

equality than that which Mr. Bryce gives—equality of possessions—could hardly be formulated. Economic equality and equality of possessions cannot be the same thing, while contributions to production and savings of product are unequal. Yet, if we had economic equality, doubtless there would be a nearer approach than now to equality of possessions. But that would not be because economic equality and equality of possessions are identical. It would be because inequalities in productive and saving power and inclination are really less than they appear to be. With the possessions of each measured by his earnings and savings, both the original powers of production, and inclination to produce and save, would be seen to be not far from a common level; and equality of possessions would then naturally tend to coincide with economic equality. Mr. Bryce's propositions are therefore defective on the one hand in making too much of the inequality of personal powers, and on the other in confusing economic equality with the equality of possessions toward which economic equality would tend.

In comparing economic with civil and political equality, Mr. Bryce shows that he fails to grasp what Hamlin Garland calls "the clue to the snarl." For the question of equality is a snarl until you grasp the clue; then, like Columbus's problem of the egg, it becomes very simple, indeed. Mr. Bryce notes, as a capital difference, that whereas in civil and political inequality "one man's gain is another's loss," with economic inequality it is otherwise. This is a vital point. If Mr. Bryce were right in his contention that in economic inequalities one man's gain is not another's loss, nothing could be urged against economic inequality. But he is mistaken. In economic inequalities one man's gain is of necessity another's loss. Possessions not being in proportion to earnings and savings, what one gets in excess of his industry and thrift others must lose out of the proceeds of their industry and thrift. And because one man's gain is thus another's loss—just as the gain of one is the loss of another in both civil and political inequality—economic inequality is wrong; and for that reason

it produces the ill effects which Mr. Bryce enumerates, but accounts for as accidents of experience rather than inevitable consequences of violated moral law.

Mr. Bryce makes one exception to his observation that in economic inequalities one man's gain is no other man's loss. This exception is the possession of land. Here he stumbles upon "the clue to the snarl," but fails to grasp it. He thinks of land only as one class of property among many. Were he to consider it as the one great class of property which at the last controls all other kinds, and—by disturbing the natural equilibrium of possession, that true economic equality, of each in proportion to his earnings and savings—enables some to gain what others lose, he would grasp "the clue to the snarl" and unravel the tangle as he faithfully followed the clue.

After that Mr. Bryce would cease to be concerned about the dangers involved in taking property away from the rich and giving it to the poor. For he would no longer need to contemplate the possibility of such a proceeding. He would see that nothing need be done to produce true economic equality, but to abolish the unjust and blighting economic power of landlordism. This would indeed be to take away from individuals one kind of property, but a kind which is inimical to all just property rights. Could Mr. Bryce say that doing this would "weaken the motives for thrift and foresight which operate on the mind of the rich" to acquire property justly, or "the natural incentive to exertion which the need of providing" for themselves creates in the mind of the poor? Would he not be compelled to say, on the contrary, that it would give a new impulse to production and strengthen the guarantees of all just property rights—of all property rights, that is to say, under which one man's gain is not another's loss?

To abolish the wicked economic power of landlordism, while it would take no just property from the rich and give it to the poor, would prevent the further taking of just property from the poor and giving it to the rich. Is that change desirable or not? If not, why not?

## NEWS

Peace is now in sight. Rumors of it have abounded, almost from the beginning of the war; but on the 26th it was for the first time proposed definitely and officially. On that day the French ambassador at Washington, acting officially in behalf of Spain, and under the direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, formally presented to President McKinley, at the white house, a message from the Spanish government making peace proposals. The message looked, in the language of the official bulletin issued from the white house, "to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

It was doubtless in anticipation of these peace overtures that the personal liberties guaranteed by the constitution of Spain were suspended on the 14th, as reported last week, and that publications and public meetings in that country have been suppressed. The Spanish government fears both a republican and a Carlist uprising, the former to establish a republican form of government and the latter to replace the Carlist line upon the throne. What the extent of the danger of a republican uprising may be is not very clear, but the menaces of the Carlists have become more and more threatening. Don Carlos, the royal claimant, issued a manifesto on the 16th which we reported last week, calling upon the Spanish army and people to rebel; and since then preparations on the part of the Carlists have been active for a rebellion in the event of the surrender of any Spanish territory. These preparations have been met by the Spanish government, the Basque country and other districts in which the Carlists are strong having been placed upon a war footing.

A full day before the peace overtures from Spain reached the president, Gen. Miles had effected a landing upon the island of Puerto Rico. On the 19th he was still at Guantanamo, Cuba, held back by delay in organizing his naval force; but on the 21st it was reported from Washington that he was well on his way. He had left, in fact, in the evening of the 21st. His expedition was heard from on the 22d, off Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, in a complaint from the commander that the construction corps had not arrived, and that snagboats

and lighters were missing. The vessels of Gen. Miles's expedition were sighted, on the 23d, off the north coast of San Domingo, and on the 25th at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Spanish flag had been lowered and the American flag raised, at Guanica, on the south coast of Puerto Rico, about 20 miles from the western end of the island, and about 75 miles southwest from San Juan.

The landing at Guanica was easily effected, under the cover of five warships. Early in the morning of the 25th Lieut. Commander Wainwright steamed into the harbor with the Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, to reconnoiter. The Spaniards were taken completely by surprise. Their first intimation of danger came in the form of a shot from the Gloucester, to which they made no reply. Thirty men, under Lieut. Huse, were then put ashore without opposition. They hauled down the Spanish flag from the blockhouse near the village and raised the American flag in its place. Hardly had this been done when they were fired upon. They replied to the fire, and the Gloucester shelled the town and a body of Spanish cavalry which was seen to be rapidly approaching. A street fight ensued, but it was of short duration. Before ten o'clock the Americans were in undisputed possession. Meanwhile the landing of American troops in large bodies had regularly begun, and a force was pushed forward to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, a garrisoned coast town some 15 or 20 miles to the east. The Spanish report their loss as one officer killed and three soldiers wounded. The Americans suffered no loss.

The movement upon Guanica was determined upon while the expedition was yet at sea. The original objective of the expedition was San Juan cape, but on the 24th Gen. Miles announced that he had decided to turn south, go through the Mona passage, and, surprising the Spanish, make his first landing at Guanica. His success in this was complete. The harbor is deep and well protected, and from Ponce there is a good military road directly across the island to San Juan.

While Gen. Miles leads the invasion of Puerto Rico, the surrender of eastern Cuba proceeds. Rumors were afloat that the various Spanish garrisons outside of Santiago, which Toral

had surrendered, would not give up without a fight; but these rumors seem to have had their origin in the fact that the outlying garrisons did not believe that they had been surrendered. When they were assured upon this point they came in without resistance. On the 25th the largest garrison, that at Guantanamo, consisting of 7,000 troops, laid down their arms. The garrisons at San Luis and Palma, numbering 3,350 had already done so. The only other garrisons included in Toral's surrender which had not yet come in were 1,000 troops at Sagua, the northwestern part of the surrendered territory, and 2,000 at Baracoa, on the northern coast near the eastern extremity of Cuba. Gen. Shafter estimated the number of prisoners as likely to exceed the estimate made at the time of the surrender, which was from 22,000 to 23,000.

In the government of the city of Santiago, a change has been made. Gen. Wood, lately colonel of Roosevelt's rough riders, has been substituted for Gen. McKibben as military governor. Gen. McKibben is ill. This change was made on the 20th. Wood promptly instituted strict sanitary regulations for Santiago, set about cleaning the streets, and buried the bodies of dead animals which had been poisoning the air for days.

Sanitary measures taken by the American authorities in and about Santiago have had the effect of lessening fears of yellow fever. Though a number of American soldiers had died and 2,425 were sick, on the 25th, only about 10 per cent. of all the fever patients had yellow fever. The number of new cases of fever on the 25th was 495, and the number of fever patients who returned to duty on that day was 412. Matters looked worse, however, on the 27th. There were then 500 cases of yellow fever, which indicates that the former estimate of ten per cent. was erroneous. Still, the yellow fever is of a mild type, and the deaths are few. Owing to this pestilence at the front, the Florida health authorities refuse to allow Col. John Jacob Astor to land at Tampa, though he bears dispatches from Gen. Shafter to the war department.

Since the American landing upon Cuban soil, reports of dissatisfaction with the Cuban troops have been frequent, and upon the surrender of the city of Santiago to Gen. Shafter, he ignored them. This gave confirma-

tion to rumors that Garcia, the Cuban general, had resigned, and these rumors were further confirmed by a letter from Garcia to Shafter which may very likely become historic. The authenticity of the letter was denied, but there is good reason for believing in its genuineness. Gen. Garcia has not repudiated it, and Gen. Shafter evidently believed that Garcia had authorized it or he would not have answered it. The theory that it is not authentic seems to have no better foundation than the idea that the literary author of the letter was a newspaper man on Garcia's staff, and not Garcia himself.

This correspondence between Garcia and Shafter cannot be condensed to advantage. The full text of the letters is necessary in order to give the atmosphere of the situation. We therefore publish them in full. Garcia's letter to Shafter was as follows:

Sir: On May 12 the government of the republic of Cuba ordered me, as commander of the Cuban army in the east, to cooperate with the American army, following plans and obeying the orders of its commanders. I have done my best, sir, to fulfill the wishes of my government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it. The city of Santiago finally surrendered to the American army, and the news of that important victory was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored, sir, with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremonies of the surrender of the Spanish army and the possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by the public reports. I was not honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself or any officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion.

Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to state that those authorities have never been elected at Santiago by residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decree of the queen of Spain. I would agree, sir, that that army under your command should have taken possession of the city and garrisoned the forts. I would give my warm cooperation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army and

preserve public order until the time comes to fulfill the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government; but when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, and under the peculiar circumstances created by the 30 years of our struggle against the Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people and the inhabitants of the city but the same ones selected by the queen of Spain and her ministers to defend against the Cubans.

The Spanish sovereignty, a rumor too absurd to be believed, generally ascribes the reason of your measure and of orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenges against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice. In view of all these reasons I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my government and therefore I have tendered to-day to the commander in chief of the Cuban army, Maj. Gen. Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army. Awaiting his resolution I withdraw with my forces to Jiguari.

To the foregoing letter from Gen. Garcia, the following answer was sent by Gen. Shafter:

"My Dear Gen. Garcia: I must say that I was very much surprised at the receipt of your letter this morning and regret extremely that you should regard yourself as in any way slighted or aggrieved. You will remember the fact that I invited you to accompany me into the town of Santiago to witness the surrender, which you declined. This war, as you know, is between the United States and Spain, and it was out of the question for me to take any action in regard to your forces in connection with the surrender, which was made solely to the American army. The policy of my government in continuing in power temporarily the persons occupying the offices is one which I am of course unable to discuss.

"To show you the views held by my government I inclose copy of instructions received by me yesterday from the president, which appear to cover everything that can possibly arise in the government of this territory while held by the United States. Full credit has been given you and your valiant men in my report to my government, and I wish to acknowledge to you the

great and valuable assistance you rendered during the campaign. I regret much to know of your determination to withdraw yourself from this vicinity. I remain yours sincerely."

Whether Garcia wrote the letter quoted above or not, he has certainly withdrawn from the American lines; and that this has not been done under Gen. Shafter's directions is evident from the latter's letter. If Gen. Garcia is operating at all, therefore, it must be independently. And on the 24th a telegram from Havana by way of Madrid indicated that he is operating. According to this telegram he had attacked Gibara, at the mouth of the river Gibara, on the north coast of Cuba, almost due north from Holguin, and not more than 30 miles away, and captured it. The fighting was severe. This Havana dispatch was confirmed, also on the 24th, from Santiago; but nothing further has been reported. Gibara is the natural port of Holguin, which is garrisoned by 10,000 Spaniards, and if Garcia has really captured it, he holds a strong position with reference to Holguin, apparently the point against which the American forces are preparing to move.

The first step in the movement of the American forces against Holguin was made on the 21st at Port Nipe, on the northern coast, and almost due north from Santiago. The attack was made by the Topeka, of the northern blockading squadron, and the Annapolis, the Wasp, and the tug Leyden from the south. Sampson had dispatched them with orders to take Nipe. The harbor of Nipe is 20 miles long and from three to ten miles wide, but the entrance is crooked and narrow. Its direction is south for two miles, then west for two miles, and then south for two miles more. At the mouth, on high bluffs there was a fort to the right and another to the left; and the channel between the first and second turns was sowed with mines, while the course from the second turn to the harbor was guarded by Spanish riflemen. The forts were soon silenced and easily and safely passed; and in the channel only one mine exploded, and that did no damage. The real battle was with a Spanish cruiser, two gunboats and an armed launch in the harbor, supported by a fort. As in all previous naval engagements of the war, the American marksmanship was phenomenal, while the Spanish fired wild. The

Spanish cruiser was sunk and the town surrendered. No injury was sustained by the American vessels, and no one on board was hurt.

With the Americans thus in possession of Port Nipe to the northeast of Holguin, and of Santiago to the southeast, while the Cubans hold Gibara, the Spanish are virtually ousted from the whole of Santiago province.

Other movements in Cuba relate to the capture off Cienfuegos on the 19th of the British steamer Newfoundland, from Nova Scotia, while she was trying to run the blockade; and to the reestablishment of postal communication with all Cuban territory captured by the United States.

From the Philippines no further reports appear of strained relations between Dewey and the German admiral. Aguinaldo has organized the republican cabinet. It consists of Gen. Aguinaldo as president of the council, Baldimiro Aguinaldo, his nephew, as secretary of war, Leander Ibaria as secretary of the interior, and Mariano Trias as secretary of state. The cabinet was sworn in on the 17th at Bacoor, in the presence of 5,000 natives, the ceremony being followed by a fireworks celebration.

Additional reinforcements sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines on the 23d. They were from South Dakota and Utah.

That the government regards the war as fast coming to an end, and the American coast as now entirely safe, was evidenced on the 25th by the explosion, under orders from Washington, of the defensive mines in New York harbor. The event was observed by thousands of spectators.

Watson's fleet, which was to have crossed the Atlantic to attack Spain at home, but has delayed its departure from time to time ever since the 27th of June, is at last officially called off. "The project has been suspended until stern measures become necessary to secure peace," is the manner in which the "call off" is announced.

The most important event of the week, apart from the war, was the publication on the 22d of Alderman Harlan's report to the Chicago board of aldermen on the subject of local

street car franchises. In this report actual investments are compared with dividends and the market value of stock, and a conclusion is reached that for the past eight years the principal street car lines of Chicago could have paid six per cent. dividends on actual investments, and yet have turned over to the city from 18 to 20 per cent. of gross earnings, or have reduced fares to four cents or less. The report is of more than local interest and value. The committee, consisting of Aldermen Harlan—a son of Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court,—Jackson, Maltby and Maypole, was appointed by Mayor Harrison last October. The mayor was ex-officio a member and chairman of the committee, and the report was the work in large degree, under Harlan's direction, of George E. Hooper, the committee's secretary.

#### NEWS NOTES.

—Italy and Argentina have joined in a general arbitration treaty.

—Klondike miners are still returning with gold dust and tales.

—Ferdinand W. Peck was on the 22d appointed by President McKinley to be commissioner general to the Paris exposition.

—The king of Corea, wishing to abdicate, asks the British consulate at Seoul to give him refuge. The British consul declines.

—The official reports of Admiral Sampson and his officers, on the destruction of Cervera's fleet, were made public on the 27th.

—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has returned to Hawaii. She is reported as dying. Her disease is cancer of the neck near the jugular vein.

—Italy has sent two more cruisers into Colombian waters to press for settlement of the Cerutti claim which President Cleveland, as arbitrator, awarded.

—Admiral McNair, superintendent of the United States naval academy at Annapolis, entertained the Spanish Admiral Cervera and his staff at a formal dinner on the 27th.

—The Chinese ambassador at Berlin, Hsuo, has excited much diplomatic curiosity by a sudden and unexplained departure. He is on his way to China by way of the United States.

—New Yorkers do not understand why the commerce of their state is falling off, while that of other states gains, and Gov. Black has appointed a commissioner to hunt for an explanation.

—The civic federation of Chicago has called a national conference to be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on the

19th and 20th, and consider the disposition to be made of conquered Spanish territory.

—The jury in the case of U. S. Senator Kenney, of Delaware, who was on trial for abetting embezzlement by a bank teller, failed to agree on the 25th, and were discharged. They had been out since the 22d.

—The Pennsylvania railroad between Philadelphia and Atlantic City uses petroleum on the tracks to lay the dust. The method used is to spray the roadbed about once a year. Other railroads are experimenting with the process.

—Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent who struck Gen. Shafter, as reported last week, was by order of the general expelled from Shafter's military department. Scovel's paper, the New York World, announces that he is no longer connected with it.

—An anti-foreign mob has destroyed the China inland mission house at Chang-Shu, in the province of Quang-si. The missionaries escaped. The rebellion in the same province is reported from imperial sources as having been almost suppressed; but other reports indicate that it is making headway. The leader has proclaimed a new dynasty, which he calls "Vast Progress."

—Spalding, the convicted banker, of Chicago, was married on the 23d. He had been brought from the penitentiary to Chicago as a witness, and while in attendance as such, was taken by the Chicago jailer, with the consent of the sheriff and the warden of the penitentiary, before a justice of the peace, who performed the marriage ceremony. The bride was his former stenographer.

—The first news of the annexation of Hawaii reached Honolulu on the 13th by the British steamer Coptic. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and the accounts tell of enthusiastic rejoicing among the inhabitants. A cup suitably engraved was presented to the captain of the Coptic in memory of the event. On the 27th, Admiral Miller sailed for Honolulu from San Francisco, on the Philadelphia.

—Among the Spanish officers wounded in the destruction of Cervera's fleet was Capt. Concas, who brought the Columbus caravels from Spain to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. A fragment of a shell tore a large piece of flesh and muscle from his hip and another made a hole in the fleshy part of his right arm. With these wounds he tried to swim ashore when his vessel struck bottom, and would have drowned but for the aid of one of his sailors. His wounds were dressed on an American yacht. Though painful, the wounds are not serious, and Capt. Concas is rapidly getting well.

## MISCELLANY

### WHY DID WE MARRY?

Why did we marry—you and I?

Ah, me! why did we? In our youth I vowed I loved; and your reply, Heart-sung, yet silent, seemed the truth.

Beside our love's now swelling tone,  
How faint was that first throb, dear heart!

It was a babe that since has grown  
Big as the world, of which we're part.

Ay, bigger yet, like Paradise;  
For when you told me to your breast,  
Or I drink deep from your dear eyes,  
The world's forgot, with all the rest.

Give more, dear nobler half! I thirst  
For all the love you once kept hid.  
What if we did not love at first?

Thank God, sweet wife, we thought we did.

—Julian Ralph, in McClure's Magazine for June, 1894.

### THE CONSOLATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC RELIGION.

Written for The Public.

The Tigress had been eating her cubs. Having a little indigestion, she was inclined to repent, but philosophy came to her aid.

"Rapine," she reflected, "is the law of existence; see how the fleas are biting me." She licked her chops. "The survival of the fittest," thought she, "is the way of progress for the race." She looked at the last cub. "Great rewards and fearful punishments" (she sighed, as she scrunched its head) "are necessary to make us do our best." She settled herself to sleep. "There will be no change," she added drowsily, "till consciousness awakes in cubs."

Society is a Tigress.

BOLTON HALL.

20 East 65th St., New York.

### A KANSAS JUDGE.

When George R. Peck first became an attorney for the Santa Fe he went to a small town in western Kansas to argue a case that had been brought against the road for damages to several head of cattle that had been killed. The case was tried before a judge who was decidedly German. The witnesses were examined, the case was gone through with, and the attorney for the prosecution arose and made a strong plea for conviction. He waxed eloquent, and the judge paid close attention.

"Are you troo?" asked the judge when the lawyer stopped.

"Yes, your honor."

"You vins de case," said the judge.