was, a violent opposing partisan. When the people elect, only a popular tribunal—a jury—should have power to remove. Roosevelt's behavior in this matter should not escape notice. He acted like a ruffianly police judge. Neither ought his appointment to fill the vacancy he himself created to be overlooked. To give to the matter an air of non-partisanship, he, a republican making an appointment to fill a democratic vacancy, appointed a democrat. But that appointment loses some of its atmosphere of fairness and takes on an appearance which can be described only by a harsher term, when the fact appears to be that the democrat appointed is a McKinley democrat.

It is evident that in their overtures to China the allied powers intend either to humiliate or to conquer. They probably intend both. The "irrevocable" terms upon which alone they declare their willingness to withdraw their armies from China are such as no government would accept unless conscious of its own impotence. Not only must an apology in peculiarly humiliating form be made to Germany for the assassination by a Chinese mob of the German minister, but a monument bearing an apologetic inscription must be erected where the assassination occurred. One of the objects of this requirement is to impress the Chinese with the awful power those "foreign devils" must possess when they can subject the "son of heaven" to such humiliation. Another requirement of the same character is that which demands the erection of an expiatory monument in every foreign graveyard that the Chinese have desecrated. Possibly such humiliations may smother the anti-foreign sentiment of China, but they will not dissipate it unless Chinamen differ enormously from other people. And is there not something like a brilliant display of impudence in forcing the Chinese thus to atone for desecrations of foreign graveyards, when foreigners have repeatedly desecrated Chinese graveyards with impunity? A wonderful government, indeed, must that of the Chinese empire be if, after submitting to these and kindred indignities, it can enforce obedience upon a people whose anti-foreign prejudices already violent are thus further inflamed.

But the powers have not stopped with demands that are humiliating, not even with such as call for the punishment of Chinese dignitaries for