

even though not the measure of success, certainly ought to be.

Let the people once look at the matter in that way, and the solution of the social problem will be at hand. They cannot look upon it so without being put upon inquiry. They cannot feel that industry ought to be the measure of success, and at the same time realize that it is not, without searching earnestly for the cause of this conflict between what ought to be and what is. And if they once set about searching for the cause they will find it in the institution of monopoly, an institution so obtrusive, so bold, so comprehensively explanatory, as to make them wonder they never thought of it before. When the theory that industry is the true measure of success once receives full consideration, the doom of monopoly will sound.

Meanwhile, however, the theory that industry is a guarantee of success as now exploited, is both vicious and dangerous. It is dangerous because it will bitterly disappoint most of the young men who adopt it; in their blind anger they may, if occasion for violence occurs, neither weigh its wisdom nor count its cost. Nothing could be better calculated to produce reckless revolutionaries. It is vicious because it gives the youth of the country a fundamentally false idea of life. Though embodying a substantial truth, the truth that success is the natural reward of industry, this theory of success deceptively inculcates the idea that social conditions permit the rewards of industry to find their natural objects. It conceals the monopolistic influences which now disturb the natural distribution of the proceeds of industry. By doing that, it falsifies the very truth it embodies, and realizes Tennyson's conception that "a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies."

NEWS

Hardly had our last week's account of the darkening of the speculative outlook in Wall street got upon the press when the gathering storm culminated. Northern Pacific railway stock, which had closed on the 8th at

\$156 per share, of the par value of \$100, rose on the 9th, immediately upon the opening of the New York stock exchange, to \$170. From that point it went up to \$180, fell again to \$170, jumped with successive bounds to \$300, receded to \$230, soared to \$400, and then, with an initial falling sweep which touched \$320, shot up to \$660, fluttered back to \$550, and at one bound leaping up to \$700, sprang with another to \$1,000. This was its highest point, and it quickly fell to \$600. Simultaneously with the fabulous rise of Northern Pacific, other leading stocks enormously fell. Fortunes seemed to melt like ice on a griddle, and fears of a business crash were general.

It subsequently transpired that the fabulous prices offered for Northern Pacific stock had been caused by an unintentional corner in it. The Morgan interests on one side, and the Vanderbilt interests on the other, had been buying the stock in order to get a majority and so control the property. As their purchases were for future delivery, each succeeded in buying a majority of the stock, thus imposing an obligation upon sellers to produce some 200,000 more shares than actually exist. The manipulators of these purchases were therefore able to check the panic by a mutual agreement to let "short" sellers out of the corner, and they did so. Consenting to accept \$150 a share in lieu of Northern Pacific stock deliveries, they released the strain and restored the market. This soothing result was promoted by the banks, which extended special facilities to the Wall street fraternity. On the 10th, consequently, Northern Pacific fluctuated between \$150 and \$160, and the other stocks rose again. A similar effect was produced on the London stock exchange by similar means. The effects of the Northern Pacific corner were felt there also, and at the solicitation of Mr. Morgan the London stock exchange committee suspended obligations to deliver until the crisis had passed.

Nevertheless, the Wall street storm has left an irregular market behind it. After congratulating themselves for a day or two upon the return of promising speculative conditions, Wall street operators began to notice on the 13th that transactions were falling off; and on the 14th there was another fall in prices all along the line. This debility of speculation is ac-

counted for in two ways. The personal losses in the storm turn out to have been much more crippling than was at first supposed; and the scare is believed to have driven outside speculation into less dangerous financial waters.

President McKinley was reported as greatly disturbed by the Wall street panic, but a telephonic conversation with the east put him at his ease. He was at the time in Los Angeles, where he had arrived on the 8th, as reported last week. At this city on the 9th he rode at the head of the floral parade of the carnival, and on the 10th he and his party reached San Luis Obispo. At every stopping place along the route he was welcomed with floral displays, and at Santa Barbara he made his principal speech of the day, in which he said:

What a splendid civilization comes out of the old states and from the old nationalities that are represented here to-day, the best civilization in the world; a civilization based upon liberty, upon equality, upon self-government, and civilization that leads wherever it goes, whether here or in the distant seas, and wherever this civilization goes it carries the ark of freedom. Our liberty, our freedom, our sense of justice are not extinguished in any climate on the globe, and here, facing the Pacific, I am reminded that this ark of liberty has moved out into this great ocean.

Referring then to the Spanish war, he led up to the Philippine question, saying:

As the result of that war we are in the Philippines, and we do not mean to come away, and we mean to give to these distant peoples what we gave to California more than 50 years ago, the blessings of security and liberty.

The 11th was spent by the presidential party at Del Monte; and on the 12th they arrived in San Francisco, two days ahead of time. This departure from the schedule was necessitated by a sudden illness which attacked Mrs. McKinley, requiring special medical attention. The president ran down from San Francisco to San Jose on the 13th, where in his address he spoke flatteringly of the place and the people, and with reference to subjects of general interest said:

We live, my fellow citizens, under a constitution that was made for 4,000,000 people, and yet it has proved quite adequate for 75,000,000 people. It has embraced within it every national duty and purpose, and has never