

The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of the system of production for profit, to production for use.

The collective ownership of all industries in which competition has virtually ceased to exist, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water works, lighting, etc.

The conservation of the public domain by stopping the alienation of mines, quarries, oil wells, forests, water power, and all other natural resources into private property.

The municipalization of hospitals, to be operated on a free basis and managed by a board directly responsible to the people, together with all necessary institutions which at present are operated as charities.

The extension of the municipal franchise to all adults of 21 years of age and over; full political rights and privileges for women on the same terms as granted to men.

The freedom of press, speech and peaceable assembly.

State pensions for all persons over fifty years of age, and adequate provision for all widows and disabled workers.

Tax reform by the abolition of all taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and the raising of all public revenues by the taxation of land values.

W. N. Goodwin, F. J. Dixon and W. R. Trotter have been chosen to contest three of the constituencies for the Provincial legislature.

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United South Africa.

The royal proclamation of the legislative union of Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Natal and the Transvaal was read at the assembly house in Pretoria on the 31st, where just eight years before on the same day the Boers signed the British terms of peace which brought to an end the war in South Africa. Following the proclamation Viscount Gladstone (p. 491) was sworn in as the first Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, and General Louis Botha as the first Premier (p. 491).

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Mr. Roosevelt Advises the British Concerning Their Rule in Egypt.

On the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the City of London, in a gorgeous gold casket, to Theodore Roosevelt (pp. 490, 508), at the ancient Guildhall on the 31st, Mr. Roosevelt introduced into his expected customary speech of thanks an extended exhortation to the British government in regard to British rule in Egypt (pp. 297, 313, 319, 394, 425). The following condensations of and quotations from that portion of Mr. Roosevelt's speech are taken from the Associated Press dispatches:

The Colonel, after praising France's work in Algiers and Tunis and that of England in India, continued:

"In the same way it is to the interest of all

civilized men that similar success should attend alike the Englishman and the German as they work in East Africa, exactly as it has been of benefit to every one that America took possession of the Philippines. Those of you who know Lord Cromer's book comparing modern and ancient imperialism do not need any words from me to prove that the dominion of modern civilized nations over the dark places on earth has been fraught with widespread good for mankind. My plea is that civilized nations engaged in this work shall treat one another with respect and friendship and shall hold it to be discreditable to permit envy, jealousy, backbiting, or antagonism among themselves."

The Colonel was enthusiastic in his eulogy of the administration of the Sudan. He said:

"I have met people who are doubtful as to whether the Sudan will pay. I think it will. This does not alter the duty of England to stay there. It is not worth while belonging to a big nation unless a big nation is willing, when the necessity arises, to undertake a big task."

Taking up Egypt, the Colonel said:

"I speak to you as an outsider, but in one way this is an advantage, for I speak without national prejudice. I would not talk to you about your own internal affairs here at home, but you are so busy at home I am not sure whether you realize just how some things are abroad. Anyway, it can do you no harm to hear the view of one who has been on the ground and has information at first hand; of one who is the sincere well wisher of the British empire, but who is not English by blood, and who is compelled to speak mainly because of his deep concern in the welfare of mankind and future civilization. Remember also that I am not only an American but a radical, a real, not a mock, democrat, and that what I have to say is spoken chiefly because it is as a democrat and a man who feels his first thought is bound to be for the welfare of the masses of mankind, his first duty to war against violence, injustice, and wrongdoing wherever found, and I advise you only in accordance with the principles in which I have myself acted as an American president in dealing with the Philippines."

Colonel Roosevelt warned his audience that the present condition of affairs in Egypt was a grave menace to both the empire and to civilization. After asserting that England had given Egypt the best government in 2,000 years, he continued:

"Yet recent events, especially with what happened in connection with and following the assassination of Boutros Pasha [the Egyptian premier who was killed by a Nationalist], have shown that in certain vital points you have erred, and it is for you to make good your error. It has been an error proceeding from an effort to do too much and not too little in the interests of the Egyptians themselves. But unfortunately it is necessary for all of us who have to do with uncivilized peoples, especially fanatical peoples, to remember that in such a situation as yours in Egypt weakness, timidity, and sentimentality may cause even more far-reaching harm than violence in injustice. Of all the broken reeds sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean."

After detailing the turbulent conditions in Egypt

following and preceding the murder of Boutros Pasha, the Colonel went on:

"The attitude of the so-called Egyptian Nationalist party in connection with this murder has shown that they are neither desirous nor capable of guaranteeing even primary justice, the failure to supply which makes self-government not merely an empty but a noxious farce. When a people treat assassination as the cornerstone of government they forfeit all right to be treated as worthy of self-government."

The Colonel concluded as follows:

"Some nation must govern Egypt. I hope and believe that you will decide that it is your duty to be that nation."

Surprise that the guest of a nation should venture publicly to criticize that nation's policies has been strongly indicated in the British newspapers since the episode. The present Government, which is Liberal and has therefore stood for the advance of self-government in Egypt, is reported as being especially chagrined over a foreign interference in behalf of the jingo policy of a strong hand with what Tories denominate "inferior peoples." George Bernard Shaw in a cable to the Hearst papers thus satirizes Mr. Roosevelt's adventure as an adviser:

Your Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the Guildhall was certainly one of his most remarkable performances in his new character of the Innocent Abroad. It raises very seriously the question of England's duty to America.

America broke loose from us at the end of the eighteenth century and undertook to govern itself. Ever since that it has been proving its utter unfitness to govern itself. The revelations of San Francisco were the last straw. Nothing that ever has happened in Egypt can touch them.

If it is our duty, as Mr. Roosevelt says, to govern Egypt for its own good without consulting its inhabitants, it is many times more important that we should take America in hand in the same way.

I admit that the condition of our own great cities leaves us open to the retort that we had better learn to govern ourselves before we pretend to govern other people, but the Egyptians may make that retort just as pointedly as the Americans, and Mr. Roosevelt expressly tells us that we must do our duty without attending to what the Egyptians say.

It is certainly curious that Mr. Roosevelt, whom we have come to regard as an American of the Americans, should thus deliberately stir us up to reconquer his country. He even urges us to do it by violence and injustice if necessary.

He tells us that violence and injustice are better than sentimentality. When he has been with us a little longer on this side he will discover that the only people who advocate violence and injustice among us are the sentimental people.

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Mr. Roosevelt delivered the Romanes lecture at the University of Oxford on the 7th, and the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of civil law.

NEWS NOTES

—The Maya Indians in Yucatan are reported to be in revolt against the Mexican Government.

—J. M. Lynch was re-elected president of the International Typographical Union on the 4th by 22,000 to 15,883.

—William S. Porter, famous as a magazine writer by the name of "O. Henry," died in New York on the 6th, at the age of 43.

—Freeman Knowles, formerly a Congressman and latterly a noted Socialistic editor, died at Deadwood, South Dakota, on the 1st at the age of 64.

—Edward C. Hegeler, publisher of "The Monist" and "The Open Court," of which his son-in-law, Paul Carus, is editor, died at La Salle, Ill., on the 4th.

—Mayor Gaynor of New York (p. 395) has named a committee of a hundred to consider the advisability of holding a world's fair in New York in 1913.

—Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, died on the 31st at her home at Hastings, England, in her 90th year.

—A statement by Dr. E. W. Lange of Scranton, Pa., on the 4th, claims his discovery of a process for the transmutation of metals of inferior value into silver.

—A marble bust of Hiram W. Thomas (p. 413) by Adelaide Johnson, was presented to the Chicago Historical Society on the 4th, the oration being by Prof. John F. Eberhardt.

—Juan Vicente Gomez, Vice-President of Venezuela in President Castro's time (vol. xii, p. 374; vol. xiii, p. 160), has been inaugurated President of Venezuela. His term will be four years.

—Gov. Hughes has called an extraordinary session of the New York legislature to meet on the 20th for reconsideration of the direct primaries bill (p. 518) which was defeated at the regular session.

—Alderman Charles E. Merriam of Chicago (a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago), who was appointed by Gov. Deneen on the special tax commission of Illinois (p. 395), has resigned this appointment.

—Three earthquake shocks of great violence occurred in the province of Avellino in Southern Italy on the morning of the 7th. Half of the town of Calitri is reported to have been destroyed, and thirty or more persons to have been killed.

—A Saturday half-holiday in the retail shops of Chicago during July and August, is being urged by the Illinois Branch of the Consumers' League. The League asks of the public that buying be done as far as possible before noon on Saturday.

—Thomas E. Watson, a Democratic member of Congress twenty years ago and twice nominated by the Populist party for President of the United States, announced in a card issued at Augusta on the 31st his return to the Democratic party.

—Peru and Ecuador have agreed to withdraw the troops which they have been mobilizing on their frontiers (p. 468). The boundary dispute which